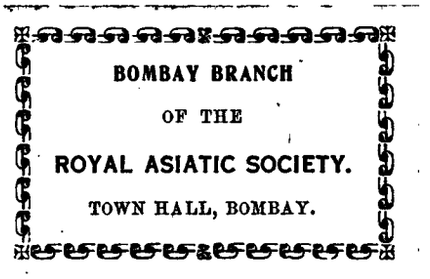
General Report on the
Administration of the Punjab
Territories
1854-55 to 1860-61

00134201



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

00134201

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FROM 1854-55 TO 1855-56 INCLUSIVE.

134261

Introduction.

1. THIS, the Third Punjab Report, is now prepared in conformity with the recent orders of the Supreme Government of India, requiring that an annual account should be rendered of the Administration in each Province of the Empire. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, the Punjab Administration would now be described for the official year just ended, namely, 1855-56. But as two Punjab Reports have already been presented to the Government, embracing the conduct of affairs from 1849 to 1853 (inclusive), there would remain, not only the last year, but also the year before that, yet to be reported on. It has consequently been thought proper not to break the thread of a story which had been continuously narrated for five years, but to carry on the history from the point, where the last Punjab Report ended, up to the close of the year now ordered to be reported on. Such a course will be consistent, and will probably be acceptable, provided that the fixed limit of fifty folio pages be not exceeded on account of the longer period comprised. The present Report, then, will recount more than two years of labor and progress, a period commencing in some branches from May 1853 and ending on 30th April 1856. According to the recent orders, the history of every thing will be brought up to the last-named date for all Branches and Departments, except the Judicial. In that Department, the Reports are drawn out according to the calendar year. The particular Section of this Report then, which treats of that Department, will extend up to 31st December 1855, while the Report itself will generally reach up to 30th April 1856.

Period of this Report from 1853 to May 1856.

2. The country, of which the Administration is now to be treated of, has been fully described in former Reports. It will readily be remembered, that the British portion of the Punjab Territories consists of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, chiefly acquired after the first Sikh war in 1846, and of the Punjab Proper, annexed after the second Sikh war in 1849. Besides the British Territory, there are many Native States and Kingdoms politically dependent on the Punjab—such are Maha Rajah Goolab Singh's Kingdom of Cashmeer and Jummoo; the Nawab of Bhawulpoor's State; the Protected Sikh States, including Puttiala; the Hill States on both sides the Sutlej; and the like. These have fallen under British control at various

British Territories of the Punjab.

dates, some old and some recent. Since the issue of the previous Reports, the advance of statistical knowledge enables us to present the status of all these Territories in a more precise shape than heretofore. It may be said in round numbers, that the British Territories have an area of eighty-one thousand square (British) miles; a population of thirteen millions of souls; an annual revenue of two crores of Rupees, or two millions pounds sterling. Again, the Political Dependencies have an area of one hundred thousand square miles; a population of seven millions of souls; and an annual revenue of nearly one and a half crores of Rupees, or one and a half millions pounds sterling. Thus the aggregate Territories, subject to the Punjab Administration, have an area of one hundred and eighty thousand square miles; a population of twenty millions of souls, and an annual revenue of three and a half crores of Rupees, or three and a half millions pounds sterling. Besides the above, there frequently ari[illegible] political affairs with Dost Mahomed, Ameer of Cabul, and other Potentates of Central Asia. And lastly, along a wild and mountainous border, extending from North to South, over full eight hundred miles, and constituting the most arduous and important Frontier of the whole Empire, there dwell not less than thirty Independent Tribes, some strong and numerous, and all warlike and intractable, warded off by a considerable Military Force, and demanding incessant vigilance.

The Political Dependencies of the Punjab.

3. At the head of the Administration in these Territories is a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General of India; at Lahore, the head-quarters of the Administration, there reside a Judicial Commissioner, acting as Minister of Justice in all branches, and a Financial Commissioner, controlling all fiscal departments. For administrative purposes, there are twenty-seven Districts, which are grouped into seven Divisions or Commissionerships. For Public Works, there is a Chief Engineer, presiding over a greater number of Civil, and also of Military works, divided into two circles of superintendence; and thus commanding one of the largest, if not the largest, Engineering Department in the Empire. Not only is a large section of the Regular Army, especially of the European Forces, cantoned in these Territories, but there is also a considerable body, of which the Chief Commissioner has the Military control, consisting of an Irregular Force of 13,700 men, under a Brigadier, and also a Military Police Force, 9,765 strong; the whole numbering about 23,465 men.

The machinery of general Administration.

4. A general idea may be thus obtained of the country and the Administration about to be particularized in the following pages. The whole will be arranged into the Chapters, and sub-divisions of Chapters, recently prescribed by Government, as follows:—

Arrangement of topics.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.
Part *I.*—Civil Justice.
„ *II.*—Criminal Justice.
„ *III.*—Police Force.
„ *IV.*—Jails.
SECTION II.—REVENUE.
Part *I.*—Land Tax.
„ *II.*—Customs, Excise and Opium.
„ *III.*—Salt.
„ *IV.*—Stamps and Miscellaneous.
SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.
Part *I.*—Roads and Bridges.
„ *II.*—Railroads.
„ *III.*—Canals and Irrigation.
„ IV.—Military and Miscellaneous.
SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.
SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
SECTION VII.—MARINE.
SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.
SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.
SECTION X.—POLITICAL.
SECTION XI.—MILITARY.
SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section I.

JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Punjab Law and Procedure.

5. In former Reports, it has been shown how the system of Civil Judicature in the Punjab has been founded and erected; how that no effort has been spared to render justice cheap, quick, sure, simple, and substantial; how every other consideration has been rendered subordinate to these cardinal points. We are indeed without elaborate Laws, but we have brief Rules, explaining, in an accessible form, the main provisions of the several systems of Native Law, on such matters as inheritance, marriage, adoption, testamentary or other disposition of property; and setting forth the chief principles to be observed in other branches of Law, such as contracts, sale, mortgage, debt, commercial usage. We have the most open and liberal provisions for the admission of evidence. We have complete arrangements for reference to arbitration and for the ascertainment of local custom. We have a Procedure, without any pretension to technical exactitude; but a Procedure which provides for the litigants, and their respective witnesses, being confronted in open Court, for a decision being arrived at immediately, after this brief forensic controversy, and for judgment being delivered to the parties then and there. We have a method of executing decrees which, while it allows no door to be opened for evasion or delay on the part of defendant, and thus renders a decree really valuable to plaintiff as being capable of ready enforcement, and gives him his right free from lien, encumbrance, or doubt; yet, on the other hand, prevents the defendant from being hastily dealt with, or from being placed at the mercy of his creditor. We have Small Cause Courts scattered all over the country, and several Regular Courts at every central station, so that everywhere justice is near. Our Civil system may appear rough and ready; whether it would be suited to other Provinces in a different stage of civilization, and with a different machinery at command, may be a question. But in the Punjab, it attains the broad and plain object aimed at, and, without doubt, gives satisfaction to the people.

Preparation of Judicial Statistics.

6. But in order to regulate the Administration of Justice, a complete system of reporting has been established. Month by month, the Reports of every Court are transmitted to the Judicial Department at head-quarters, and are there criticized. At the close of each year, these Reports, and the figures embodied in them, are collated; averages are struck; Division is compared with Division, and District with District. And the general result, with a brief critique by superior authority, indicating the defects to be avoided and the reforms to be emulated, is published for information of all Officers concerned. It is believed that many improvements in the working of the Courts are traceable to this system. Every Court works under a constant sense of supervision, and with the great objects to be aimed at perpetually in view, and standing out in strong relief. It were now well to advert to a few of the most interesting points observable in the statistics that have been collected for the years 1854 and 1855.

Small Cause Courts.

7. It will be remembered that every District is parcelled off into three or four administrative sub-divisions, each presided over by a Native Officer styled Tehseeldar, who, among other functions, exercises the powers of a Civil Judge in Small Causes, of which the value is not more than Rupees 300 or £30 each. In these Territories, there are 104 of these Small Cause Courts; each Court has, on the average, a jurisdiction of 784 square miles, containing 122,286 souls. Now the average area of 784 square miles is equal to a tract 28 miles long and as many broad, and the Small Cause Court is centrically situated, so that the suitor or other party living farthest off could not possibly have to travel more than 14 miles, *i. e.* half of 28 miles. But again the great majority would not have to travel more than half of even the latter distance, that is 7 miles, and many not more than 3 or 4 miles; again, the above average area includes many thinly-populated tracts. In the more compact Divisions, such as Lahore or Cis-Sutlej States, the average area of Small Cause Courts would not be more than 600 square miles, or 25 miles long and as many broad, and 400 square miles, or 20 miles long and 20 broad. In such places, the most distant resident would not travel more than 10 or 12 miles, and the average 5 miles, while many would only go 2 or 3 miles. Thus justice is brought near to the poor man's door; each person leaves his home in the morning, promptly transacts his business in Court during the day, and returns in the evening. This method is calculated to be very popular. About two-thirds of the Judicial business of the country is performed in the Small Cause Courts; besides these, there are Regular Courts held by the Deputy Commissioners, their Assistants and Extra Assistants at the central stations. There are 111 of these Courts. The total number of Regular and Small Cause Courts is 215, so that there is one Court of Justice to every 59,152 souls. But it should be explained, that the only advantage of the Small Cause Courts, over the Regular Courts, consists in the proximity of the former to residence of parties and witnesses. The Procedure in the Regular Courts is just as quick and cheap as in the Small Cause Courts. The same system prevails, and the same results are obtained, in both.

Convenient situation of the Courts.

Extent and nature of litigation.

8. The amount of business has as yet increased slightly year by year. In 1854, there were 59,848 suits tried, and the value of property litigated amounted to Rupees 43,36,203 or £433,620. In 1855, there were 61,829 suits at a value of Rupees 45,05,797 or £450,579. The average value of suits is small, amounting to Rupees 72 or £7-4-0 per suit for 1854, and Rupees

73 or £7-6-0 per suit in 1855. About two-thirds of the suits are for sums less than £5, and about four-fifths for sums less than £10. That the people are tolerably litigious after their own fashion may be seen from the fact, that in 1854 there was one suit to every 220 souls, and in 1855, one suit to every 209 souls. A large portion of the cases relate to bonded debts for small sums. Money lending, of petty amounts, prevails extensively among the lower orders. The next largest section of the suits relates to marriages and betrothal contracts ; these arise from the mercenary and demoralized customs of the people, in regard to their social matters. A portion has reference to questions of inheritance, to mortgages, to commercial affairs. The suits relating to other matters are not numerous. It is to be remembered that most of the litigation respecting land is still disposed of in the Revenue Courts.

Promptitude of decision.

9. In respect of speed, the average duration of a suit in 1854 was twenty-eight days, and in 1855 twenty-three days. This average has been becoming laudably lower year after year ; it is now nearly as low as it can be, consistently with due inquiry and deliberation ; and as the above average includes all those cases, which for any special cause may be protracted, it is evident that the trial of most suits can only extend over a very few days. In respect to cheapness, the cost averaged only 5-0-1 per cent. on value of suits during 1854, and 4-13-3 per cent. during 1855. These averages are unusually low ; but the scale of the stamps is light ; there are usually no charges for professional advice, there being as yet no Native Bar ; and the expense of summoning witnesses and others is strictly regulated by the Court. As a proof of the entire absence of technicalities, it is to be observed that only 5·19 per cent. of the suits were nonsuited during 1854 and 5·42 per cent. during 1855. The small number of non-suits which are ordered are probably real and honest ones. Arbitration is resorted to, with the sanction of the Court, in about one-third of the cases ; the attachment of the people to their own rude Jury system is unabated ; but the awards of the arbitrators are carefully scrutinized ; out of the cases arbitrated in, about one-third the award is modified by the Courts. In 1854 there were 28,917 executions of decrees to 59,848 suits, and in 1855, 33,366 executions to 61,829 suits.

Cheapness of costs.

Absence of technicalities.

Arbitrators.

Appeals.

10. During 1854 and 1855, 8 per cent. of the decrees were appealed against, and of the appeals 20 per cent. were modified or revised. The prevalence of appeals fluctuates in different parts of the country, according to the variation of wealth and civilization. But the privilege of appeal is much prized by the people, and the number of appeals will probably increase, as years roll on.

Part II.—Criminal Justice.

Judicial Statistics.

11. This sub-division will treat of Criminal Justice, for the years 1854 and 1855. For the Administration of Criminal, as well as Civil Justice, complete tabular returns have been furnished by the Judicial Commissioner, in his annual review of the Criminal Administration. It has been the Chief Commissioner's practice to analyse the averages deducible from these returns, and thus to compare the statistical results of one District with those of another, in the same manner as in the review of Civil Justice. The advantages of this practice are believed to have proved as great in the one Department as in the other. It will now be proper to

note those points in respect to crime which bear on the social aspect of the country, and secondly, those points which relate to the detection and punishment of the said crime.

Ratio of crime to population.

12. In reference to the social aspect, it is fit, first, to consider the ratio of crime to population, which for the two years stands as follows:—

Year.	Total Crimes and Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Population.	Crimes and Offences to Population.
1854...	45,715	12,717,821	1 to 278
1855...	41,268	12,717,821	1 to 308

But from the above category of crimes and offences, the number of miscellaneous offences should perhaps be struck out, because these latter cases are not those which society is interested in putting down; but merely those, which being of a trivial nature, the State consents to take up on the solicitation of the aggrieved party. These then being excepted, the ratio will stand thus:—

Year.	Total of Crimes, exclusive of Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Population.	Proportion of Crime to Population.
1854...	27,276	12,717,821	466
1855...	22,002	12,717,821	578

Variations in the prevalence of crime.

The last-named proportion of one crime to 578 persons does appear to indicate a general peacefulness and obedience to the Laws. It is obvious that, in such Territories as these, with races so varying, the ratio must fluctuate considerably. The tracts most free from crime are the prosperous States lying East and West of the Sutlej River. The country round Lahore, and also round Jhelum, is about ordinary in this respect. On the Trans-Indus Frontier, the quantity of crime is comparatively light, but its quality is severe. In the Southern regions of the Punjab, that is, round Mooltan and Leia, the numerical amount of crime is great; but more than half consists of cattle-lifting, which, though of course a crime, does not, under the usual circumstances of its commission, indicate any great depravity, and in some respects partakes of the character of a nuisance.

Numerical amount of crime.

13. During the first six years after annexation, the numerical returns of crime increased annually, and this was attributable, not to any real increase, but to the improvement of the detective system. It was not that more crime existed, but that more was brought to light. But in the sixth year, that is, the past year 1855, the number shows *a decrease*. This fact is

remarkable, and would induce the idea, that our detective system has reached its climax, and has at last made an impression on crime. Each year the apparent increase became less and less until 1855, and then it disappeared. It is to be hoped that this state of things may continue.

14. From the following Table, it will be seen, how small a portion of the crime which does exist is heinous :—

Small portion of heinous crimes.

Year.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
1854...	249	704	24,103	20,659
1855...	221	579	18,870	21,598

The first and second classes, comprising all the worst offences, such as murder, murderous wounding, violent robbery, and the like, are only *one-fiftieth* of the whole ! and it is satisfactory to note that this, the worst fraction, is diminishing year by year.

Crimes of highest atrocity.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
1st Class	415	370	249	221
2nd Class	791	729	704	579

Again, a large part of the most heinous crime is chargeable to the Trans-Indus Frontier. Though shown in the Criminal Returns under the usual headings, yet much of it should be termed raids by Wild Tribes from beyond the Frontier. Murder is decreasing everywhere in both Hill and Plain. In the Central and Eastern Districts, it is becoming almost rare. Many of the cases result from disputes about women. This cause will not be altogether removed till civilized customs shall have had time to spread and to elevate the morality, position, and treatment of females. Dacoity, or gang-robbery, has not re-appeared since its first suppression. The Dacoity cases arising on the Frontier are really border raids. Thuggee is perhaps extinct, certainly dormant, although some members of the old gangs are at large. Highway-robbery occasionally manifests itself, but it occurs in the Cis-Sutlej States, where the intermingling of the jurisdiction of petty Native States affords peculiar facilities. Female infanticide is so secret and domestic a crime, that its prevalence, or otherwise, is hard to be predicated. If not extinguished, it is verging upon extinction. We have the concurrent testimony, both of Local Officers and of the Native Tribes, not themselves concerned in this matter, and therefore quite impartial to the effect that the Daughter-killing Tribes have ceased from this infanticide, or nearly ceased. Police measures, without being inquisitorial, have been effective, and many female children have been preserved in families where, a few years ago, their existence would have been considered a bane and a stigma. The two incentives to this secret crime, namely, pride of birth and pride of purse, have been nearly removed : facilities for intermarriage with other Tribes have mitigated the difficulty which some families felt in disposing of their daughters. The sumptuary rules regulating marriage expenses, which are now generally obeyed with fidelity, save the father of the bride from being beggared on this account.

Progressive decrease of atrocious crimes.

Freedom from Dacoity.

Cessation of infanticide.

15. As regards the crimes of the middle class, such as theft, burglary of a milder form, and cattle-lifting, there is a decrease perceptible for the first time in 1855. It has been heretofore supposed, that a Government, all powerful to suppress overt and violent crime, might not so easily cope with minor offences, which elude the grasp of a great Administration. It has also been thought, that the criminal classes, debarred from the more exciting branch of their profession, find a vent in that direction, which is less likely to be severely noticed. A belief has therefore gained ground, that theft without aggravating circumstances is destined to prevail under British Rule. But happily the statistics militate against this idea, for they show that an impression is beginning to be made upon even these nominal offences.

Diminution of theft and of cattle-lifting.

	Theft.	*Burglary.*	*Cattle-lifting.*
1854.....	11,537	4,213	8,177
1855.....	9,874	3,498	5,351

That cattle-lifting will still further decrease may be expected, though it can hardly be quite eradicated in the present generation. For in those Districts, which, with their pastoral wilds and wandering herds, offer facilities for the offence, the most stringent Police measures have been adopted, and will be prosecuted vigorously, till the people of those tracts shall learn, that every man's hand is not to be against his neighbor's cattle.

16. The only class of cases in which any increase is perceptible is the miscellaneous. But these cases are not offences, but personal grievances, which the aggrieved party brings up before the Magistrate, which are tried much after the fashion of a Civil Suit, and in which no aid from the Police is invoked. The more free a Punjábee feels himself, the less will he tolerate nuisances from his neighbor, the more ready will he be to hail his adversary before the Magistrate. The increase of these cases therefore only proves, that the people are becoming more intent on the vindication of their rights, and it seems to be a condition of the existence of external order, that such litigation should increase, until a higher Law shall supersede this physical civilization and introduce a sounder morality.

True nature of miscellaneous offences.

17. The status of crime having been viewed in its social aspect, it were now proper to consider points relating to the bringing to trial, and the punishing of criminals. In this respect, one of the first points to be regarded is the ratio of persons acquitted or convicted to persons arrested and brought to trial. If the number of acquittals be too large, there must be something wrong; for it follows, either that innocent persons must have been arrested without sufficient care, or that guilty persons could not have been prosecuted with sufficient pains. Now for the last three years, the proportion of convictions has been becoming slightly greater and that of acquittals slightly less, as may be seen thus :—

Ratio of acquittals and convictions.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Per-centage of acquittals on total number tried...	45·58	42·60	37·67
Per-centage of acquittals on convictions	93·98	77·72	63·96

It may be assumed that acquittals before the Magistrates should bear the proportion of about one-third upon the total number of trials. This attained, it is supposed that the right degree of care and vigor in prosecuting and arresting on the one hand, and the right degree of tenderness as regards acquitting on the other, has been preserved.

18. That great diligence and despatch of criminal, as of all other business, has been exerted by the Punjab Officers, is certain. The average duration of cases, in which the aid of Police is employed, is only fourteen days, and of cases before the Magistrate alone, only nine days. Nearly 99 per cent. of the witnesses summoned are detained in Court for only one day, or rather the fraction of a day, and this is of great advantage among a people who are used to native rule, wherein evidence is dispensed with, and who might deem it a hardship that, under our rule, nothing can be decided without taking witnesses from their homes. Again, less than 5 per cent. of the cases instituted within the year are pending at the end of it. It may therefore, be fairly concluded, that people are not needlessly detained on trial, and that the question of guilt or innocence is brought to a speedy issue.

Punctual despatch of business.

19. It were interesting to analyse the punishments inflicted. In the two years, the Magistrates passed sentences as follows:—

YEAR.	3 Years.	From 6 Months to 2 Years.	6 Months.	Fined.	Flogged.	TOTAL.
1854...	1,714	5,598	4,294	13,500	2,059	27,165
1855...	1,158	4,610	3,826	16,532	2,078	28,204

From the above, it may be deduced, that punishments are becoming milder. This mitigation is indeed desirable, and for all ordinary offences, lengthened imprisonment is not necessary. The Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner have therefore, at different times, drawn attention to this subject. The Magistrates have been urged to be sparing in their punishments, and to substitute, wherever the Law might permit, such penalties as fines or stripes, instead of incarceration. These injunctions appear to have been observed. In one class of cases, however, that of cattle-lifting, stripes, as a substitute for imprisonment, have not proved efficacious. Nothing short of the four walls of a prison seems to deter the cattle-lifter of the Central Punjab from his pastime. The merits of fining, as a punishment, for many classes of offences, are recognized, and it is hoped that this penalty, so immediately felt and so free from the taint of demoralization, may be more and more resorted to.

Analysis of punishments.

20. The proportion of stolen property, subsequently recovered by the Police, ranges at about one-third. It seems to increase slightly year by year, and is nearly the same as that recovered on the average by the Police in England. The estimated value of property stolen or plundered during 1854—6½ lakhs of Rupees or £65,000—is not large, especially if it be remembered that the estimate, being given by the owners themselves, will probably exceed the reality; and if the sum be spread over the number of cases, it will not be more than Rupees 30 or £3 per case, and thus it will appear that the majority of the cases are little more than larcenies.

Value of stolen property and proportion recovered by Police.

21. The conduct of business in the Sessions held by the Commissioners of Divisions has been satisfactory. Of the serious cases committed to these Courts for trial, in about three-fourths convictions follow. The number of appeals from the Magistrate's orders preferred before these tribunals are

The Sessions Court.

comparatively few, about 5 per cent.; and of those which are preferred, in about one-fourth the appellant obtains some order in his favor.

General and progressive improvement.

22. On the whole, so far as the result can be known from statistics (and to a considerable extent it can), there is every reason to believe that Criminal Justice is improving yearly in every respect, not only in a social, but also in an administrative point of view. Such a conclusion is corroborated by general report and by careful inquiry. There are few well-informed persons, Native or European, who would not admit that crime is mild and rare, and on its occurrence is vigorously prosecuted and condignly punished.

PART III.—POLICE.

Police Force, Military and Civil.

23. The composition of the Punjab Police, with its various classes, namely, the organized Military Police, the Civil and Detective Establishment, the City Watchmen, and the rural Constabulary, have been described in former Reports. It will now be sufficient to note the strength of this Police to size and extent of jurisdiction and to the amount of population. The organized Police, with a Military system and discipline, and performing duties, partly Civil and partly Military, consist of two Corps of Irregular Infantry, seven Battalions of Foot, one Regiment Punjab Cavalry, and twenty-seven Troops of Horse. Their aggregate strength stands at 12,853 men, and their annual cost amounts to Rupees 18,61,572 or £186,157, on a population of twelve and three-quarter millions. There is one such Military Policeman to 989 people. It should be stated, however, that of this Police Force, a portion is stationed on the Frontier, in support of the purely Military Force. The Civil Police number 9,123 men, and cost Rupees 8,73,300 or £87,330 per annum. To a population as above given, and to a Territory of 81,625 square miles, there is one such Policeman to 1,395 inhabitants and to 9 square miles. The Civil Police is distributed over 281 Thannahs or subordinate jurisdictions. These jurisdictions contain, on an average, 102 villages, 290 square miles, and 45,279 persons. The average strength of Civil Police to each jurisdiction will be one Head Police Officer and 32 Policemen. In the larger Towns, there is one Watchman to about 520 citizens—these, it will be remembered, are paid by the townspeople. As regards the rural Constabulary, paid by the villagers, there are 28,879 villages in these Territories, to each there is at least one Constable, so that their strength is not less than 30,000. The agricultural population numbers seven millions of souls, so there is 1 Constable to every 242 of agriculturists, and to every 2·32 square miles. If the total of Police of all kinds to area and population be taken, the comparison will stand thus :—

Relative strength to area and population.

Police.			Area.	Population.	Proportion of Total Police to square Miles.	Of Total Police to People.
Military	12,853	53,226	Square Miles.			
Civil ...	9,123		81,625	12,717,821	1 to 1·53	1 to 2·32
City ...	1,250					
Rural...	30,000					

The strength of the Police is sufficient as respects population. It may appear small as regards area; but a large part of that area is made up of waste and hill, where there are but few inhabitants of any kind. The Police Charges, Military and Civil, of the British Government, amount to only Rupees 24,77,442 or £247,744 per annum. For such an area and population, the amount seems moderate.

Organization, uniform, and equipment of the Police.

24. The organization of the Police Force is gradually progressing. The Military Police are thoroughly disciplined and are hardly inferior to the best Irregular Troops. For the Civil Police, including the Regular Establishment, the Town and Village Watchmen, a standard uniform and equipments are prescribed. At every Police post and village throughout these Territories the Police are dressed and armed alike. The dress is plain, of a drab color; the arms are a sword and carbine for the Regular Police and a staff and spear for the Watchmen. Such externals of course conduce to the maintenance of system. The State is put to no expense thereby, for every man finds his own uniform. The Regular Police are subjected to drill, and the Watchmen are inspected. It is not desired to turn these men into Soldiers, but only to render them physically efficient, while possessing that local knowledge and aptitude which is so essential to real Police Service. Endeavors are also made to infuse an *esprit de corps* into the Civil Police by regulating their promotion and by placing checks on their dismissal, so that a man on entering the Force may feel that he belongs to an incorporated Service and has a fair opening for gradual advancement. In some particular places, where the Police were formerly defective, such as Peshawur and Mooltan, there has been a most gratifying improvement. A River Police has been organized on the Indus to check the marauders who cross the water on inflated skins. The general and permanent location of the Police all over the country on the great lines of road and at other posts has been completed.

Town duties levied to pay the City Watch.

25. The Import duties levied in Towns to pay the Watchmen continue to flourish everywhere. They are preferred by the townsfolk, who will indeed tolerate no other kind of tax. This cess has now been substituted for the house tax in all Towns within these Territories, and many large villages, with non-agricultural residents, have, at their own request, been placed in this respect, on the same footing as the Towns. The largest amount thus levied is at Umritsur, where, during 1854, Rupees 49,450 or £4,945 were raised, and, during 1855, Rupees 53,265 or £5,326. It has been explained in former Reports, that the tax, after paying the Watchmen, yields a surplus for local improvements. Elsewhere, it will be seen, what large sums have been thus obtained at the two Capitals, Lahore and Umritsur.

The public carrying of arms prohibited on the Frontier.

26. The disarming edict, throughout the Punjab, still remains in force. Arms now are nowhere to be found. During 1855, it was deemed that the time had arrived when the wilder population on the Trans-Indus Frontier, while permitted to possess arms in their houses for the defence of their lives and property, might be prohibited from carrying them in public, unless covered by a Pass from the Magistrate. The prohibition was proclaimed and carried out with complete success in all places, except Kohat. Not a murmur was heard, and the result has been a diminution of bloodshed and of crimes attended with wounding. In Kohat our subjects are so encircled with Independent Tribes, hostile to them and to the British Government, that the carrying of all arms at all times has been authorized there. With a view also to aid the pacification of the Frontier, the transport of Saltpetre from our Territories across our border is

Transport of Saltpetre beyond the border prohibited.

prohibited, as it was found that this article is used by the Independent Tribes for the manufacture of gunpowder, which might at any time be used against our subjects.

Thuggee Establishment.

27. The Punjab Thuggee Establishment is maintained. Its immediate superintendence is added to the duties of the Captain of the Military Police for the Lahore Division. A considerable number of Thugs (perhaps 400) are still at large. But their devices are utterly confounded, and they find themselves so tracked, that they cannot practise their dark profession. Murder by Thugs is extremely rare. An Industrial Institution, for the employment of the Thug approvers and the education of their children, has been established at Lahore. The members of the Muzabee caste, to which the Thugs belong, are kept under surveillance. A similar Police supervision has been temporarily established over certain vagrant and criminal Tribes, known to have committed systematic crime in the North-Western Provinces (such as Bowreahs, Sañsees, Harnees, and the like); at present they must not leave their homes without passports, or tickets of leave.

Prevention of torture.

28. The attention of the Punjab Authorities has been earnestly directed to the prevention of torture by the Police. It were rash to assert, perhaps vain to hope, that the practice may not be occasionally resorted to in a mitigated form. It is to be borne in mind, that this practice has been resorted to for ages, and having actually become an integral part of native institutions, is now difficult to extirpate. But every Police Officer has to enter into the most stringent engagements not to countenance the practice. The Magistrates consider themselves solemnly responsible to prevent and prosecute the evil. Whenever this guilt is brought home to the Police, the offenders are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, ranging from two to seven years.

General result.

29. The general result only tends to confirm what has been said on previous occasions regarding the entire pacification of the Punjab people. They doubtless feel themselves to be in the hands of a strong Government, with establishments of all kinds ready and efficient. But still their obedience to the Law must be pronounced exemplary and indicative of sterling national qualities. Within these Territories, there has not been a single *emeute*, nor threatening of resistance to any lawful process, nor any necessity for resort to armed force of any kind within the two years under report.

Part IV.—Jails.

30. During the years 1854 and 1855, Prison Discipline has been marked rather by gradual improvement in detail than by any stirring improvement. Despite our precautions, the average number of prisoners continues to increase, as may be seen thus:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Prisoners	10,242	11,054	11,802

Numerical increase of prisoners.

It was hoped that, by mitigating the sentences passed in the Courts, by remitting portions of the term of imprisonment on account of a convict's good behavior, or on account of his suffering the additional infliction of solitude, the accumulation of prisoners might be arrested. These expedients have not yet, however, been fully resorted to; but ere long they will come into full

effect, and there is little reason to fear that the numerical increase will progress beyond control.

Economy of management.

31. But the economical management of the Jails has been good. The expense does not increase together with the number of prisoners, as may be thus observed :—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
No. of Prisoners ...	10,242	11,054	11,802
Total cost, Rs. ...	4,24,852 8 8	4,37,594 4 1	4,03,324 7 1
or £ ...	42,485 0 5¾	43,759 8 6	40,332 9 0
Average cost per head	Rs. 41 7 8	39 9 5	30 9 1½
	or £ 4 3 0	3 19 3	3 1 2½

The average cost having now fallen to Rupees 30-9-1½ or £3-1-0 per head per annum, has probably now reached its minimum. There are still a few individual Jails that have yet to be reduced to the general average. As explained in previous Reports, the custody of prisoners in the Punjab is expensive ; but in all other respects, the Magistrates have succeeded in enforcing economy.

Favorable condition and conduct of the prisoners.

32. The general conduct and condition of the prisoners has been satisfactory. Their rations and clothing are notoriously good, especially as compared with the food and dress of the lower classes. Their wards are clean and fairly ventilated. Their general health is excellent. During 1854 the mortality was only 6·21 per cent., and during 1855, 5·07 per cent., on the aggregate of prisoners. In two Jails on the Frontier there have been epidemics, which equally afflicted the neighborhood. In two Jails also (Rawul Pindee and Dhurmsala) the prisoners suffered in health while constructing the prison buildings. The abolition of out-door labor generally, and the substitution of intramural occupation effected in 1853, has had the best effect, both on the *physique* and the *morale* of the prisoners. The interior of the Jail now resembles an Industrial Institution. There has been no *emeute* or attempt at disturbance within the years under report. Escapes from Jail have been rare. In 1854, only 60 prisoners broke Jail, of whom 48 were re-captured, and 38 during 1855, of whom again 33 were re-captured. Re-commitments on second convictions are becoming less frequent.

Employment of prisoners.

33. About half the prisoners are employed in manufactures, including articles for sale and for prison use ; one-fourth would be employed in the menial duties, in the garden of the Jail, and on the repair of the prison buildings and premises ; the remainder would, from various causes, be non-effective. In regard to manufactures the Jails can turn out better floor-cloths, rope, country-paper and blankets, than can be made elsewhere in the Punjab. It is believed that all the tents required for the Public Establishments will be procurable from the Jails. Lithographic Printing Presses are worked with great effect in several Jails, such as those of Umritsur, Ferozepore, Umballa, and the Central Jail, Lahore. The value of articles manufactured during 1854 amounted to Rupees 24,660 or £2,466, and during 1855 to Rupees 29,888 or £2,988. The estimated

Manufacture.

value, direct and indirect, of all kinds (including manufacture) was, during 1854, Rupees 1,53,238 or £15,323, and during 1855 Rupees 1,61,541 or £16,154.

Machinery procured from England.

34. A stimulus will be given to mechanical industry in Jails by the arrival of a number of model machines and instruments of a suitable character from England, procured through the good offices of Major S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner, while on furlough.

Mention of improvements remaining to be effected.

35. There are three measures for the moral government of prisoners, with which but scanty progress has yet been made, namely, solitary confinement, remission of portion of imprisonment in consideration of good behaviour and education. Though little has been done hitherto, attention will be paid to these in future. Solitary cells are being fitted up everywhere. At Lahore the Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner in person released a number of prisoners recommended for their good conduct. At the close of 1854, only 745 prisoners in all the Jails could read and write; by the end of 1855 the number had risen to 1,350.

Comparison of Jails of Punjab with those of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

36. The subjoined Table will show, that in regard to economy and management, the Punjab Jails in no wise suffer by a comparison with those of the older Divisions of the Presidency :—

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.
	1854-55.	1854.	1855.
Average annual cost of each Prisoner	Rs. 37-10-4 £ 3-15-3½	Rs. 33-4-11 £ 3-6-7½	Rs. 31-8-7 £ 3-3-0¾
Average per-centage of Mortality on total number of Prisoners	7·04	4·52	5·07
Per-centage of Escapes on total number of Prisoners	0·70	0·66	0·29

The result of this comparison is satisfactory, as the successful management of Jails in a new Province is beset with special difficulties.

Section II.

REVENUE.

Part I.—Land Tax.

Land Tax for the past three years.

37. The first part of this Section will treat of the Land Tax generally, and especially for the three years, 1853-54, 1854-55, and 1855-56. When it is remembered that this tax furnishes three-fourths of the State resources, that it is paid by agriculturists comprising three-fourths of the

population, that their contentment and happiness is more vitally affected by the manner in which this tax is levied and administered than by any other circumstance whatever, the extreme importance of the subject is manifest.

General description of crops.

38. The husbandmen and the husbandry of these Territories have been described in former Reports. It suffices now to touch upon certain prominent features by way of recapitulation. The cultivation, though considerable and increasing, is far from being fully developed; not more than one-fourth of the total area is cultivated. This cultivation, though greatly dependent upon rain, is yet for the most part maintained by irrigation from wells or canals. The great staples are cereals. Three-fourths of the crops consist of wheat, barley, Indian corn, and maize of all sorts, and rice. In various parts, sugar (of excellent quality), gram, cotton, indigo, linseed, turnips, pepper, tobacco, turmeric, poppy, hemp, vegetables, are grown; and in all places, some or other of the above products are to be found. But all the miscellaneous products last named united do not cover more than one-fourth of the cultivated area, the rest being occupied by cereals. There is vast pasturage, and there are enormous numbers of sheep, goats, camels, and bovine-cattle, the latter of stunted breed. The cultivators are essentially "peasant proprietors." There are no farmers or middlemen, and generally no great landlords. As a rule, each man owns and tills his own glebe, upon which he pays the Revenue and pockets *all* the profits. In some countries the profits are divided; a part goes to the tenant and a part to the landlord. But in the Punjab one and the same man is usually absolute proprietor and generally the sole cultivator, though he may occasionally lease out a few fields to tenants. He is saddled with no rent. He has to provide for the cost of cultivation and for the Government demand; the rest of the produce he may devote to the maintenance of his family and the accumulation of his capital. But these men, while maintaining their individuality, do yet belong to village communities. A village is not inhabited by a certain number of ryots, each unconnected with the other, but by a number of persons of common descent, forming one large cousinhood, having their own headmen, accustomed to joint action and mutual support.*

Peasant proprietors.

Money assessment.

39. Former Reports have also shown how preceding Governments realized their Land Tax, either in kind or else by a money payment annually variable, according to appraisement of standing crop; but the British Government has from the first decided on leyying the tax by money payments assessed for a term of years. The peasant proprietors compound with the State for a fixed period, such assessment and compounding being technically termed a Settlement. But the proprietors do not engage *individually* with the Government, but by *villages:* The brotherhood, through its headmen or representatives, undertakes to pay so much for so many years; and then, having done this, they divide the amount among themselves, assigning to each man his quota. Primarily each man cultivates and pays for himself, but ultimately he is responsible for his co-parceners and they for him; and they are bound together by a joint liability. The Punjab system, therefore, is not Ryotwaree, nor Zumeendaree; but *the village system.* In the Hills, and occasionally elsewhere, the Zumeendaree system, and near Mooltan, some thing approaching to the Ryotwaree system, may be found. But the

Village system.

* In some of the waste tracts, however, near Mooltan, where portions of an area called a valley, have been gradually reclaimed by independent parties, the common bond between such parties might not exist; but such cases are exceptional.

village system is the prevalent one, especially in the most important Districts. In short the same system prevails in the Punjab as in the North-Western Provinces.

Abatement from Land Tax of Native Government.

40. As each part of the country came under British Administration, a rough assessment was made for two or three years. It has been shown conclusively in former Reports, that by these assessments an abatement used to be made of about 25 or 30 per cent. on the Revenue of our predecessors. In this manner, probably, some forty lakhs of Rupees were remitted in the Punjab Proper; some ten lakhs in the Trans-Sutlej States; and some ten lakhs more in the Cis-Sutlej States. On the whole, the reduction of taxation allowed by the British Government, on its first occupation of the country, was not less than 50 lakhs or £500,000 sterling at the lowest.

British settlement of the Revenue.

41. But liberality by no means ended here. Not a year passed away in which even these Summary Settlements were not still further lowered in any place where undue pressure might be apparent. In the meantime, a Regular Settlement Department was organized and specially commissioned to ascertain the resources of the country and to fix a moderate and equitable assessment, based upon solid and accurate data, for a longer term of years. In the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, these assessments have been fixed for periods of twenty and thirty years. In the Punjab Proper, the term has been ten years, with a proviso that it may be further prolonged on the expiry of the ten years if the assessment has worked well. These assessments have now been completed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, in the upper portions of the Baree Doab (comprising the Sikh Manjha), and of the Rechna and Chuch Doabs, that is, all the Northern region between the Rivers Beas and Jhelum. Enquiry preliminary to such assessments is progressing in all remaining parts of the Punjab, except the Trans-Indus Frontier and the mountainous Huzara. The portion already settled is the richest in the whole Territory, and the Revenue regularly, and for the present finally, assessed, amounts to ninety-five lakhs, or nearly two-thirds of the whole Land Tax. The remaining one-third, or sixty lakhs will be shortly assessed, and within the next five years, the entire Land Tax of these Territories will have been placed upon a definite and satisfactory footing. These regular assessments have, like the Summary Settlements, almost invariably resulted in reduction of taxation. In the richest parts of the Jullundhur Doab only, the Summary Settlement has been maintained. In all other Districts, there has been a reduction at the Regular Settlement. These reductions, together with the summary reductions on the first assessments, have caused the burdens of the tax-payers to be decreased year by year as follows :—

Frequent reduction of the Land Tax.

Permanent reductions or decrease by Settlement since Annexation.

In 1850-51, decreased by Settlement, Rs.	...	1,63,116	£16,311
„ 1851-52, „ „ „ „	...	1,82,817	£18,281
„ 1852-53, „ „ „ „	...	4,80,638	£48,063
„ 1853-54, „ „ „ „	...	5,10,018	£51,001
„ 1854-55, „ „ „ „	...	7,41,660	£74,166
„ 1855-56, „ „ „ „	...	2,62,426	£26,242
Total, Rupees	...	23,40,675	£234,067

or 23½ lakhs or £234,000, and this amount may be fairly added to the 50 lakhs

originally reduced, making a total of Rupees 72,37,244 or £723,724—deduction made by British Government from the burdens of the people. If the amount of reduction since Annexation be taken in proportion to Land Revenue, as it stood in the first of the above years, *viz.* Rupees 1,59,40,722, the decrease will be not less than 25 per cent. It will be observed, however, that, for the last two years, the decrease has been diminishing as reduction is gradually reaching its limit, and as the adjustment of the tax is becoming gradually perfected. It is probable, however, or indeed certain, that the assessments now being prepared will effect some further reductions. The incidence of the tax upon the Districts regularly settled may be thus seen. Besides the permanent reductions, there have been casual remissions of uncollected Revenue as follows :—

Frequent remissions of Revenue.

1851-52	Rupees	3,96,712	£ 39,671
1852-53 } 1853-54 }	„	20,97,898	£209,789
1854-55	„	5,61,862	£ 56,186
1855-56	„	0 0 0	
Total, Rupees		30,56,472	

or 30 lakhs of Rupees, or £305,647.

42. The rate of assessment per acre, per annum, in the Cis-Sutlej States, is Rupees 1-2-4 or 2*s.* 3½*d.* ; in the Trans Sutlej States, Rupees 1-15-7 or 3*s.* 11⅜*d.* ; in the Upper Baree and Rechna Doabs, Rupees 1-6-5 or 2*s.* 9⅝*d.* ; in the Upper Chuch Doab, Rupees 1-2-7 or 2*s.* 3⅞*d.* It will be observed, that the rate diminishes as the Settlement progresses Westward, the country being poorer : the same result will occur in the Southern Districts. It is estimated that a peasant proprietor cultivates, on an average, 8 acres, and, at a mean rate of assessment (say Rupees 1-4-0 per acre), would pay Rupees 12 or £1-4-0 per annum to the State. From this point of view, the amount would not seem heavy. Again, from searching and accurate inquiry in the Settlement Department, showing the exact yield and value per acre of every kind of crop, it has been ascertained, that the Government demand does not exceed one-fifth of the gross value of the produce in rich tracts, and one-sixth, or one-eighth, or even less, in poor tracts. Suppose, for instance, a proprietor obtains Rupees 100 in a year from his little patrimony, out of this he would pay Rupees 20 to the State. The expenses of his husbandry would be light (not more than Rupees 20), consisting of the purchase of seed, of implements, the repair of the well, feed of cattle, and the like. He pays nothing for labor, as the labor is that of his own hands, of his sons, and of his wife. Thus the Government demand and the expenses of cultivation might together amount to Rupees 40, leaving 60 Rupees worth of produce, with which he may maintain his household and save a small surplus as capital. A portion of the produce he would convert into money, a portion he would consume at home. But such a man would also have some waste land, whence he obtains, many necessary things for nothing, such as grass for thatching, wood, fuel, fodder, and the like. The above description may apply to tens of thousands of the peasantry. But there are also tens of thousands of yeomen with double and quadruple the above means, who can afford to have substantial cottages ; patches of garden cultivation round their wells ; to keep brood mares ; several yokes of plough oxen, and herds of cattle grazing in pasturage ; and to spend occasional sums at marriages, and such like festivities. One-fifth or 20 per cent. upon income may appear

Prevailing rates of assessment.

Proportion of Government demand to gross produce.

General condition of landholders.

a high rate of taxation as compared with European countries, but it is low as compared with Asiatic countries. It could not safely be reduced much lower, for it must be borne in mind, that other sources of taxation besides those now existing are not available. Indeed, the people themselves would hardly expect any thing more; they are grateful for that which has been allowed.

Fiscal moderation of the British Government.

43. Indeed, the fiscal moderation of the British Government is notorious all over the Punjab, and among all classes, especially among those most conversant with the practice of former times. In 1848, the rebel Sikh Chiefs, in their proclamation of rebellion, laid it to the charge of British Officers, that by their low assessment they had sacrificed the State Revenue. The allegation was true, but though meant to convey blame, it really conveyed praise. The British have advantageously pursued the same policy ever since. One excellent proof is that the feudal Jagheerdars, whose Revenues have been assessed on the same principles as the Government Revenue, complain that their Revenues have been reduced one-half. A Jagheer, of which the valuation, as recorded some years back, was, say, Rupees 5,000 or £500, is now assessed at Rupees 3,000 or £300—there are hundreds, and even thousands of such instances, the subjects of common conversation; and by this sure standard the general reduction throughout the British Territory may be measured. This well known fact would alone, independent of all the other proofs, suffice to prove the great reduction of fiscal burden effected by the British Government in the Punjab, which has indeed been the prominent characteristic of our Revenue Administration.

Lapses and resumptions make up for reduction of assessment.

44. For this beneficent end, there has been a considerable sacrifice of Revenue; but this has been partially compensated for by the resumption of Jagheers at Annexation, and by the lapse of fiefs and jageers and petty tenures since that time. These lapses have nearly sufficed to make up for the reductions subsequent to Annexation, so that the Land Tax has not materially fallen off since Annexation. There has, however, after allowing for all these sets off, been a net sacrifice of at least half a million sterling, this sum being (at the least) the difference between the Land Tax of the Sikhs and the Land Tax of the British. But since Annexation, the lapses and resumptions have balanced the reductions of assessment; for, as regards actual realization, the Tax yielded Rupees 1,59,40,722 or £1,594,072, for 1850-51, the highest year, and during the last year, 1855-56, it has still yielded Rupees 1,50,00,650 or £1,500,065. In this respect, the policy of the Sikh Government was to tax heavily the agriculturists, and to make large assignments of Revenue to the nobility as payment for service and support. But the policy of the British Government is to tax lightly the agriculturists, to pay its servants from its own Treasury, to excuse the native nobility from service, and to gradually reduce their assignments of Revenue.

Reasons for reduction of Land Tax.

45. But while, on the one hand, every consideration has certainly been shown to the tax-payers, on the other hand there has been no causeless sacrifice of the resources of the State; for there are weighty reasons to show that high money assessments could not be maintained in the Punjab. In former Reports, it has been seen that the sudden pacification of the Province after Annexation, the cessation of Military and Political employment, which occupied many thousands of persons and caused money to circulate in the villages, induced large numbers to devote themselves to agriculture. Formerly a proportion of the agricultural classes were engaged in war and service of various kinds, and thus they supported them-

selves, and contributed to the support of those who tilled the ground at home. But now the entire support of all these classes fell upon the land. Again, there came a cycle of seasons more favorable than the average of years under British Rule. From all these causes, the agriculture became unusually productive, flooded the markets with produce, and reduced prices nearly 50 per cent. This cheapness rendered it difficult for the agriculturists to obtain cash for their produce, when they wanted it to pay their new money assessments. There was less money in the Punjab than previously; large sums, which would formerly have circulated in the Punjab, were remitted to other parts of the Empire by the Soldiery and other Government employés. Again, the fact that nothing but cash was accepted in payment of the Government Revenue, enhanced the value of money. The agriculturist therefore, with abundance of surplus produce on his hands, found difficulty in converting it into money, and this difficulty was perhaps aggravated by the unvarying nature of the Government demand (however low) with men accustomed to an annually fluctuating demand under Sikh Rule. For sometime it was supposed that prices would partially, though not entirely, regain their former standard. But it appears that the same causes must still be more or less in operation to keep down prices. The following Table will show that, with slight oscillations, prices are nearly as low as ever :—

Remarkable cheapness of prices.

Average Prices.

For ten years,* up to 1850-51.	Wheat. Rs. 2 per maund of 82-lbs.	Indian Corn. Rs. $1\frac{1}{16}$ per maund.
1851-52	R. 1 per maund	Rs. $0\frac{14}{16}$ per maund.
1852-53	Rs. $1\frac{3}{16}$ ditto	Rs. $1\frac{1}{16}$ ditto.
1853-54	Rs. $1\frac{3}{16}$ ditto	Rs. $1\frac{2}{16}$ ditto.
1854-55	Rs. 1 ditto	Rs. $0\frac{14}{16}$ ditto.
1855-56	Rs. $1\frac{1}{16}$ ditto	Rs. $0\frac{14}{16}$ ditto.†

The price has always been one maund, more or less, or 82 lbs. for the Rupee, during the last five years, that is, *nearly as cheap again* as it used to be before Annexation. Furthermore, not only are the prices much lower than they used to be in the Punjab, but also lower than they are in other parts of Upper India. During the past five years, the average price of gram, in the North-Western Provinces, has been 33 seers to the Rupee and in the Punjab 37 seers.

---

* Seven prior to Annexation.

† The great cheapness, which has generally prevailed during the last year, which was dry and unfavorable, leads to the conclusion that granaries were full and markets glutted with the grain of former years.

46. It is clear then, that the Punjabee, though he has more produce to sell than heretofore, must sell it at a much lower rate than formerly. His money taxation must, therefore, be kept low. It is evident, indeed, that too large a proportion of the people are agriculturists: that they cultivate too much of one thing, *i. e.* cereals, and that they have not sufficient means of disposing of that produce. To remedy these defects, it would be necessary, either that people should take to other professions besides agriculture, or if they must remain agriculturists, that they should introduce new products besides cereals; or if they cannot do this, that they should have the means of exporting their cereals and other produce. That the Punjabees can easily take to non-agricultural employment is doubtful. Many kinds of lucrative services, once open to them, no longer exist. It is probable that three-fourths will for some time continue to be agriculturists. Something may be done regarding the introduction of new products, or the improvement of old; but the result will be slow of accomplishment. The most promising plan is to supply the means of exportation. The Punjab cannot export to the West or to the North, as those regions are poor; nor can it export to the East, as in that direction there is already abundance. It can only export to the South, to Kurrachee, the port destined by Nature to be the outlet for these Territories. Thence the produce can be shipped for Bombay or for distant countries and colonies. Already it is found that Sindh and Punjab wheat can be profitably exported to the Mauritius. Already some 5,357 tons or 150,000 maunds per annum of Punjab produce find their way with difficulty down the Indus, and this will, it may be hoped, become the nucleus of a mighty traffic. That the Punjab must be producing more than it can consume is easily calculated. The cultivated area has been returned at 12,751,151 acres. Some three-fourths of this area are certainly grown with articles of daily food, namely, wheat, barley, and Indian corn, maize and rice. At an ordinary average of production per acre, namely 6¼ maunds, some 80,164,616 maunds or 2,863,022 tons may be produced annually. There are thirteen millions of souls; at an ordinary rate of consumption per annum of about 4½ maunds or 360 lbs. to each person, they would consume 59,000,000 maunds or 2,107,143 tons in a year, which, deducted from the aggregate produce, leaves a surplus of 777,481 tons, which surplus, though attained by a rough calculation, will give some idea of the actual state of the case. What is to become of this surplus? If possible, it should not be allowed to fill our granaries and glut our markets, causing derangement of prices and embarrassment to the agriculturists, yet it cannot be exported to Kurrachee, unless the communication shall be improved by steam or rail, or by both. That this can be effected, there is happily reason to suppose, as will be seen in one of the following Sections (IV.) In this place, therefore, it is sufficient to urge that the measure is of the very last importance to the agricultural interest and to the future prosperity of the Punjab, and that until something of the kind be effected, there must always be some anxiety regarding our Land Revenue. Let means of export, the grand desideratum, be once supplied, every thing will follow. There are known to be nearly six millions of *culturable* acres yet to be brought under the plough. There is a population, prolific to increase, hardy and industrious to labour. There are vast supplies of water in the rivers and facilities for excavating canals. Then money will be abundant, prices will recover their standard, and the Land Revenue will flourish.

True remedy for agricultural disadvantages.

Surplus production.

Urgent need of means for exportation.

47. In regard to the collection of the Land Revenue, it will be remembered that, for veral years, there used to remain heavy balances uncollected. But these amounts

were remitted and the demand for future years was reduced. After that, the collections became steady and did not further fall off. For the last three years, the uncollected balances have been slight, as follows :—

YEARS.	Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.	Per-centage of real Balance on demand.
1853-54	£1,520,570	£1,391,910	£128,659	£74,780	£53,879	
	1,52,05,700	1,39,19,102	12,86,598	7,47,804	5,38,794	3·54
1854-55	£1,470,088	£1,409,373	£60,715	£39,909	£20,805	
	1,47,00,884	1,40,93,731	6,07,153	3,99,099	2,08,054	1·41
1855-56	£1,462,425	£1,415,810	£46,615	£32,547	£14,067	
	1,46,24,259	1,41,58,107	4,66,152	3,25,478	1,40,674	·09

48. It is evident, then, that the uncollected balance is only an inappreciable fraction, and out of Rupees 100 demand, 98¼ are easily realized, so that really the whole demand is realized, and this result is effected without any of the coercive processes authorised by law, such as sale, farm, transfer, or direct management, by Revenue Officers, of the defaulting estates. Such measures were adopted only in 2 cases during 1853-54, 13 in 1854-55, and 16 in 1855-56. These numbers will appear small when it is remembered that there are 28,000 estates and probably no less than three millions of tax-payers to be dealt with. On the appointed quarter-days (the Revenue being paid in four instalments, two for the spring and two for the autumn harvest), the headmen bring the money for their respective villages. If there be any delay, a notice to pay is sent to them, which usually has the desired effect. But even these notices are not likely to increase. In 1853-54 there were 65,874, in 1854-55, 58,747, and in 1855-56, 69,464. There is notoriously much uncertainty of season in the Punjab. The upper Districts have generally a fair supply of rain, the central Districts a scanty fall, and the lower Districts hardly any at all. From the Meteorological Registers, it appears, on the general average, that in 1853-54, there fell 19·38 inches of rain; in 1854-55, 23·84 inches; in 1855-56, 15·18 inches, and these years were not unusually dry, except perhaps the last.

Facility of collection.

Average fall of rain.

50. For the collection of the Land Revenue there are employed 108 Tuhseeldars or chief Native Revenue Officers, 576 subordinate officials, and 2,317 peons or messengers. The aggregate cost of these Establishments, amounts to Rupees 4,67,856 or £46,785 per annum, or 3 per cent. upon the collections. This Establishment and per-centage do not appear excessive when it is remembered that the country has been recently acquired, and that in many parts the villages are much scattered, and that the Establishment is employed in numerous collectorate duties other than the realization of Revenue, which duties are often of a judicial and administrative character.

Collectorate Establishments.

51. In former Reports it has been explained how much judicial and administrative business devolves on the fiscal collectorate, and on the proper despatch of which so much of the comfort and well-being of the agriculturists depends. The suits relating to rent, or proceeds; or possession of

Administrative business.

land, decided by the Revenue Officers (called Summary Suits), have for the last three years averaged 21,352 per annum, and Miscellaneous Administrative Cases have averaged 101,541 per annum. This business, too, is increasing. Annual records are kept for all villages, showing each man's holdings and liabilities, and his account with the Government. In the settled Districts these are being rendered with method and punctuality, and for the keeping of them Village Accountants have been carefully trained. Besides its assessment, operations already touched upon; the Settlement Department has, within the last three years, measured, field by field, some 6,000 square miles, decided 17,910 suits relating to landed property and prepared an elaborate record of rights for 4,100 estates. The connexion of this Department with the Revenue Survey has been explained in former Reports. These Survey operations will however be touched upon in that Section of the Report which relates to Surveys.

General business of the settlement.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

52. Next after Land Revenue, there follows the heading of Customs. There are now no Customs levied in the Punjab, with the trfling exception of a duty on certain drugs passing the Kangra Frontier. Under the Sikh Government, the Customs duties on all articles of foreign produce were most numerous. These were for the most part remitted under the Regency. In Part II. Chapter VII. of the First Punjab Report, it was explained how commerce was freed from these trammels, at the same time that all internal Transit duties and many Excise imposts were also swept away. Now foreign articles from all quarters pass into the Punjab, duty free, from Affghanistan and the countries beyond it on the West; from Goolab Singh's dominions and Ladakh and from Thibet on the North; from Hindoostan on the East; from Bhawulpoor and Sindh on the South. External, as well as internal, commerce has gained new life since the Annexation of the Punjab.

Customs.

Entire abolition of Customs.

53. The Excise duties in the Punjab comprise sprits, drugs, and salt. The salt Excise will be treated of presently. The Excise now to be treated of relates to drugs technically called "muskerat," and sprits, technically called "Abkaree." The spirits are a decoction from molasses and the bark of the "babool," a common tree growing in the Plains. The drugs consist, *firstly*, of the articles named "Bhung," "Ganja," and "Churrus," obtained from the leaves and flowers of the hemp plant *(Cannabis sativa)*, a shrub-like tree, which grows best in the Hills, but can also be reared in the Plains; *secondly*, the drugs consist of "Post" or the Poppy-head or pod (without the seed), used both for smoking and for decoction, and Opium obtained from the same Poppy. It will be remembered, however, that the two articles are quite distinct; Opium is one thing and Poppy-head another. Now the above spirits and drugs have been heretofore dealt with under one category. The monopoly of all these articles is made over to one or more farmers, who pay a tax to the Government. Also, on the Kangra Frontier, an Import duty is levied on the Opium and the Churrus, both of a superior kind, produced in Ladakh and other Himalayan regions. This is the single exception above noted to the rule, which abolishes all Customs dues in these Territories. Having paid the duty, the traders, in the two last-named drugs, may carry the article into any District they please, but they must sell to the Government farmers. The Revenue on the spirits and the

Excise.

Spirits and drugs.

drugs, Bhung and Churrus (exclusive of the Opium and Poppy-head) has increased slightly year by year. A very large increase would not be desirable, as that would indicate intemperance.

Poppy-head and Opium.

54. The circumstances regarding Opium and Poppy-head are somewhat different. The Poppy is cultivated both in the Hills and Plains of the Punjab. In some parts of the Hills good Opium is obtained from the plant. In the Plains, however, the Poppy heads chiefly are useful, and the amount of Opium obtained is comparatively small. The cultivation is not considerable at present, and might be largely increased. Under the Sikhs, there were no separate fiscal arrangements regarding the Poppy cultivation. High rates of Land Tax only were levied on it, in common with many other superior products, and in accordance with the same system as agricultural produce generally. Under British rule the rate of the Land Tax is much lower, but the cultivation is under certain restrictions. The cultivator may grow enough for his own consumption, but all grown beyond that limit he *must* dispose of to the Government monopolist under penalties. It is generally believed that the restriction does operate to diminish the cultivation of the Poppy. Less is grown now than formerly in the Punjab. The supply, however, is made up by importation from the North, the West, and the East. It might indeed be at first sight supposed that this diminution of the culture of a drug would be beneficial rather than otherwise. But in point of fact, the Opium and the Poppy-head do not appear to be injurious to the Punjab people, or at all events are not used to any deleterious extent. If the culture were increased, there would probably be no risk of harm resulting. The question, therefore, of increase or decrease of the indigenous culture is not a moral, but a fiscal one. If a plan could be devised whereby the culture might be increased, and the Revenue enhanced in consequence, such plan might be legitimately carried out. It has therefore been discussed, though it has not yet been decided, whether the present system in regard to Opium might not be abolished, and whether the present restrictions might not be removed on the condition that the cultivator should pay to Government an extra rate per acre of Rupees 2 an acre, or some such sum, in addition to the Land Tax rate, and should then be free to dispose of the Poppy as he chose. It is not impossible that the cultivator might prefer the change, whereby, on paying the extra rate, he would have liberty of disposal, instead of selling to the Government farmer ; and if he were to find such change advantageous, he would probably increase his cultivation. But as the present extent of culture is small, and the indirect tax is really raised in great part from imported quantities, it is ascertained that the extra rate of Rupees 2 on the area at present cultivated, *i. e.* about 15,000 acres, would amount to only Rupees 30,000 or £3,000, and would therefore by no means compensate for the loss of the existing Revenue on the Opium and Poppy-head, *viz.* Rupees 1,50,000. Success would consequently depend upon a large increase of Poppy cultivation, and it is probable that there would be an increase.

Must be disposed of to farmers.

Proposal to abolish monopoly and substitute direct tax.

Privileges of Malwa Opium claimed for Sindh and Punjab Opium.

55. The Sindh Authorities have been claiming the *same* privileges for the Opium of that Province (in which the cultivation is at present apparently prohibited) and of the Punjab as those which we conceded to the Malwa Opium, which is allowed, after paying duty, to be exported from Bombay to China. On this head, it is however to be remem-

bered that the amount of Opium (as distinct from Poppy-head) produced in the Plain Districts of the Punjab would not be large, though good Opium could be obtained from the Hills.

Revenue from drugs and spirits.

56. It only remains to state the proceeds of the excise on drugs and spirits during the three years under report :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees	5,36,795	5,37,562	6,07,578
or £	53,679	53,756	60,757

Part III.—Salt.

Outline of the Punjab system of Salt Revenue.

57. The Salt Revenue of the Punjab has been largely treated of in the two former Reports. It will suffice now to state that the Punjab Salt is produced from some five mines in the Salt Range of Hills running from the Jhelum to the Indus. Of this Salt the Government has a monopoly. The article is excavated at the Government expense and sold on the spot to the merchants at Rupees 2 or 4 shillings per maund of 80lbs. In the Kohat District, beyond the Indus, there are also some four mines, from which the Salt is excavated by Government, but sold at the almost nominal price of from 2 to 4 annas, or from 3 pence to 6 pence per maund of 80lbs, out of consideration to the mountaineers of that region. But in order that this lightly-taxed Salt may not compete with the article from the mines of the Cis-Indus Salt Range, a preventive line is established along the left bank of the Indus. There is no preventive line along the Northern border of the Punjab, as no Salt produced in those Himalayan regions could compete with the Punjab Salt. The Rajpootana Salts of the North-Western Provinces, which pay duty on the Delhi line, do not at present enter the Punjab by the upper route, though a proposal for admission of one of these Salts (the Sambhur) has just been sanctioned. In order that the Salt from Rajpootana may not enter the Punjab by the lower and direct route, and thereby evade the Delhi line, a preventive line has been established along the Sutlej near Mooltan.

Great increase of yield and Revenue.

58. Formerly the Sikh Government had a similar monopoly of the Cis-Indus Salt Mines; but they farmed their Revenue out and otherwise mismanaged it. The out-turn of the mines was not worth more than 8 lakhs of Rupees or £80,000 of which not more than half or 5 lakhs found its way to the coffers of the State. After Annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the average demand for Salt at the mines was calculated at 6,00,000 maunds per annum, which, at Rupees 2 or 4 shillings per maund, would yield 12 lakhs of Rupees or £1,20,000 per annum. But the demand continued to rise year after year, till in 1854-55, the demand amounted to 10,47,028 maunds or 10¼ lakhs, and the Revenue to Rupees 20,94,056 or 21 lakhs or £2,10,000. During the past year, 1855-56, there has indeed been a slight falling off, the Salt amounting to maunds 9,65,860 or 9½ lakhs, and the Revenue to Rupees 19,31,720 or 19⅓ lakhs or £1,93,000. This slight deficiency may be accounted for partly by the prevalence of drought during the last season, and partly by the existence of an impression among the merchants that there would be an alteration of duty, an impression which has now been removed. It is probable that the increase has not yet reached its final limit, and that as population increases, a still larger Revenue may be confidently expected from this source.

59. The above increase is indicative of prosperity, at least among the lower classes. The consumption of Punjab Salt has nearly doubled since the establishment of British Rule. The increase of population, the pacification of the Province, the great diminution of the Land Tax, the abolition of Import and Export duties, have caused an enhanced consumption of Salt among the agriculturists and lower orders. Considerable quantities are also exported towards the Eastward and to the North as far as Jummoo and Cashmere ; but there is no likelihood of exportation to the West or the South. It is gratifying to reflect that where the Sikh Government obtained only 5 lakhs of Rupees, the British Government obtains 20 lakhs ; and this too without any appreciable increase to the burdens of the people. Formerly, the average price of Salt at Lahore used to be 1 Rupee (2*s.*) for 36 or 40lbs. It is now much the same, *viz.* 1 Rupee for 32, 34 and 36lbs., or Rupees 2-4 or 4*s.* 6*d.* per maund of 80lbs., the 4 annas (6*d.*) being the merchant's reimbursement and profit over the Government price of Rupees 2. It is clear then, that the excess of our Revenue over that of our predecessors is owing, not to increased taxtation, but to increased consumption. That the present price is light, and can be readily paid by the consumer, is clear, when it is considered, that a poor person would consume perhaps half a seer or 1lb. of Salt at the utmost in a month, which might be worth about half an anna in Indian money and 3 farthings in English money. The poorest man earns Rupees 3, or 6 shillings per mensem (many day-labourers receive much more), and having very few wants, which are most cheaply supplied, he can certainly afford to give 2 or 3 pence in the month to purchase for himself and family an article which is at once a necessity and a luxury. The best proof however is in the eating ; there never was so much Salt eaten in the Punjab as there is now. In fine, it may be said, that the Punjab Salt is largely consumed, that it is productive to the Revenue, that it is not perceptibly dearer now than in former days, and that its present price is so light as not to be seriously felt by even the poorest consumer.

But no increase of price to the consumers.

Adaptation of the price to the poorest class.

60. Much has been done for the improvement of the mines. The cavernous chambers have been ventilated, have been rendered comparatively safe from accidents, and comparatively easy of access by means of galleries and passages. The health and condition of the miners have been much ameliorated. Supplies of fresh water (a great desideratum in that saline region) have been secured by means of tanks and aqueducts. The roads near the mines have been levelled and a bridge of boats over the neighboring River Jhelum has been constructed for the convenience of the merchants. There is a resident Civil Engineer on the spot to promote improvements. The Government has expended not less than Rupees 50,000 or £5,000 in the improvement of the locality which well deserves an outlay of capital.

Improvement of the Salt Mines.

61. The annual cost of the Punjab Salt Establishment, including both the Indus and the Sutlej preventive lines, and the employés at the mines, amounts to Rupees 2,54,000 or £25,400 per annum, which sum falls at the rate of 13·15 per cent. on the average collections of the two past years. The number of European employés, including Collector, Deputy Collector and Patrols, is 21, and the number of Native Officials is 1,544. The requisite public buildings along both the preventive lines have been erected.

Strength and cost of Establishments.

62. Smuggling across the preventive lines is believed to be slight, seizures are certainly rare. The illicit manufacture of Salt is inconsiderable, though it may increase slightly on account of the growing

Rarity of smuggling and of illicit manufacture.

production of Saltpetre. The Central and Southern Districts, owing to saline efflorescence on the ground, have facilities for making of Salt ; but full advantage can never be taken of this circumstance, as the population in those localities is very sparse. An impure Salt is produced in the Native Hill State of Mundee in the Trans-Sutlej States. No duty of prohibition exists in regard to this Salt, as it cannot compete with the Punjab Salt. If unpurified, the Punjab people will not consume it ; if purified, it could not bear the duties levied by the Mundee Government.

Trans-Indus Salt Mines.

63. The Kohat mines beyond the Indus have been already alluded to. The light British duties of 2 and 4 annas per maund may be more than the nominal duty imposed by the Sikhs on the spot ; but then the other cesses, such as Transit, Market, and Town duties, to which the Salt was liable, have been remitted, so that it is much more lightly taxed now than formerly. The Revenue has much increased ; for the last three years, the average annual yield has been Rupees 98,300, or nearly £10,000, the establishment for collection costing Rupees 16,650 per annum, or 17 per cent. on the average collections of the past three years. A small per-centage on the Revenue is allowed to head-men of neighboring villages to secure their good will. The wild mountaineers are great Salt-carriers, and the British Government derives from the possession of these mines much political influence over the surrounding Tribes.

Part IV.—Stamps and Miscellaneous.

The Stamp Revenue.

64. The fourth and last part of this Section will relate to other items not included in Land Tax—Salt and Excise. Of such items, the first to be considered is that of Stamps. The rate of Stamps in the Punjab is only half the value of the rate which prevails in other Divisions of the Bengal Presidency, but still the amount of Revenue is rising annually, owing to the increase of litigation, of registration of deeds, and the increase of wealth, as may be seen thus :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Stamp Revenue, Rupees... ...	2,60,324	2,86,686	3,07,865
or £... ..	26,032	28,668	30,786

65. The next item is that of the Post Office, which, for the three years, has stood as follows :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
The Post Office Revenue. Rupees ...	3,82,838	3,68,347	3,15,815
or £ ...	38,283	36,834	31,581

The fluctuations of this Revenue will be best explained by the heads of the Post Office Department, who are directly subordinate to the Supreme Government.

Canal water rent.

66. The Canal Water Rent has ranged as follows :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees	1,74,382	1,64,622	1,82,476
or £	17,438	16,462	18,247

When the new Baree Doab Canal shall be opened, an increase of several lakhs per annum may be expected. It has indeed been already shown that, if really good means of export shall be provided, the Canal system may be indefinitely extended to the great enhancement of the Revenue.

Tribute.

67. The Tribute has realized during—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees	4,63,176	5,00,613	4,87,205
or £	46,317	50,061	48,720

This Revenue, chiefly derived from feudatories in the Cis-Sutlej States, is precarious, and will decrease as these persons gradually demise.

Miscellaneous items.

68. The ordinary miscellaneous, consisting of judicial fees, proceeds of prisoners' labor, fines, and the like, and the extraordinary, consisting of sale proceeds of confiscated property, arrears due to the late Government, and the like, yielded as follows :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Ordinary, Rupees...	3,15,868	3,49,462	7,16,787
Extraordinary, Rupees	6,59,297	5,86,948	8,73,570

The ordinary items will be more or less permanent, but the extraordinary will shortly cease.

Sound state of Punjab Revenue.

69. To conclude this important Section, it may be safely urged, that the Punjab Revenue is in a sound and satisfactory state. It has been seen, that the Land Revenue, in spite of many vicissitudes, is still buoyant, and through the accession of lapses and resumptions, still maintains its proper figure. On the other hand, the Revenue for Excise on Salt, Spirits, Drugs and from Stamps, is annually rising, and has become *nearly double* since Annexation. This increase is the more satisfactory in that it results, *not* from direct collections, but *indirectly from enhanced consumption of* the dutiable articles. There is probably much connexion between the reduction of the Land Tax and the increase of the Excise. The latter circumstances probably results from the former. The people take more of the excisable articles, because they are better off, owing to diminution of Land Tax. If the Government have remitted some thirty lakhs of Land Tax since Annexation, the people themselves have compensated Government for its liberality by increasing the Excise Revenue by some fifteen lakhs. The Government has partially gained by indirect what it lost on direct taxation. But then how infinitely preferable it is, that the Excise should increase *pari passu* with enhanced consumption and comfort, than that a high Land Tax should be maintained? Great stress may be laid on this point, for it affords encouragement for persistence in a course of wise liberality. On the whole, there is hope of a slight increase of the aggregate Revenues; there is certainly little fear of a diminution of resources. The Excise Revenues are likely to progressively rise; the Land Tax will remain steady, and may be ultimately much increased, if adequate measures for irrigation and exportation can be carried out simultaneously.

Land Tax steady and Excise increasing.

Section III.

EDUCATION.

First Educational Scheme.

70. In the last Punjab Report, written in July 1854, it was declared that the Punjab was ripe for the introduction of an Educational measure. During that same year, a Scheme, framed at Lahore, was submitted to the Supreme Government, and the views therein enunciated have since been honored with the approval of the Home Authorities. But early in 1855, the Despatch of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, which initiated a new Æra for Education in India, was received at Lahore. This Despatch was communicated with the Chief Commissioner's directions regarding the carrying out of its provisions to the Financial Commissioner, to whose Department Educational questions pertain. During 1855, the Financial Commissioner collected opinions from all the Local Authorities, and thus prepared materials. Early in 1856, Mr. W. D. Arnold, son of the late Dr. Arnold, was appointed Director of Public Instruction. In February of the same year, the Financial Commissioner, aided by the Director's suggestions, forwarded a complete Scheme for future Education in the Punjab, which has been duly submitted to the Supreme Government for sanction. Such is the preliminary history of what has been done in this Department.

Preliminary measures.

Statistics of existing Schools.

71. The statistics of Schools have been collected from all the Districts. Though very tolerable in their way, they have yet to be subjected to that intelligent analysis, which can only be secured by the aid of specially-trained establishments. The next Annual Report will contain an exact classification of their statistics. At present, it will suffice to state, that the several Divisions can show Indigenous Schools and Scholars as follows :—

Divisions.	Indigenous Schools.	Scholars.	Population.	Proportion of Schools to Population.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
Cis-Sutlej States.....	332	3,506	22,82,111	1 to 6,873	1 to 650
Trans-Sutlej States.....	586	6,237	22,73,037	387	364
Lahore.....	*1,270	*12,753	*21,17,894	1,667	166
Jhelum.....	774	5,782	17,62,488	2,277	304
Leia.....	No regular Schools.				
Mooltan.....	212	2,186	9,71,175	4,581	404
Peshawur.....	†198	†1,128	‡2,96,364	1,496	262
Total.....	3,372	31,592	91,10,341	2,70	288

Besides the above, there are Schools of a superior kind, established, either by Government, or under Government auspices, at Umballa, Ferozepore, Simla, Jullunder, Hooshyarpore, Kangra, Umritsur, Sealkote, Goojrat, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Shahpore'

* Exclusive of the Goojranwalla and Goordaspore Districts.

† No regular Schools, except in the Huzara District.

‡ Huzara only.

There are also some thirty-five Schools scattered about in the interior of Districts. The largest of the Government Schools is that of Umritsur, which is endowed by a Grant of Rupees 5,000 or £500 a year, and a yearly contribution of Rupees 500 or £50 per annum, from Maha Rajah Dhuleep Singh, and has about 500 pupils, some of whom learn the English language and European science. It was explained in the last Report, that there are good Missionary Schools at Lahore, Umritsur, Peshawur, Loodianah, Umballa, Jullunder, Kangra, and Kotegurh in the Hills. The Indigenous or Village Schools are as yet of the rudest description. A large proportion of the population being Mahomedans, the precincts of the village mosque are in many cases used as a School-house. For the same reason, the Persian, Arabic, and Oordoo languages constitute the course of instruction in the Western Districts. In the Eastern Districts, however, there is some admixture of the Hindee and Sanscrit languages, with the Nagaree character and other characters debased from the Nagaree. In the Central Districts, and in a part of the Cis-Sutlej States, once the home of the Sikh nation, the Goormookhee is not unfrequently taught. The style of Education is of course most primitive. The Teachers derive a precarious subsistence from fees. Heretofore, there have been no funds available for popular Education; but the majority of the people, though ignorant, are yet not insensible to the blessings of knowledge, and are ready to make some small sacrifices for the education of their children.

Umritsur School.

Character of Indigenous Education.

72. As a leaven to operate upon this mass of ignorance, it is now proposed to found some thirty Schools at the head-quarters of Districts; about 100 Schools in the interior of Districts; four Normal Schools; one Central College at Lahore, with one Principal and two Professors, all Europeans: the above Schools all to be supported by the State. To encourage the people to establish or maintain Schools for themselves in their own villages, it is proposed to appoint ten Visitors and sixty Assistant Visitors. The whole would be supervised by one Director and two Inspectors. The cost of the above Establishment and Institutions will, if fully developed, amount to something less than 3 lakhs of Rupees or £30,000 per annum. Besides the above, it is proposed to allot Rupees 15,000 or £1,500 sterling per annum, as Grants-in-Aid to Missionary and other Schools; an assistance, of which it is already apparent, that the Missionaries will readily avail themselves. In regard to local resources for the maintenance of Indigenous or Village Schools, it is hoped that the landholders, as each new settlement of the Revenue comes into operation, will engage to pay 1 per cent. upon their Land Tax for Education. For City Schools, we may rely on obtaining a share of the Town duties levied for municipal improvements. In many large villages, also, the procceds of a similar cess may be available, which has been levied from time immemorial from non-agricultural residents. A large portion of the existing fees paid to School-masters will also be maintained. On the whole, it is not improbable, that the people themselves may be induced to devote, even at the present time, 2 or 2½ lakhs or £25,000 sterling annually for Education. This, added to the State contribution, will give an aggregate of not less than 6 or 7 lakhs of Rupees, or £70,000 per annum, with which this great measure may be *commenced and set on foot.* When once a real impression shall have been made upon the popular mind, the amount, may rise to 10 lakhs of Rupees or £100,000 and more annually. But even the latter sum, though large, would be hardly sufficient. For if the persons of school-going age were assumed to be one-eighth of the population, *i. e.* 1¾ millions out of 12¾, and if again,

Proposed Establishment for Native Education in the Punjab.

Grants-in-Aid.

Probable funds, public and private.

half of these, or one-sixteenth, are to be educated, say 800,000 scholars, and if the cost of educating each were taken at Rupees 3 per annum (the very lowest possible amount), the aggregate expenditure would be 24 lakhs of Rupees or £240,000 per annum. More than one generation must pass away before any such sum can be realized; and such is the difficulty of carrying out any really National Education.

Commencement of operation.

73. Provisional sanction has been received from the Government of India to commence the organization of the Educational Department on something approaching to the above status. Two months only have intervened between the framing of the Scheme and the close of the period under report, *i. e.* between February and May 1856. But something has been done even in this brief interval. A large portion of the Educational Staff has been organized, nearly all the Visitors have been appointed and sent forth as emissaries and pioneers, even to the wildest and most remote Districts. More than half of the Government Schools to be founded in the interior of Districts, that is, about sixty in number, have been set on foot. At the Head-Quarters, or Central Station of almost every District, a School has either been founded or taken under management; one Normal School has been commenced; some 11,000 small text and school-books have been distributed. In fine, the Supreme Government may be confident, that whatever degree of energy may have been displayed in other Departments, will be equally exerted in the cause of Education; and we may hope, that before another year shall have passed, there may be a goodly array of results to show.

English Education.

74. The Government have prescribed, that this Section of the Report should be sub-divided into the headings of *English, Vernacular*, and *Industrial*. It is hoped that, in future Reports, there will be the means of treating each of these important headings with proper fulness. At the present initiatory stage, however, the remarks upon each must be very brief. It would probably be premature to direct any very strenuous efforts at present upon English Education. The trials that have heretofore been made in the Punjab have not been very successful. It may be better to rest awhile, until a class of youths shall have arisen fit to receive the higher European learning by means of the English language. At present English Education among Punjabees is little better than a forced exotic, ready to wither under the influences of practical life. The great and *immediate* object for attainment is the imparting of sound elementary knowledge in the Vernacular form. Let *the mass of the people* be taught the plain elements of *our* knowledge *in their own language*. This is the first thing, and this, it is hoped, can be done in the present age of translating. No pains will be spared to establish Depôts of Vernacular books for the Punjab. The chief language to be used is the *Oordoo* with the Persian character. The use of this tongue is rapidly spreading among all ranks, and is becoming more than a *lingua franca*. It is most fortunate, that the Punjab presents such peculiar facilities for the simplification of language. As regards Industrial Education, the only Institution of this description is a School of Civil Engineering at Lahore, which has sixty scholars, all natives, and proves useful and popular. It is not probable that much can be done in the Industrial branch for some time to come.

Vernacular.

Industrial.

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Reorganization of the Department.

75. The last Punjab Report described the progress made in this Department up to May 1854; the present Section will carry on the narrative up to May 1856, that is, for the two official years, 1854-55 and 1855-56. From the commencement of this period, that is, from May 1854, the organization of the Department underwent an important change. Previously, the control of all Military Works throughout the Punjab Territories generally, and of all great Public Works in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, rested with the Military Board in direct subordination to the Government of India; while the control of the Public Works in the Punjab Proper, and of Defensive Works on the Trans-Indus Frontier, rested with a Civil Engineer immediately subordinate to the Punjab Administration. But since May 1854, all Engineering Works generally, whether Civil, Military or Public, have been placed under one Department, at the head of which is a Chief Engineer, and the supervision, financial and otherwise, over the whole, has been entrusted to the Chief Commissioner. Colonel R. Napier, Civil Engineer of the Punjab Proper, was appointed Chief Engineer for the entire Territories, which again were divided into two circles of superintendence, one East and one West of the River Ravee, and for each a Superintending Engineer was appointed under the Chief Engineer. At the same time, the Canal branch of the Department was placed under the control of a single Officer, termed Director of Canals. At first the Director was subordinate to the Chief Engineer, but recently he has been made independent, and now corresponds direct with the Chief Commissioner. These Territories now comprise, inclusive of Canals, 40 Executive Divisions. At the close of the period under report,

Executive Staff.

there were Executive Officers 44, Assistant Executive Officers 33, Civil Engineers 3, Assistant Civil Engineers 30, Conductors and Sub-Conductors acting as Assistant Executive Officers 5, Overseers 126. The above constitutes probably the most extensive, and certainly the most varied and arduous Engineering charge in India.

76. According to the form prescribed by Government, this Section will now comprise Part I., Roads and Bridges; Part II., Railroads; Part III., Canals and Irrigation; Part IV., Military and Miscellaneous.

Part I.—Roads and Bridges.

Previous road-making in the Punjab.

77. The former Punjab Reports will have at least shown the earnest and anxious attention which has been, from the first, bestowed on the subject of internal communication in these Territories. It has been explained how the Punjab has been literally covered with a net-work of roads, either marked out or commenced, or partially constructed. In para. 415 of the Second Punjab Report, it was stated that, up to May 1854, no less than 3,600 miles of roadway had been more or less made in the Punjab Proper, at a total cost of 47 lakhs of Rupees or £470,000; and in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, up to the same period, about 1,629 miles had been constructed at a cost of Rupees 7,50,000 or £75,000. The

aggregate, therefore, amounted to miles 5,229, at a cost of Rupees 54,50,000 or £545,000. These results, when reported to the Supreme Government, obtained the marked commendations of the late Governor General, the Marquis of Dalhousie. It is hoped that this Section will show how, during the past two years, the course of onward progress has been vigorously sustained.

Grand Trunk Road.

78. Attention is primarily directed to the Punjab section of the Grand Trunk line of Upper India, from Calcutta to Peshawur. This Section extends from Kurnal, on the confines of the North-Western Provinces, to Peshawur, a distance of about 511 miles. This great road may be conveniently considered in three sub-divisions—*first*, from Kurnal to the Sutlej; *second*, from the Sutlej to Lahore; *third*, from Lahore to Peshawur.

79. The first sub-division then will comprise the road from Kurnal *viâ* Umballa and Loodianah to Ferozepore, a distance of about 201 miles in all, *viz.* from Kurnal to Loodianah 121 miles, and 76 miles from Loodianah to Ferozepore, and 4 miles to bank of Sutlej. This road was commenced under the Military Board in 1852, by Major Laughton, of the Engineers, and remained under his supervision till May 1854. During that period about 87 miles were opened for traffic and Rupees 7,21,700 or £72,170 were spent.

From Ferozepore to Loodianah.

Since May 1854 also much has been done. From Ferozepore to Loodianah the road is made, bridged and metalled in an efficient manner, and is indeed the most complete piece of road yet constructed in these Territories. From Loodianah to Umballa (76 miles,) the road is open throughout, and nearly the whole is efficiently metalled, embanked and bridged, excepting the Bangua streams and the valley of Rajpoora and the old or Lesser Gugger stream, which are at present crossed by strong wooden bridges. The Great Gugger is a violent and powerful mountain torrent, which in the rainy season has a deep current, with wide spreading inundation, and a bed of which the sub-soil presents peculiar difficulties for foundations. It will however be spanned in time; but the bridge must probably be 450 feet long with 9 arches of 60 feet span of the most solid masonry and block foundation, and will cost not

From Loodianah to Kurnal.

less than 5 lakhs of Rupees or £50,000, with accessory viaducts and embanked approaches, to cost 4 lakhs more—in all 9 lakhs or £90,000. At present it is crossed by ferry boats. Between Umballa and Kurnal there are seven streams of more or less importance (exclusive of minor streams), of which the two principal are the Tangree and Markunda. The Tangree is a treacherous and impetuous torrent, and must be bridged by 10 arches of 60 feet span, with deep and massive foundation. The Markunda really consists of a broad sandy surface, dry during the greater part of the year; but in the rainy season, the collected drainage of the neighbouring Himalayan Range descends in a mass. The volume of water, as it approaches, appears to the spectator like a moving wall, and in a few minutes the broad channel, previously dry, is swept by an overwhelming tide. A more troublesome or dangerous obstacle to transit than this Markunda cannot well be imagined. Permanent works for such a place must be slow, and temporary expedients, such as wooden bridges and ferry boats, are impracticable from the peculiar nature of the stream. A project for bridging it is under consideration; the masonry work will extend over 500 yards and comprise 30 arches of 36 feet span. It has been necessary to touch upon this, because

Engineering difficulties between Kurnal and Umballa.

the difficulty of the road between Kurnal and Umballa has attracted some attention. But in point of fact the road is *all made*, bridged and metalled, *with the exception* of these streams and their

immediate valleys; and of the streams, all have strong wooden bridges, except the Tangree and Markunda, where rafts with casks are provided as means of crossing, immediately after the first rush of the floods has subsided. If it were not for some four or five difficult places, the whole sub-division from Kurnal to Ferozepore might be considered as effectively open, and might be passable for the horsed carriages which run from the Railway Terminus near to Calcutta within a few miles of Umballa. Out of 201 miles, some 185 miles are complete and metalled. Some 150 bridges, of sizes, have been constructed, most of them having several arches and many of them having from 10 to 20 arches. The masonry work is excellent and comparatively cheap. Since May 1854, Rupees 14,15,000 have been expended, making, together with the previous, Rupees 7,21,700, an aggregate of Rupees 21,36,700 or £213,670. The cost of the road, exclusive of the bridges over Jodee, Gugger, Tangree, Markunda, and Sursootee streams, will amount to Rupees 12,574 or £1,257 per mile, and inclusive of the bridges above-mentioned, will amount to Rupees 23,076 or £2,307 per mile.

Road from Sutlej to Lahore.

80. In regard to the second sub-division, from the Sutlej to Lahore, the road from Loodianah to the Beas is not made. The new road is being planned; the old road is kept in ordinary repair, but the traffic on it is great and it is much cut up. From the Beas to Lahore, there is a good metalled road previously constructed; a third coating of metal is now being laid down upon it. The other piece of road belonging to this sub-division, namely, that from Ferozepore, is marked out, and a rough roadway has been constructed; but an improved roadway and masonry works are required.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

81. The remaining sub-division is that from Lahore to Peshawur. The great engineering difficulties, the number and size of the works, on this most interesting road, have been fully described in former Reports. Of the total distance, 265¼ miles, 160 miles were open for traffic; now there are about 192 miles open, that is, with the exception of a few breaks, the whole road is open. But these breaks occur in places where either difficult streams are to be bridged, or deep depressions are to be traversed by causeways and embankments, or where large hillocks or elevations are to be cut through. Although the remaining distance to be opened may be slight, yet in that short space the labor and expence will be enormous. In these places, however, some temporary roadway is provided, so that traffic is not materially interrupted. Up to date of last Report, 25 large and 238 small bridges had been completed. Since that time 89 bridges, of sizes, have been completed, besides 6 temporary timber bridges. Bridges of boats have been furnished for the four rivers, Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum and Indus, and it is proposed hereafter to span the Indus with a suspension bridge. The roadway is broad, the general style of the works is excellent, and the earth-work good, though as yet no part of it is metalled. The whole design is upon a grand scale. Up to last Report, Rupees 35,00,000 had been expended, and since that time Rupees 29,50,000, making a total of Rupees 64,50,000 or 64½ lakhs or £645,000, falling at a rate of Rupees 23,450 or £2,350 per mile. Much labor has lately been bestowed on the perfecting and maturing of the projects for the remaining great works. The plans will, it is hoped, be shortly fit for submission to the Supreme Government. It has been found that the ultimate expenditure will considerably exceed even the high estimate given in the last Report. In para. 408 of the Second Punjab Report, the total expenditure, both past and prospective,

Difficulties and expense of the line.

was set down at 51½ lakhs of Rupees or £515,000; but the finally revised estimates, inclusive of floating bridges and metalling and all items, will not fall short of, and may perhaps exceed, one crore of Rupees or one million pounds sterling. In that case the cost per mile will be about £4,000 or £4,500.

82. In addition to the Grand Trunk line, progress has been made with other roads. In Huzara 110 miles of excellent hill road have been made and partially bridged, imparting new development to the rural commerce of that mountainous district. In the Peshawur valley, 77 miles of road and 189 bridges and drains have been constructed, connecting the important station of Peshawur with its frontier out-posts. In the wild Kohat district, progress has been made with three valuable military roads. Numerous roads have been roughly made in the Derajat, Trans-Indus. One difficult hill road near Pind Dadun Khan in the Sindh Sagur Doab has been made. A good hill road, from Rawul Pindee to the Sanatarium of Murree, has been half constructed, and a temporary road has been opened to the new Sanatarium of Dalhousie. In October 1854, the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors was received to several lines of much commercial consequence in the central districts. Some of these have been commenced upon. The important line from Lahore to Mooltan has been slightly improved; but circumstances are unfavorable to the efficient construction of this road, and we may hope that some day it will be replaced by a Railway. Numerous branch roads have been constructed by the Civil Officers in every district, partly from the Government Revenues and partly from local funds. The aggregate distance of minor roads thus constructed during the past two years amounts to 2,840 miles and the cost to about Rupees 7,00,000.

Peshawur and Huzara Road.

Roads in other parts of the Punjab.

83. On the whole not less than 3,520 miles of roads have been constructed, more or less sufficiently, by the Department Public Works and by District Officers, during the two last years, which, with the 5,229 miles previously constructed, make up the large aggregate of 8,749 miles. The nominal length in miles of roads is indeed great, and as regards the designing and marking out roads, there remains but little to be done. But as regards the completion of what has been projected or undertaken, there is yet a vast field of labor. Many of the roads are nothing more than temporary substitutes for some regular roadway. It may be said that, with the exception of the Grand Trunk line and the roads near stations, the Punjab roads generally have yet to be bridged. Some 1,500 bridges, of sizes, now exist in these Territories, but many times that number, indeed several thousands of bridges, great and small, are yet required, which it will take years to supply. Owing to the proximity to the hills, the number of rivers, streams and streamlets, there are probably few champaign countries where so many bridges are needed as the Punjab Territories.

Aggregate length of road.

Part II.—Rail-roads.

84. The Northern or submontane portion of the Punjab will ultimately be traversed by an important section of the Great North-Western Rail-road, from Calcutta to Peshawur. It were superfluous to dilate upon this, the most important line in the Indian Peninsula. It is sufficient to say that the Punjab section will, in a Military and Political point of view, be of more consequence than perhaps any other part of the Railway. Following generally the line of

Rail-road.

the present Grand Trunk Road, it will bind together the series of first-class Military stations held by the very flower of the Army, European and Native. It will connect the whole of these with the most salient point (Peshawur) of the most important of the several frontiers, by which the British Empire in the East is bounded. It will render the whole power of the Empire capable of being rapidly concentrated and brought to bear upon a spot of vital consequence to the politics of Central Asia and of the countries bordering upon Europe. Further, in a commercial point of view, the Punjab section will command a portion of the commerce between India and Central Asia.

Line from Calcutta to Peshawur.

85. But so far as the commercial and material interests of the Punjab are concerned, there is a proposed line from North-East to South-West, which is of greater consequence to the country than any public work or any number of works that could be specified. A glance at the accompanying rough Sketch Map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions—*first*, the Provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; *second*, the Provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or Easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or Westerly division, if the power of Art and Science be brought to the aid of nature, the commerce could follow the direction of the Punjab rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be, to the North-West of India, what Calcutta is, to the North-East. A line drawn North to South, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created Westward, which exist Eastward, then all the commerce *West* of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner as the commerce on the East follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme North-West travels Eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port, there would then come the products from the North-Western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier, and in exchange for these, the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the Military and Public Establishments in that quarter, and large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the Eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe.

Route of the Indus.

Its advantages.

86. For the opening up of this Western route, the importance of which, upon general considerations, is so evident, it is proposed in the first place to establish communication by rail and steam from Kurrachee upwards to Mooltan (a distance of 425 miles), just above the point where the Punjab rivers join the Indus. For the first section of this line, a Rail-road from Kurrachee to Hyderabad on the Indus, a distance of 123 miles, has been undertaken by the Sindh Railway Company. At first the line may be continued thence up to Mooltan, by steamers on the Indus, to be followed by a Railway as soon as it can be constructed; there would then remain to be constructed a Rail-road from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, to join or cross the great North-Western line between Calcutta and Peshawur. It is this last-named Rail-road, from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, which immediately concerns

Rail-road from Umritsur to Mooltan.

the Punjab, and the Supreme Government have directed complete inquiries on the subject to be made. It will now be proper to state briefly what the advantages and facilities of the line are likely to be.

87. The Northern terminus of the line will be Umritsur, which is not only the first mart in the Punjab, but also one of the first commercial cities in Upper India. Its merchants have dealings, not only with all parts of India, but also with many parts of Europe on the one hand, and of Central Asia on the other. To this city there come the choicest Asiatic products, the wool of Thibet, the shawls of Cashmere, the dried fruit and spices of Affghanistan, the carpets of Turkey, the silk of Bokhara, the furs and skins of Tartary, the chintzes and leather of Russia. In return for these arrive the piece-goods and iron of Europe, the fabrics of Bengal, the sugar of Hindoostan and the Punjab. To the same Emporium are gathered all kinds of indigenous produce of the Punjab. Of this trade, amounting, according to reliable returns, to three and a half million pounds sterling per annum, a large portion proceeds to, and from Calcutta, by the Grand Trunk line; another portion to Bombay by difficult and laborious land routes through Central India and the desert routes of Rajpootana; and a third portion (and at present the least portion) to Kurrachee by water carriage on the Indus and its tributaries. Of this traffic, then, nearly all would be diverted to the proposed Rail-road from Umritsur to Mooltan and thence to Kurrachee. From these parts most things intended for export would not go to Calcutta if there were facilities for going to Kurrachee; and of those things destined for Bombay, all would go by the Rail to Kurrachee *viâ* Mooltan, instead of the arduous route through Central India. In the same manner all the imports for Umritsur and other parts of the country between Delhi to the North-Western Provinces Frontier and the regions beyond it, which now come from Calcutta or from Bombay by land, would proceed to Kurrachee and thence upwards by Rail.

Trade of Umritsur.

88. But besides the noble traffic above indicated, which is of general as well as local interest, there is already a traffic of some magnitude between the Punjab and Kurrachee. So strong is the tendency of trade towards the natural port and outlet, that large quantities of indigenous, produce creep and labor in clumsy native craft down the Five Rivers. In this manner, hundreds of tons of cereals, linseed, sugar, saltpetre, indigo, pursue a tedious way over 400 miles of the Five Rivers to the sea-board. The water traffic is greatest on the Sutlej, next on the Jhelum, then on the Indus, and lastly, on the Chenab and the Ravee. The united traffic of the rivers up and down by (the greater part say fourth-fifths being *down* traffic), as ascertained by registration of boats at the junction point, Mithun Kote on the Indus, is not less than 700,000 maunds or 35,000 tons per annum. Now if the rates of carriage by Rail should be kept low, so as to attract commodities which can only afford to pay for *cheap* transit, then it may be certainly presumed, that of the above quantity all that pertains to the Sutlej, the Ravee, and the Chenab, and a part of that belonging to the Jhelum, will be diverted to the Umritsur and Mooltan Railway; and if the Railway up to Peshawur should have been established, then almost *all* the traffic of the Jhelum, and much of the Indus traffic, would proceed to Lahore, and thence down the Rail to Mooltan. The present means of navigation being wretched, and the rivers being difficult, the existing water traffic would preferentially take the Railway, *provided always that the cost of transit be cheap.* It is indeed for the sake of

Water traffic.

this indigenous traffic that every well-wisher of the Punjab people must be anxious to see the day when the Rail shall be opened from Umritsur to Mooltan. The traffic may be already considerable and promising, but *it is now as nothing* compared to *what it would become*, with the advantages of a Rail. In the Chapter on Land Revenue, the enormous and increasing production of cereals beyond the present consumption, the probable *surplus* produce amounting to a quarter, perhaps half a million of tons annually, the quantity of unreclaimed land capable of production, the great productive power of the people, were demonstrated. Wheat of excellent quality is grown, and this is eminently a corn-producing Province. Sugar-cane of first-rate quality is already grown. Indigo of similar quality can be produced ; it is already exported to a considerable extent, though at present of inferior quality, owing to the defective mode of manufacture. It has been recently proved, that good linseed in considerable quantities can be raised. If sufficient pains be taken, many hundred tons of fibre can be prepared. From some parts good hemp could be exported. For many thousand square miles the saline nature of the soil offers unusual facilities for the manufacture of saltpetre, which is even now largely made to meet a foreign demand ; and from the same soil Carbonate of Soda could be profitably made. The numerous flocks of sheep in the extensive pasturage of the Central districts, and in the hills and valleys of the North, yield a wool that is already exported, and which might become an export of magnitude. There are various articles of manufacture fit for exportation, such as the shawls, stuffs, silks, and carpets of Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Noorpoor and Loodianah. It were vain to specify the amount which *might* be exported by the Rail, but none acquainted with the Punjab could doubt that the aggregate would be enormous. Lastly, independently of European travellers, who would be numerous, the number of native passengers would prove most profitable. Between the cities of Lahore and Umritsur, the transit of passengers has greatly increased since the completion of the new road ; the average of travellers to and fro is not less than a thousand persons per diem ; and whereas six years ago there were not twenty ekkas (small one-horse vehicles carrying two or three persons) in Lahore, there are now some 250 running daily between the two cities. It is believed that from this source alone a Railway might, *even on its first opening*, realize £10,000 per annum on a section only 35 miles long. A similar passenger traffic would doubtless spring up between Lahore and Mooltan, and it may be added that the route *viâ* Kurrachee would be frequented by pilgrims to Mecca.

Indigenous produce of the Punjab.

Probable Exports.

Passenger traffic.

89. Again, if the advantages, present and prospective, of this line when constructed are great, so also are the facilities for its construction remarkable. Though the country situated above its Northern terminus is rich and highly cultivated, yet the particular tract through which it will run is for the most part poor. Between Mooltan and Lahore, a distance of 240 miles, the country is a dead level, hard and waste. In the first place then, there will be no cultivated or inhabited ground to be brought up. The price for the land will be almost nominal. There are no engineering difficulties whatever to be met with any where between Lahore and Mooltan. The Doab, or country lying between the two rivers, Sutlej and Ravee, is elevated in the centre, and the sides slope gently off towards the rivers. From the centre or *back-bone* of the tract, there naturally run drainage channels to the rivers ; consequently, while a road traversing the Doab near the banks of either river must cross or be intersected by numerous little streams, a line

constructed in the *centre* would meet *none of them.* But the Rail-road would run near the *central,* or dorsal ridge, parallel to the course of the new Baree Doab Canal, and consequenly the line will perhaps not meet with any stream whatever. There being no streams, nor depressions, nor elevations, there will consequently be no bridges, cuttings, or embankments, on at least four-fifths of the distance. As it approaches Mooltan, the line would have to be carried across a few small irrigation canals and to be partially raised. In short it would be difficult to select, or even imagine, a champaign more suited for the cheap and easy construction of a Railway than the country between Lahore and Mooltan. Between Lahore and Umritsur the country is fairly cultivated, and generally level. It offers no engineering obstacles. But there would be three or four small streams, and one canal to be bridged. As regards materials, the iron would come from England; timber and wood of the best kind is obtainable from the Hills by water carriage; fire-wood exists in the utmost abundance; kunkur would be generally procurable for at least half the distance; masonry would not be much needed; if it were, there are ample facilities for brick-making; the population near the line is sparse, but labor is largely procurable from other parts of this country for any great work.

Facility for constructing Umritsur and Mooltan Rail-road.

90. The absence of physical and engineering difficulties is indeed most fortunate. For economy and even *cheapness* of construction will be essential to enable the Railway Authorities to fix the transit line at *low* rates. The passenger traffic and the more valuable commodities and products would be considerable, and might bear tolerably high rates. But for a mass of produce, great in bulk, but comparatively less valuable, *lower rates* will be indispensable. For the goods trains, speed will generally be of less consequence than cheapness of hire. It is upon this condition, namely, that of moderate hire, that the Rail may be expected to supersede the native river boats. In a succeeding Chapter, the improvement of the river navigation will be urged. If this most desirable end should be accomplished, as well as the Railway, the one will not interfere with the other; there will be such a great development of commerce and of national resources, that there will be ample scope for both Rail and Steam, and each will have its legitimate functions for the enhancement of wealth and civilization.

Cheapness of transit to be aimed at.

91. Limited space has prevented details being embraced in the above Sketch. The details, commercial and otherwise, are of great variety and interest, and will be treated of in a separate Report; but if the arguments urged should (as it is fully believed they will) be supported by statistical facts and data, then it were superfluous to dilate on the importance of a scheme which will affect the trade of all North-Western India, will give birth to a new commerce yet undeveloped, will be carried out with unusual facility, will prove financially profitable in a high degree, will vitally concern the best material interests of twenty-one millions of industrious people, and will conduce more than any other circumstance that could be named to the future prosperity of the Punjab.

Benefit of Rail-road to Punjab.

Part III.—Canals and Irrigation.

92. The vast field offered by the Punjab for Canals, and such like works of irrigation, has been explained in former Reports. According to the same order as that

pursued on previous occasions, these works may be classed as, firstly, *Inundation Canals*, and secondly, *Permanent Canals*.

Inundation Canals.

93. The Inundation Canals consist of channels, which are full of water during the latter part of spring, the summer and autumn, and are empty during the winter. These Canals are generally all situated in the South-Western portions of the Punjab. In that latitude the levels of the country would, to a great degree, preclude the construction of permanent Canals to flow all the year round, unless the original heads were situated in somewhat more elevated localities towards the North. But instead of permanent Canals, these inundation channels are excavated. During the winter the water of the rivers is not sufficiently high to enter them. But as the water rises in the spring from the melting of the snow of the Himalayas (whence the rivers take their source), it gradually enters the channel, which become quite full as the floods attain their maximum volume in the neight of summer. From being thus inundated, the channels are called Inundation Canals. At this season the blessing of the water is beyond description. The land is scorched by even more than ordinary heat of an Indian summer. The rains which, in most places, afford some relief, rarely fall here ; so that at the season when the water is most needed, when the sky is brass and the earth is iron, the Inundation Canals flooding the adjacent lands from April till October produce luxuriant crops, especially for the autumn harvest. In fact, the fertility of the South-Western Punjab in a great degree depends on these Canals ; as the only other mode of irrigation, namely, that by wells, is difficult and unsatisfactory. In a former age, it appears that they were conducted from all the rivers, the Sutlej, Ravee, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus. Many traces of them are perceptible, together with the ruins, not only of villages, but also of cities and public buildings, the only remaining indications of a wealth and a civilization that have passed away. As explained in previous Reports, the British Government at Annexation found many such Canals in working order round Mooltan, in the Baree Doab, between the Rivers Sutlej and Ravee. These it has improved, enlarged, regulated, maintained. For their supervision a Commissioned Officer and three Assistants, with a suitable subordinate establishment, are permanently appointed, at a cost of Rupees 25,700 or £2,570 per annum. The Government derive no extra water rent from these Canals (though the Land Revenue is of course sustained by the improvement of the cultivation) ; but the statute labor is furnished by the villagers whose lands are irrigated. Besides these the Khanwa Canal (see para. 430 of Second Punjab Report) is maintained in efficient order by a yearly expenditure of money, *viz.* Rupees 23,152 in 1854-55 and Rupees 17,785 in 1855-56 ; so also the Dourana Lungana Canal (see para. 431) is similarly maintained. Plans and estimates for Sohag and Kuttora Canals (see para. 431) have been submitted for sanction. A grand project was framed for damming up the Sutlej shortly after the junction of the Beas, thereby securing a permanent head-work for a number of Inundation Canals on the right bank of the Sutlej. The plan, though ably conceived and believed to be practicable, would be very costly, and would exceed the present available means of the Government. But although much has been done in the Baree Doab, there remain many old Canals to be re-opened in the Rechna, Chuch, and Sindh Sagur Doabs, that is, in the valleys of the Chenab, Jhelum and Indus. As soon as the great works in hand shall have been completed, sums of money will be devoted to these Canals, which, though insignificant individually, are yet most useful and in the aggregate very important. It was formerly explained that

Their localities.

Their maintenance in the Mooltan Division.

for the old Canals on the right bank of the Indus (see para. 426 of Second Punjab Report), a Surveying Establishment had been employed. Since that period several small Canals have been cleared out and improved, and a project for re-opening the old Manka Canal, at a cost of Rupees 10,14,392 or £101,439, has been submitted. An Engineer Officer, with a suitable subordinate establishment, costing in all Rupees 8,112 or £811 per annum, is appointed for the supervision of the Indus Canals. It is hoped that the day may come when, by means of Inundation Canals, which are most highly valued by the people, and can be cheaply and easily constructed, a civilization which once existed, though it has been dormant for many generations, will revive; and when the wilderness, once cultivated, but now overgrown with brushwood, will again wave with crops.

Indus Canals.

94. Passing on from Inundation Canals running from April to October, we come to permanent Canals running all the year round. Under this heading the great work is the new Baree Doab Canal, running from the Ravee right down the centre of the tract between that river and the Sutlej from North to South.

Permanent Canals.

95. This Grand Canal has been treated of in both the First and Second Punjab Reports. It was at first estimated to cost fifty-three lakhs of Rupees, and subsequent additions enhanced the amount to upwards of sixty lakhs. But although the estimate was carefully framed and adhered to as much as possible, it became apparent during the last official year, that the cost would exceed the anticipated amount and would not fall short of ninety lakhs or even a hundred lakhs, *i. e.* one million sterling. The revised estimates are now nearly complete. Works, sometimes of greater number and sometimes of greater calibre than had been expected, have become necessary, and the rates of labor have proved much dearer than those calculated.

New Baree Doab Canal.

96. Of the main branch, which will be 265 miles long, 135 miles of channel have now been excavated, and the Western branch towards Lahore 60 miles have been excavated out of 74. On the two Eastern branches only a few miles of excavation have been commenced upon. The works at the head, which is of course the most difficult point in the whole Canal, consisting of a deep cutting through a high stony bank, of heavy embankments and of a regulator, are more than half completed. The defensive works, designed to ward off from the Canal the invasions of an impetuous hill torrent and its feeders, have been nearly completed and have withstood the floods of two years. Of the falls and rapids, thirty in number, some have been completed, some are in progress, and some have yet to be commenced. One escape of great importance (near Sirkeean) has yet to be commenced; but its accessory embankment is complete. Two minor escapes have also to be commenced. One principal regulator has to be commenced and one minor regulator has been completed. The bridges for crossing the Canal will be constructed at intervals of 2½ miles above the latitude of Lahore and at intervals of 4 miles below that latitude, and will be 115 in number. Of these some few have been completed and some are in progress, but the majority have not been commenced. Machinery has been obtained from England in addition to that previously exported, and a great number of implements have been made up in the temporary work-shops. New permanent work-shops at the Canal Head Station (Madhoopoor) on a handsome scale have been

Progress of the works.

projected. Some 500 miles of road in connexion with the Canal have now been made. Some 440,000 trees have now been planted along the banks.

Expenditure.

97. In most parts of the Canal there is much masonry work remaining, but vast quantities of bricks have been collected and great progress will be made during the next working season. The Canal however will not be open for irrigation or navigation for three years to come, or perhaps for a longer period. The cost has been as follows:—up to May 1854, Rupees 20,56,806 or £205,680; from May 1854 to May 1856, Rupees 30,36,854 or £303,685—Total, Rupees 50,93,660 or £509,366. The execution of the works is considered to be excellent, and the system and management of the undertaking to be highly creditable to the Officers engaged.

Huslee Canal.

98. The old Huslee Canal running for 110 miles near the new Canal is efficiently maintained for the present. During the past two years, the receipts and expenditure have been as follows:—

Years.	Expenditure.	Receipt.	Surplus to Government.
1854-55	£ 2,455	£ 5,995	£ 3,540
	Rs. 24,550	Rs. 59,956	Rs. 35,406
1855-56	Rs. 25,205	Rs. 87,315	Rs. 62,110
	£ 2,520	£ 8,731	£ 6,211

Policy of constructing permanent Canals.

99. Other permanent Canals have been proposed; one from the Sutlej near Roopur, to irrigate a large portion of the Cis-Sutlej States; another from the Chenab to run through the Rechna Doab between the Ravee and Chenab; another in the Chuch Doab between the Chenab and Jhelum. Of these the most promising is the first, namely, the Cis-Sutlej Canal from Roopur, which may be beneficially undertaken as soon as funds are available. But the expediency of multiplying permanent Canals of magnitude is doubtful. On the one hand the outlay is vast, on the other the return is uncertain, until the means of exporting the surplus produce shall have been provided. Until this cardinal and crying want, namely, means of exportation, shall have been supplied, a number of great Canals would be in advance of the needs of the country. Let the new Baree Doab Canal be fairly tried; let efforts for a Railway from Umritsur to Mooltan be made (the first measure will hardly be complete without the second); and in the meantime Inundation Canals of small size, but of large numbers, will suffice.

Part IV.—Military and Miscellaneous.

Description of Military works in the Punjab.

100. The great importance of Military works in these Territories will be perceived, when it is remembered that some 55,000 Regular Troops are cantoned there, among which there are twelve European Regiments, with an aggregate strength of 12,000, and 3,400 European Artillery. Of the chief Military Stations, those of Umballa, Jullunder and Ferozepore were in a manner constructed before the Annexation of the Punjab, but many of the European Barracks

at those places were temporarily built at first and will now have to be re-built in a permanent style. The cantonments of Meean Meer and Sealkote were nearly completed between the year 1849 and the year 1854, when the control of the works passed from the Military Board to the Chief Commissioner. Since May 1854, important works have been carried on at Peshawur, Nowshera, Rawul Pindee, Mooltan, the Hill Stations of Kussowlie and Dugshai, and the Sanataria of Murree and Dhurmsala. At Peshawur, Barracks for two Regiments of European Infantry, and for two Troops and five Companies of European Artillery, have been under construction ; much progress has been made with them ; a portion has been occupied, and the remainder will shortly be ready. At Nowshera (on the bank of the Cabul River, about 30 miles from Peshawur,) the station has been altogether formed, and accommodation has been provided for half the Regiment of European Infantry to be located there, one Regiment of Native Infantry, Mountain Train Artillery, and one Regiment Irregular Cavalry. At Rawul Pindee, Barracks for one Regiment of European Infantry have been constructed. At Kussowlie, efforts have been made to construct really good Barracks for one Regiment of European Infantry, and these are now nearly ready. At Dugshai, Barracks have been built for 200 convalescents. At Murree, excellent accommodation has been nearly completed permanently for 200 men (European Invalids) and at Dhurmsala for 30 men. At Mooltan, Barracks have been built for one Company of Artillery. At Ferozepore, a first class Arsenal, of a defensible structure, capable of holding Magazine Stores of great quantities, has been advanced to a forward state. A smaller building of a similar kind has been erected at Jhelum. A Fort at Attock on the Indus and at Mooltan have been planned, but not yet proceeded with. The Fort at Kohat has been well advanced towards completion, and other defensive works on the Frontier were for the most part finished previously to May 1854. Besides the above principal works, there have been numberless accessory works, carried out in the various cantonments within the two years, relating to the comfort and accommodation of the troops and to the organization of the various Military Departments. During the year 1854-55, the expenditure on Military works amounted to Rupees 26,00,000, and during 1855-56 to Rupees 30,00,000, or Rupees 56,00,000 or £560,000 for the two years. It is diffiult to ascertain the exact annual expenditure for the previous years under the Military Board ; but it is believed, that in no preceding years were greater, if so great, sums expended as in the two years under review. The Punjab Administration has certainly done its utmost to promote progress in this important branch of the Public Works Department. During the past year, indeed, a very large share of the available funds has been devoted to emergent Military works.

Works executed in the past two years.

Expenditure on the works.

101. The most important among the Military works are of course those which relate to the accommodation of European troops. The Barracks, built after a plan approved by the late Sir Charles Napier, are lofty, spacious, well ventilated ; in these respects not inferior, and perhaps superior, to the Barracks of any country in the world. Each Barrack accommodating a Company (say 100 men) is about 320 feet long, 48 feet broad, 21 feet high ; so that there is an ample allowance of 2,000 or 2,500 cubic feet of air to each man. There is one main apartment in which the men live and sleep, and side rooms in which they mess. Every practicable arrangement is made to mitigate the heat of summer by means of *pendant fans* and mats of wetted grass. In the Hospitals there would generally be the same number of cubic feet per man, if there were the full complement of sick. The Barracks for married Soldiers are most appropriately constructed, with every regard to

Excellence of the Barracks for European troops.

privacy. The accessories and adjuncts to the Barracks for the comfort and health of the men will, when all completed, be most efficient and upon a liberal scale. It now costs about 10 lakhs of Rupees or £100,000 to house an European Regiment, all items considered, and an ordinary first class cantonment, with accommodation for one European and three Native Infantry Regiments, one Regiment of Cavalry, with fair proportion of Artillery, and with Staff and Department buildings, and station roads, is not constructed for less than thirty lakhs of Rupees or one-third of a million pounds sterling.

Miscellaneous Public Works.

102. In reference to Civil and Miscellaneous works and buildings, it was shown in previous Reports, that nearly all the Jails, Court-houses, and Treasuries in these Territories were completed before the period under report. There is therefore little or nothing to chronicle under this heading. It was explained also, that buildings along the main lines of road, for the protection and accommodation of travellers, had been sanctioned, and were under construction, and that along the greater portion of the Grand Trunk line, these buildings had been erected. The Trunk line is now complete in this respect, and the following Abstract will show what has been done in regard to Miscellaneous buildings generally during the past two years :—

	Number of Buildings.	*Cost.* Rs.
Kutcherries	4	71,933
Jails	5	1,30,336
Revenue and Police Stations combined	4	24,603
Revenue Stations	19	1,13,481
Head Police Stations	41	71,810
Minor Police Stations	146	43,666
Supply Depôts	52	53,129
Caravanseraes	53	91,127
Wells and Tanks	159	62,093
Petty Works	488	1,15,636
Total	971	7,77,954 Rs.
		or £ 77,795

103. The total expenditure on works of all kinds during the two years, from both Civil and Engineering Officers, and from both the General Revenues and Local Funds, is as follows :—

	1854-55.	1855-56.	Previous Expenditure.	Grand Total.
1. Roads	£ 370,000	£ 160,000	£ 592,460	£ 1122,460
	Rs. 37,00,000	Rs. 16,00,000	Rs. 59,24,600	Rs. 1,12,24,600
2. Canals... ...	£ 254,000	£ 182,500	£ 278,800	£ 715,300
	Rs. 25,40,000	Rs. 18,25,000	Rs. 27,88,000	Rs. 71,53,000
3. Civil and Miscellaneous	£ 90,000	£ 5,500	£ 170,000	£ 265,500
	Rs. 9,00,000	Rs. 55,000	Rs. 17,00,000	Rs. 26,55,000
4. Military ...	£ 260,000	£ 300,000	£ 582,100	£ 1,142,100
	Rs. 26,00,000	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 58,21,000	Rs. 1,14,21,000
Total ...	£ 974,000	£ 648,000	£ 1,623,360	£ 3,245,360
	Rs. 97,40,000	Rs. 64,80,000	Rs. 1,62,33,600	Rs. 3,24,53,600

Under the first three headings, an aggregate expenditure was set down in the last Punjab Report at Rupees 93,55,747-2-1 up to May 1854, which, added to the sums now exhibited, makes such an aggregate as should entitle the Government to the gratitude of the people, and sustain the repute of the Punjab for efforts in the cause of material improvement.

General Expenditure of Public Works.

104. If the results attained in the Department of Public Works be considered, it will be evident that the Chief Engineer, Colonel R. Napier, has continued to display the same energy for progress in the construction of works which has on previous occasions obtained for him the commendations of the Supreme Government. Major J. Anderson has served as Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle for the period under report, and has now been translated to a higher appointment elsewhere. Major J. Laughton, Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle, has given great attention to the progress of the Grand Trunk Road in the Cis-Sutlej States. The following Executive Officers are considered to be deserving of favorable notice for service rendered during the past two years:—

Names of Officers.

Major J. N. Sharp.
„ J. H. Maxwell.
Lieutenant A. Taylor, (of the Lahore and Peshawur Road.)
„ T. G. Glover,
„ A. W. Garnett,
„ H. Hyde, } Engineers.
„ F. Taylor,
„ W. Crommelin, } Assistant to Chief Engineer.
„ J. G. Medley,
„ A. Cadell, } Engineers.
„ P. Stewart,
Captain A. Robertson, Madras Native Infantry.
Lieutenant C. W. Nightingale, Bengal Native Infantry.
Major A. H. Cobbe, H. M.'s 87th Foot.
Lieutenant A. R. Bayley, H. M.'s 8th Foot.
Captain S. H. J. Davies, Bengal Native Infantry.
Captain F. J. Davies, ditto ditto.
Mr. T. Wilson, Assistant Civil Engineer.

105. In the Canal Department, the Director of Canals, Lieutenant J. H. Dyas, having been honorably connected with the Baree Doab Canal, has, during the last two years, on the whole, given satisfaction as Director of Canals, and is an Officer of much scientific and professional ability.

Of his Officers:—

Lieutenant J. C. Anderson, Engineers, Superintendent, Inundation Canals.
„ J. G. Medley, Engineers, Superintendent, Indus Canals.
„ J. Crofton, Engineers, who has successfully superintended the Baree Doab Canal.
„ D. C. Home, Engineers.
„ H. W. Gulliver, Engineers.
„ J. J. Innes, Engineers.

UNCOVENANTED.

J. D. Smithe, Esquire.
W. Lloyd, Esquire, (gone to Railway.)
A. G. Crommelin, Esquire.

Section V.

POST OFFICE.

106. The Government have given the Post Office a place in the order of the Sections of this Report, prescribing that only such facts as might relate to the interests of the Province should be mentioned here; and that the detailed Departmental Report should be submitted by the Director General of the Post Office in India.

Mails on the main Postal line from Kurnal to Peshawur.

107. The arterial line of Postal communication is of course the Grand Trunk Road, running East to West from Kurnal to Peshawur, being in continuation of the great line from Calcutta, traversing the upper and richer portion of the Punjab, and passing through Umballa, Loodianah, Jullunder, Umritsur, Lahore, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur. From this, cross lines branch off to the neighboring Stations, both to the North and to the South. Along the greater part of this main line, the mail is conveyed in carts drawn by two horses, running at a pace of not less than 8 miles per hour. During the rainy months, and in difficult parts of the road, however, the postmen ride the horses, carrying the mails in bags; but the temporary abandonment of the carts causes no diminution of pace. On the whole the postal communication on this line is but slightly, if at all, inferior to that of any line in India. The Government Bullock Train (consisting of covered waggons drawn by bullocks) runs along this line as far as Lahore, at a pace of 3 miles per hour, for eight months in the year, stopping only during the rainy season. It is primarily for the transport of Government stores, but it also conveys a large amount of private goods and a considerable number of passengers, thereby proving a great convenience to the public. The private Companies which run their carriages and waggons up to Kurnal from Calcutta have not yet carried their operations into the Punjab; but they will doubtless do so, as soon as the road shall be somewhat more complete. From Kurnal to Peshawur, the palanqueens of private travellers can be carried on the shoulders of bearers. The mail carts, both ordinary and express, also convey large numbers of passengers. On the lines branching off from the great line, the letter mails are carried by bearers at a pace of 4 miles per hour, the heavier despatches are carried separately at a slower pace.

The Government Bullock Train.

Line from Mooltan to Lahore.

108. The next line is from Lahore to Mooltan, running North and South. On this line also the mails are carried in horse carts (except in the rainy season when they are carried on horseback) at a pace of not less than 6 miles per hour. Covered carriages are provided for travellers, drawn by horses and proceeding at 4 or 5 miles per hour. On this road the country being to a great extent uninhabited, bearers for palanqueens are not procurable. The

Government Bullock Train has also been established on this line since 1854 for eight months in the year, to the convenience of the Government and of the European public. From Mooltan there are branch lines to Derah Ghazee Khan and Khangurh, the extreme Southern stations of the Punjab. Also from Mooltan there is postal communication both by land and by steamers with Sindh and Kurrachee.

Bullock Train to Mooltan.

109. The third great line is that from Lahore running South-west and communicating with the Central and Western districts, such as Shahpore, Jhung, Leia, Pindadun Khan, Derah Ismael Khan. From some of these districts again, such as Leia and Jhung, there is communication with Mooltan and the South. Along these lines the Post is carried by runners at a pace of 4 miles an hour, the heavy despatches being carried separately and slowly. On none of these lines can bearers for palanqueens be procured, as the country is thinly peopled, nor can any horse vehicles be obtained. Efforts have been made without effect to induce men of the bearer profession to settle down near stages on these roads ; but the demand for their services is very uncertain, as these roads are not much travelled by Europeans, but chiefly by natives and merchants. There are, however, abundant facilities for those who "*march*," that is, proceed in the oriental style of one stage per diem, carrying tents and appurtenances with them.

Post in the Central and Western Districts.

110. In para. 474 of the Second Punjab Report, it was explained, how District Posts, running from the head-quarters to all the Police Posts in the interior, had been effectively organized throughout the Punjab. These Posts have not only carried the fiscal and magisterial despatches, but have also received large numbers of private letters, almost entirely Native Vernacular letters, as may be thus seen :—

Magisterial Posts in the interior of Districts.

111. Private letters sent by District or Magisterial Posts in the Punjab during 1855-56 :—

Number of private letters sent by them.

	Letters.		*Letters.*
Cis-Sutlej States	50,577	Jhelum Division	11,881
Trans-Sutlej States	41,674	Mooltan Division	5,428
Lahore Division	40,469	Peshawur Division, ...	9,051

Grand Total .....159,080 private letters.

This number, already considerable, will, it is hoped, increase year by year. The number of letters for the District Dawks has been given, because they pertain to the Civil Department.

112. The construction and repair of Postal Buildings, Post Offices, and Staging Bungalows, for accommodation of travellers, erected at nearly every Station, or at convenient intervals between Stations, are chiefly executed by the Department of Public Works. There are in these Territories 58 Post Offices and 56 Staging Bungalows.

113. The Revenues and Charges of the Post Office Department can be best elucidated by the Director General. They are however included numerically in the Finance Section and Statements.

Section VI.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraph.

114. The Electric Telegraph will doubtless be fully reported on by the Chief Superintendent of the Department. In accordance with the Government instructions, it will only be necessary to note such facts as may be decidedly of public importance.

Construction of the Line.

115. The construction of the supports of the Line was entrusted to the Department Public Works in subordination to the Local Administration. This work was commenced in the latter half of 1853 and prosecuted vigorously in 1854. By October 1854, the Line was in working order as far as Lahore, and as far as Peshawur by January 1855, since which date the whole Line has been continuously open. The Telegraph extends East and West along the Grand Trunk Road from Kurnal to Peshawur, providing instantaneous communication between all the large Northern Stations. The distance is about 520 miles. The Telegraph Offices, that is, Stations where messages can be received and delivered, are five in number, namely, Umballa, Jullunder, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, which are indeed the five most important places in a Civil, Military, and Political point of view, though there are other places of greater commercial importance, such as Umritsur, Mooltan, Ferozepore, where Telegraph communication has not been as yet opened. An Office was opened at Umritsur, but it did not pay and was removed; the native merchants there had not at that time learnt to appreciate the Telegraph. At some future time, a second Line from North to South, through Mooltan to Kurrachee, may be opened. In fact, if Rail and Steam communication be established by that route, a Telegraph Line will be essential.

Telegraph Stations.

Description of the posts supporting the wire.

116. The wire is supported on posts of Himalayan fir timber. There are about 10,000 such posts to the 520 miles, the average interval between the posts being 50 or 60 yards. The posts cannot be generally styled permanent, though many of them on the road between Lahore and Peshawur are excellent. The ravages of white-ants prove very destructive, and numbers of posts will require periodical renovation. Plans are however being devised for protecting the posts against the destroying insect. In difficult places, such as the banks and beds of streams and rivers, low marshy ground, and the like, the wire is supported on solid masonry pedestals or piers. It is carried across great rivers by means of cables underneath the surface of the water. There is no subterraneous Line. Such a Line was projected in the Peshawur valley for safety's sake; but the plan was not carried out. On one occasion only has the wire been wilfully injured, and as yet the Peshawur people are found to treat the Line with as much respect as any other people. But in time of commotion, a subterraneous Line would prove useful. The construction of the Line, including timber and masonry works, has amounted to about Rupees 2,10,000 or £21,000 or Rupees 400 (£40) per mile. This is however exclusive of the wire itself, the instruments, and such like stores, which may probably have cost upwards of a lakh of Rupees or £10,000. The whole Line is pronounced by the Telegraph Inspectors to be in a sound and efficient state.

Cost of the Line.

Establishment.

At each Office there is one Head Assistant and two or three Signallers, in all about twenty-five men (inclusive of three

or four Artificers), all Europeans. The cost of the Establishment will be a little more than Rupees 2,000 or £200 per mensem.

117. This being a new and remote Province, it is probable that full advantage will not be taken of the Telegraph, so soon as in many parts of India. The number of messages, private and public, at the five Stations, does probably not exceed 300 or 400 per mensem, of which about one-third are despatched by natives; but it will rapidly increase, to the financial profit of the Department. The public messages being comparatively explicit are for the most part accurately delivered; the private messages being more brief, and consequently less intelligible, are not perhaps so accurately rendered. But on the whole the Establishments are efficient and well organized. The Punjab Line gives satisfaction to the Government and to the public, and bears abundant evidence of the energy and ability of the Chief Superintendent, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, not only in the founding of the Department, but in the maintenance of its discipline, order, and effectiveness.

Uses of the Telegraph.

Section VIII.

MARINE.

118. The headings prescribed for this Section are—Sea-going Vessels, Ports, Harbours and Lights, and Inland Navigation. The two first headings do not of course apply to this Inland Province. It is only under the last heading, namely, Inland Navigation, that there is any subject matter for report.

119. It might at first sight appear that Inland Navigation would be flourishing in the Land of the Five Rivers. There is no doubt, indeed, that the valley of the Indus must become the great highway for the export trade of the Punjab; and that upon this trade, more than upon any other circumstance, the material future of this Province will depend. Still it must be admitted that the navigation of the rivers is not as yet efficient or satisfactory, that we found it at the lowest ebb under preceding rulers, and that we have but slightly improved it; that the complete navigability of the rivers is doubtful, and that the whole subject is surrounded with difficulties. If ever these difficulties should be really overcome, either by the means at the disposal of the Government, or by the application of European science, enterprise, and capital, there will be a great future in store, and a good time coming, for the Punjab. The productive capacity of the country, the excessive glut of cereals, the want of inter-communication and of an outlet for export, the strong tendency of the trade towards Kurrachee, the natural Port, have been explained in the Chapters on Land Revenue and on Rail-roads. It is down the valley of the Indus, whether by land or water, that the surplus produce of the Punjab must find its vent.

Inland Navigation.

As yet defective.

120. The exports of the Punjab by water carriage, down the Five Rivers, at present consist of cereals, indigo, sugar, cotton, linseed, rice, saltpetre, wool, oil-seed, spices, silks. The return traffic consists of piece-goods, spices, dye-wood, European stores, and bullion. This trade is susceptible of vast development, not only as regards variety of articles, but also as to quantity, if adequate means of transit were provided. At present, it depends upon country boats

Punjab Exports by water.

and the steam-vessels of the Indus Flotilla. There are no sufficient means of land transport.

Native Country boats.

121. Now, as regards the native boats, their construction is primitive, though there is no want of timber which can be, and is largely floated down the rivers from the Himalayan Hill sides. A boat of this description costs Rupees 500 or 600 (£50 or 60), will ordinarily hold 400 maunds or 14 tons, or 600 maunds or 21 tons if heavily laden. The boats are flat-bottomed : they probably never draw less than 2½ feet of water, unless very lightly laden ; if heavily laden, they will draw 4 or 5 feet. They manage to pass down the Five Rivers from the Northern marts at all seasons. During the two months when the water is shallowest, namely, from 15th November to 15th January, their cargoes are kept lighter than usual. But even in these months, they carry 200 maunds each or more, and draw 2½ feet of water at least. If tolerably repaired, they will last several years. The freightage from Lahore to Kurrachee would be about one Rupee or two shillings per maund or Rupees 28 (£2-16s.) per ton, and about half that amount from Mooltan to Kurrachee. The voyage from Lahore to Kurrachee can, under fairly favorable circumstances, be performed in thirty-five days, but it might last for six weeks. The upward trip from Kurrachee to Lahore might last fifteen weeks. There is of course some risk of stoppage from sand-banks and occasionally danger from velocity of current.

The Indus Flotilla.

122. The Indus Flotilla steamers belong to the Bombay Government. They ply regularly from Kurrachee upwards to Mooltan, but seldom beyond that place. On special occasions, the steamers have, during the rainy season, proceeded as far as Kalabagh on the Indus, or Jhelum on the Jhelum, or Lahore on the Ravee, and Ferozepore on the Sutlej. But they do not appear to be generally suited for navigating the Punjab rivers. Their draught is too great for the shallow waters in the winter months. Their accommodation is not very large, and they are of course much occupied by passengers, troops, Government stores, and treasure. Their freight from Mooltan to Kurrachee is about 10 or 12 annas per maund, that is, 60 or 80 per cent. in excess of the rates by native craft. The down trip is performed in about twelve days, and the up trip in twenty-five days. The character and merits of these vessels can be best described by the Government to which they pertain. So far as the Punjab is concerned, it may be said that they are serviceable in a certain way ; they are useful to the Government and to the European community, and render some assistance to traffic. But they are not sufficiently numerous or capacious or inexpensive, to materially affect the export trade of these Territories.

Traffic by country boats.

123. For some time past, the Civil Officer resident at Mithunkote, just below the junction of the Five Rivers, where the several fleets of boats must unite, has kept up a registration of the native craft passing up and down the Indus. The last return received for the third quarter of 1855-56 showed 668 boats, passing down with cargo of 2,41,185 maunds or 8,613 tons, and 159 boats passing up with cargo of 23,376 maunds or 835 tons—in all 827 boats, with cargoes of 2,64,561 maunds or 9,447 tons. These numbers are in excess of any previously returned. A comparison of different quarters shows a progressive increase ; and indeed this traffic is generally believed to be really increasing. At the present rate it may reach to nearly a million of maunds, or 35,714 tons in a year. If the water traffic

be now so considerable despite of impediments, how vast would it become with the facilities of science! In 1855, when the expectations regarding flax and linseed ran high, and when it was anticipated that Government would have to despatch 2,50,000 maunds or 8,928 tons of produce to Kurrachee from several depôts in the Upper Punjab, there was every hope that water carriage for this amount would be procurable.

Traffic by steamers.

124. Through the courtesy of the Commandant of the Indus Flotilla and the Naval Officer resident at Mooltan, returns of the up and down trade of the steamers have been received as follows:—

YEARS.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	Tons.	Rupees or £
1854	1,024	16,00,829 = 160,083
1855	952	11,95,931 = 119,593
Total ...	1,976	27,96,760 = 279,676

New steamers with great power and small draught are required.

125. In fine, from the Upper Punjab downwards to Mooltan, or as far as Mithunkote, that is, down to the confines of Punjab and the junction of all the rivers with the Indus, it is probable that land carriage, either by Railway or by Road, will prove perferable to water carriage; unless, indeed, the navigability of the Punjab rivers shall be established, and a number of steamers of great power, small draught, and cheap freight, shall be introduced. From Mooltan or Mithunkote downwards to Kurrachee, there is every reasonable facility either for Steam or Rail. For the Punjab rivers it would be far more feasible to introduce steamers of the description above specified than to materially improve the navigability of the rivers. It would be easier to *adapt our steamers to the rivers as they are* than to deepen or alter the existing channel. Any attempt at such alteration would be a work of great difficulty, expense, and uncertainty. But if steamers of 2 feet or 2½ feet draught, and of great steam power, could only be constructed, there is good reason to hope that they would successfully navigate the Punjab rivers during all, or nearly all, the months of the year. The rivers are more or less navigated all the year round by native country craft; then why should they be closed to steamers of British build? From local enquiry, it is believed, that in the winter or low-water months, the average depth of the river channels is 4 or 5 feet, and that in the shallowest places the depth is not less than 2½ feet; and this belief is borne out by the observation taken on the Upper Indus and Jhelum in former years by the Officers of the Indian Navy. In the spring, summer, and autumn months, the depth is of course much greater.

Probable result of improved navigation.

126. But whether one or both of the great locomotives, namely, Steam or Rail, be introduced, the utmost economy and cheapness should be aimed at, and even speed, if necessary, might be partially

sacrificed to this object; so that these mighty means may be available, not only to superior and high-priced products, but also to the humbler agricultural produce with which the Punjab is at present so surfeited. These ends attained, there will come a time, though this generation may not see it, when the valley of the Indus, as the high-way of wealth and civilization, shall rival the valley of the Ganges; when the means of cultivation in the Plains of the Punjab shall have been greatly extended; when half the waters of the rivers shall have been diverted to irrigation in all directions; when existing products scantily grown shall have been converted to real staples; when new European products shall have become familiar; and when not only all these products shall be exported by the Indus, but also manufactures yet to be developed, and articles from the regions beyond the Himalayas and from the Central Asian countries.

Section VIII.

FINANCE.

Scope and condition of Punjab Finance.

127. In former Reports it has been shown, that in ordinary years the Punjab Territories may be expected to yield about two crores of Rupees, or two million pounds sterling, and to expend 1½ crores or 1½ million pounds sterling, the remaining half crore or half million pounds sterling being surplus, or, in other words, that three-fourths of the income will be expended and one-fourth saved. The income of course includes all the Revenues derived from the various sources described in Section II. The expenditure includes the entire cost of the Civil Administration, the Post Office, the Military Police, the Irregular Force, and the numerous fortified works for defence of Frontier, and all Public Works for the improvement of the country. But it does not include the cost of the Regular Army cantoned in the Punjab, nor the cost of constructing the Cantonments. The income and expenditure having been thus balanced, the remainder is considered to be surplus available for the general purposes of the Empire. It has been further demonstrated that, judged by this standard, the Punjab Territories, new and old, yielded a very large surplus during the first four years, after the Annexation of the Punjab Proper, which surplus had however been swollen by extraordinary receipts, which would not always accrue. But it was confidently calculated that the Punjab Proper would produce upwards of 20 lakhs, and the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States 35 lakhs, in all 55 lakhs and more, or upwards of half a million sterling.

Finances for the last three years.

128. The present Report will relate to the Finances of the years 1853-54, 1854-55 and 1855-56, which may be thus abstracted:

	1853-54.			1854-55.			1855-56.		
	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Cis and T. S. States.	Total.
Revenue, Ordinary	1,29,29,332	60,54,536	1,89,83,868	1,32,56,067	61,41,322	1,93,97,389	1,31,48,820	61,04,544	1,92,53,364
,, Extraordinary	5,02,150	1,57,147	6,59,297	4,07,883	1,79,066	5,86,949	6,01,999	2,71,572	8,73,571
Total Rs....	1,34,31,482	62,11,683	1,96,43,165	13,663,950	63,20,388	1,99,84,338	1,37,50,819	63,76,116	2,01,26,935
or £...	13,43,148	621,168	19,64,316	1,366,395	6,32,038	19,98,433	13,75,081	6,37,611	20,42,548
Expenditure, Ordinary, including all Establishments	90,51,749	20,46,684	1,10,98,433	88,74,789	19,75,073	1,08,49,862	89,67,725	19,62,059	1,09,29,785
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Public Works	29,42,019	6,14,873	35,56,892	54,04,125	5,15,147	59,19,272	43,33,790	10,66,165	53,99,955
Total Rs....	1,19,93,768	26,61,557	1,46,55,325	14,278,914	24,90,220	1,67,69,134	1,33,01,515	30,28,224	1,63,29,739
or £...	11,99,376	2,66,155	14,65,532	1,427,891	2,49,022	16,76,913	13,30,151	3,02,822	16,32,973
Grand Total of Income.....	.....	.....	1,96,43,165	.....	.....	1,99,84,338	.....	.....	2,01,26,935
Grand Total of Expenditure...	.....	.....	1,46,55,325	.....	.....	1,67,69,134	.....	.....	1,63,29,739
Surplus Rs.....	.....	.....	49,87,840	.....	.....	3,215,204	4,49,304	.....	37,97,196
or £.....	.....	.....	4,98,784	.....	.....	3,21,520	44,930	.....	3,79,719
Deficit Rs.	.....	.....	.....	6,14,964					

From the above, it will be seen, that in 1853-54 the surplus amounted to 50 lakhs, in 1854-1855 to 32 lakhs, and in 1855-56 to 37 lakhs. The surplus, during the last two years, has accrued from the Territories generally; but the Punjab Proper has, during these years, ceased to yield its former surplus. This increase of expenditure however has not arisen from enhanced Establishments, or from any ordinary exigency whatever, but solely from the demand for Public Works. When the Board of Administration in 1852 estimated the Punjab surplus, it was supposed that some 9 lakhs per annum for the Punjab Proper and some 2 or 3 lakhs for the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States would be spent on Public Works. The estimate of 9 lakhs for the Punjab was low perhaps, but if 12 or even 15 lakhs had been allowed, still the Board's estimate would on the whole have held good. But the actual expenditure has been much greater during the past four years, as may be thus seen :—

Large expenditure on Public Works.

Amount expended on Public Works.

	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Rupees	20,23,443	21,81,283	43,72,673	37,30,749
or £	2,02,344	2,18,128	4,37,267	3,73,074

Indeed the expenditure on Public Works in the Punjab by the British Government may be called munificent. The sum total expended, from first to last, is as follows :—

	Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Rupees.....	1,36,68,998	8,63,497	1,45,32,495
or £	13,66,899	86,349	14,53,249

This, too, is exclusive of money from Local Funds, which amount to—

	Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Rupees..	12,15,036	11,52,661	23,66,697
or £	1,21,503	1,15,266	2,36,669

The British Government has drawn Rupees 14,15,84,094 or £14,158,409* of gross Revenue from these Territories, on which an expenditure on Public Works of Rupees 1,66,56,776 from the Treasury falls at the rate of 12 per cent. On the Punjab Proper Rupees 9,64,93,875 or £96,49,387 of Revenue have been realized, and Rupees 1,48,83,034 or £14,88,303 or 15½ per cent. on Revenue have been spent on Public Works. It is believed that few countries could show so proportionably large an outlay of capital for future improvement. There is much ground for satisfaction in the reflection, that the *only item of increased expenditure* in these Territories relates to *Public Works*, an item which of all others is the most beneficial, and which is sure to yield a return sooner or later, and which is the most easily susceptible of reduction if necessary. The extraordinary expenditure may be considered as contingent and devoted to improvements of various kinds. But these, however desirable or important, are not absolutely and emergently necessary. The

Cost of Public Works from the commencement.

* From 1849-50, when expenditure on Public Works first commenced.

ordinary expenditure on Establishments which are absolutely necessary may be thus compared with income :—

		Punjab Proper.	Cis & Trans-Sutlej States.	Total.
Ordinary Revenue of 1855-56...	Rs.	1,31,48,820	61,04,544	1,92,53,364
Deduct Expenditure, Ordinary	„	77,37,818	14,23,635	91,61,453
Remains surplus.....	Rs.	54,11,002	46,80,909	1,00,91,911
	or £	5,41,100	4,68,090	10,09,191

No increase of fixed Establishments.

It is manifest then, that expenditure *could*, if necessary, be kept considerably within the income. Again these necessary Establishments have shown no tendency to increase since the year in which they were fully organized ; if there be any particular tendency, it is towards decrease.

	1852-53.			1854-55.			1855-56.		
	Punjab Proper.	Trans and C. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper	Trans & C. S. States.	Total.	Punjab Proper.	Trans & C. S. States.	Total.
General .. .	2,80,416	1,12,166	3,52,582	2,73,323	1,09,329	3,82,652	2,92,052	1,16,820	4,08,872
Judicial	21,76,606	5,47,365	27,23,971	20,45,568	5,61,879	26,07,357	18,46,227	5,62,254	24,08,481
Fiscal	10,42,409	4,37,747	14,80,156	9,91,533	4,57,927	14,49,460	9,61,036	4,59,506	14,20,542
Post Office ...	1,83,598	1,45,514	3,29,112	2,10,470	1,06,020	3,16,490	1,99,878	1,20,000	3,19,878
Miscellaneous	2,78,388	61,714	3,40,102	3,10,053	44,212	3,54,265	3,05,057	34,949	3,40,006
Military	42,75,457	3,56,758	46,32,215	38,68,513	3,07,102	41,75,615	41,33,568	1,30,106	42,63,674
Total Rs...	82,36,874	16,61,264	98,98,138	96,99,460	16,86,469	92,85,839	77,37,818	14,23,635	91,61,453
or £...	8,23,687	1,66,126	9,89,813	9,69,946	1,68,646	9,28,583	7,73,781	1,42,363	9,16,145

The comparative cheapness of the Punjab Civil Administration is worthy of remark. The aggregate of General, Fiscal, and Judical charges, which really comprise the Ordinary Civil Expenditure, amounts to Rupees 42,37,895 or only 20 per cent. on the total income. Among the above items, it should be also observed, that the pensions will still further decrease as the pensioners die off, until they cease altogether.

Progress of general economy.

129. On the whole then it follows, that the Punjab Finances are in a most sound and satisfactory state. In a previous Section, it has been seen that the Revenue is buoyant ; in the present Section it is shown that there is an annual surplus, that expenditure can be kept well within income, that ordinary and indispensable expenses do not increase, that the *only* extraordinary increase is for *Public Works*. These circumstances constitute fair proof of a flourishing condition of affairs and of economical management.

Aggregate of surplus income of new and old Territory.

130. The extent to which these Territories have "*paid*" (so to speak), that is, have proved remunerative and profitable acquisitions, may be thus seen :—

Surplus yielded by Cis and Trans-Sutlej States prior to Annexation of Punjab ..... Rs. 1,34,07,993 or £13,40,799

Punjab Proper since Annexation, 1849	Rs.	1,55,65,140 or	£15,56,514
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States since 1849	„	2,65,82,718 or	£26,58,272
Grand Total.....	Rs.	5,55,55,851 or	£55,55,585

Cost of Military Buildings.

These Territories then, after paying their own expenses, have yielded 55,55,585 pounds sterling as surplus into the Treasury of the Empire. This amount is so much gain, which the British Government would not have had if these Territories had not been acquired; for there has been no material increase to the Regular Army on account of these Territories, and no extra expense has been incurred out of the general Revenues of the Empire, except, perhaps, the construction of some new Cantonments. But these Cantonments, expensive as they are, if charged to these Territories at all, might still be paid from the surplus which has been gained, and the Treasury is relieved of all charges on that account, except the petty charges of repair. It is to be remembered, however, that the Punjab Administration has had not only to build Cantonments for the Punjab Proper, but also to re-build most of the European Barracks (always the heaviest item in the charges) in the old Territory East of the Sutlej. In those last-named Stations, the Barracks were roughly constructed as temporary expedients on the first occupation of the country, and have now to be permanently constructed at leisure. Again, all buildings of this kind are constructed once for all, whereas, on the other hand, the annual surplus will be perpetually flowing into the Treasury.

Department of Accounts.

131. It only remains to add, that much attention has been paid to the Department of Accounts, that the inefficient balance or unadjusted items in the Punjab Treasuries which, in 1853-54, had fallen from 43 to 27 lakhs, have by 1855-56 still further fallen to 15 lakhs. When the transfer of the Punjab branch Offices of Account and Audit from Agra to Lahore shall have been effected, greater punctuality and efficiency in the preparation of the Financial Returns will be secured.

Section IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

General scheme of Church building.

132. The chief concern of the Punjab Administration with the Ecclesiastical Department is the construction of Churches. In the last Punjab Report (para. 481) the general scheme of Church building in these Territories was explained. It was stated how Churches had been sanctioned at the Chief Military Stations of Umballa, Meean Meer (Lahore), Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, and Peshawur, estimated to cost 1¾ lakhs of Rupees, Government Grant, and half a lakh private subscription, in all 2¼ lakhs or £22,500, and to accommodate more than 5,000 persons. It was also shown that, besides these, there were Churches either

existing, or under construction at Jullunder, Hooshiarpoor, Ferozepoor, Loodianah, Kussowlie, Simla, Umritsur, Murree; so that eventually there would be sufficient accommodation for the probable number of attendants at Divine Service, and no Station of any size or consequence would be without a sacred edifice.

Progress in the building of Churches.

133. During the period under report, that is, from May 1854 to May 1856, creditable progress has been made with the Umballa Church; the Peshawur Church has been half constructed; the Meean Meer Church is far advanced towards completion; the Rawul Pindee Church has been successfully finished. Again, Churches have been commenced at Dhurmsala and at Jhelum. A Church has been planned at Mooltan. Progress has been made with the Murree Church. The Kussowlie, Jullunder, and Anarkullee Churches have been improved. A small Church has been erected at Goojranwallah from private subscriptions and the Church Building Society's Funds. In most cases regard has been had not only

Propriety of Architectural style.

to the adaptation of the structure to the necessities of climate, but also to its architectural propriety. Endeavour has been made to erect buildings, which, while fulfilling the requirements of an Eastern climate, may yet present an exterior indicating their sacred character and preserve the religious associations so much venerated in the mother country. It is obvious that when large sums are being spent on Churches, the buildings may be rendered elegant and appropriate without any additional expense or labor; thought and knowledge on the part of the architect being alone required. The Umballa Church will, it is believed, prove a good specimen of the decorated Gothic, and the Meean Meer Church of the early or pointed Gothic. In a former Report it has also been mentioned that the Sealkote Church possesses architectural pretension. In the minor Churches also, the proper style of Ecclesiastical Architecture has been more or less followed. The erection of the Churches has been conducted by the Engineer Officers of Government; but the Chaplains have also evinced the most laudable interest in the work, and have rendered much assistance. On the whole, it may be said, that the Government has spent, or is spending sums which will amount to not less than 3½ lakhs of Rupees or £35,000 for some seventeen Churches, to provide accommodation for 7,000, perhaps for 8,000 persons, a number equal to nearly two-thirds of the European Forces stationed in these Territories.

Roman Catholic Chapels.

134. At all the large Military Stations, Grants have been allowed by Government for Chapels for the Roman Catholic Soldiers. The officiating Priests have always evinced much interest in the construction of the Chapels, and the Punjab Stations have been visited by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Agra.

Conservancy of Cemeteries.

135. Rules have been framed, under sanction of Supreme Government, for the conservancy of Cemeteries at all the stations. The Returns of Burials at out-stations are duly rendered by the Magistrates. Returns of Baptisms are similarly rendered by Ministers not belonging to the Church of England in conformity with orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors. The Chaplains' Returns are submitted direct to the Ecclesiastical Registrar in Calcutta. Marriage Registrars have been appointed throughout the Punjab; there are 29 of these Officers.

136. It might be well to conclude this Section by an enumeration of the Hon'ble Company's Chaplains now ministering in the Punjab. There are Chaplains then at the following Stations :—

Distribution of Chaplains.

Umballa		2
Ferozepoor		1
Simla		1
Dugshaie		1
Jullunder		1
Lahore	Meean Meer	1
	Anarkullee	1
Subathoo		1
Sealkote		1
Wuzeerabad		1
Rawul Pindee		1
Jhelum and Murree		1
Peshawur		2
Hooshiarpoor		1
Kussowlie		1
	Total	17

It will be seen then, that a considerable proportion of the Bengal Establishment, nearly one-third perhaps of Chaplains, is stationed in these Territories on account of the large Military Force cantoned here ; but even this staff is scarcely sufficient for the wants of the Province. In the South-Western Districts, there are several Civil Stations, which are a hundred, and even two hundred miles or more distant from the nearest Minister. For these Districts there is at least a Chaplain required at Mooltan.

Section V.

POLITICAL.

137. The Politics of the Punjab consist in its relations with the Independent Tribes along a frontier of 800 miles ; of communications with Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul ; of occasional despatches from Kokan and other countries in Central Asia, and of constant and intimate connection with those Chiefs in the interior of the Punjab, or immediately adjoining it, who possess independent internal jurisdiction, but are politically dependant on the British Government. In the last category may be enumerated the Maha Rajah of Jummoo and Cashmeer, the Nuwab of Bhawulpoor, the Maha Rajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend, Nabha, Aloowalah, Mundee, Chumba, Sukeit, Kyloor, Sirmoor, and a host of petty Chiefs in the Kangra and Simla Hills.

Scope and nature of Punjab Politics.

138. The last Punjab Report (Section II.) brought the epitome of events down to the close of 1853. The present Section will recapitulate, in chronological order, the most important occurrences from the commencement of 1854 to the present time, May 1856.

Period under review.

139. In January 1854, the Punjab State-prisoners (Sirdars) concerned in the Second Punjab war were released from confinement, and allowed to select their own places of residence within certain limits. Government on this occasion sanctioned their pensions being increased to the following amounts:—

The Sikh Sirdars.

Chuttur Singh	Rs.	8,000	per annum	or	£800
Shere Singh	„	6,000	„	„	600
Hakim Rae	„	1,200	„	„	120
Lall Singh	„	840	„	„	84
Mahtab Sigh	„	840	„	„	84
Oomed, Sing of Juswun	„	4,800	„	„	480
Jugut Chund, of Datenpore	„	2,400	„	„	240

Goorchanees, and Kusranee Tribes.

140. In March of the same year, the Goorchanees and Kusranees, two powerful and predatory Tribes on the borders of Derah Ismael Khan, who formerly, on account of misconduct, had been prohibited from entering the Plains, made submission and were relieved from these restrictions.

Kohat Pass Affreedees.

141. About the same time, the Affreedees of the Kohat Pass again violated their engagements, and again were prevented from entering the Peshawur valley. This embargo lasted until the following September.

Bussee Khail outrage.

142. During this period, *i. e.* February 1855, the Bussee Khail Affreedees made a desperate attack on the Camp of an Officer employed on the road between Peshawur and the mouth of this Pass. The lands of the Bussee Khail for some distance flank the entrance to the Pass on the Peshawur side, and the tribe itself had been debarred from the valley on account of the murder of a traveller. In this attack forty-six persons were killed and wounded and much property carried off. Two of the assailants also were slain; two retaliatory expeditions were made by our Troops against the Bussee Khail tribe; and more than half the value of the plundered property was made good for reprisals. Heretofore this tribe had traded during winter with the British cities of the Plains, and during summer had enjoyed in the cool mountain retreats the profits of that trade. But now the strictest embargo was placed on them, enforced by rewards given for the seizure of every individual who entered the valley, and fines were inflicted on any party who harboured one of them in British territory. The result, after more than a year's steady persistance in this policy, was the unconditional surrender of the Bussee Khailees. A debit and credit account was then drawn up and the tribe made good the deficit standing against them. During the period the embargo lasted, their losses in the interruption of their trade with Peshawur were estimated to have exceeded Rupees 50,000 or £5,000, an enormous sum for such a people.

Punishment and submission of the tribe.

Peace made with Boree Affreedees.

143. In March also, the Boree Affreedees, whose chastisement was described in the Second Punjab Report, were admitted to terms. This tribe, from being among the most successful marauders in the valley, and one which, after having once kept up a body of mounted robbers, have now turned their attention to peaceful pursuits, have sold their horses, purchased bullocks, and engaged in the salt trade.

144. In April 1854, Nazir Khairoollah, a great Bokhara and Cabul merchant, took refuge in Peshawur. He had been despoiled of his wealth by the Chiefs of those countries mainly on account of his services to two English Officers whom he had found in captivity. He laid claim to considerable sums, which he affirmed he had advanced to Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, or by their orders, when prisoners in the dungeon of Bokhara. After full enquiry, the British Government made good all the money for which the Nazir could show a shadow of evidence, together with the interest. The sum the old merchant thus recovered amounted to £3,374, and in addition a pension of £600 per annum was granted him for life. A handsome dress of honor was likewise presented to him through the Commissioner of Peshawur in full durbar. These rewards, however handsome, were no more than Nazir Khairoollah had well deserved. He had nobly held out the hand of sympathy and succour to our captive countrymen, far removed from the assistance of their friends, in a place where such acts were certain to bring down on him the vengeance of a bigoted and ruthless tyrant. The Nazir has also, through the intervention of the Chief Commissioner, recovered a large sum from a mercantile house in Cashmeer, which was otherwise lost beyond redemption, and he has now settled down for life at Peshawur, where he promises to become a useful and influential subject.

Services of Nazir Khairoollah to Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly in Bokhara.

His reward.

145. During the summer of 1854 also, the Cabul Khail Wuzeerees, an independent and powerful tribe on the Kohat Frontier, made more than one incursion into British Territory, but were compelled to make good the value of plundered property and give security for future good conduct.

Cabul Khail Wuzeerees.

146. In September also of that year, a section of the Michnee Momunds, which held lands in fiefdom from the British, but which occupied three strongly situated villages just across the border, defied our authority. Their strongholds, however, were attacked and destroyed; the lands within the valley, which notwithstanding frequent misconduct, had hitherto been maintained to them on a nominal taxation, were confiscated and restored to the descendants of the ancient proprietors from whom they had been originally seized. The remainder of the tribe, who did not join in this movement, have been continued in their privileges.

The Michnee Momunds.

147. During the autumn of this year, an Ambassador arrived from the Khan of Kokan, asking for aid against the Russians, who had taken the Fort of Ak Musjid and occupied an extensive tract of land within that Territory on the banks of the River Seer or Taxartes. This Envoy belonged to the well-known Suddoozaie race; and after the destruction of their hopes in Affghanistan in 1842, made his way to Kokan, and there rose to power. With great difficulty he reached Peshawur, travelling through Badukshan, Tashkund and Swat. For nearly a year the Ambassador remained at Peshawur (where he and his followers were entertained at the public cost), unwilling apparently to resign such good quarters. On his departure to return, he received a sum of money to cover the expenses of the road and was entrusted with a handsome present and friendly letters for the Khan. Ameer Dost Mahomed offered the Ambassador a safe conduct through Cabul, the easiest route to Kokan from India; but the latter preferred the route by Cashmeer, Thibet, and Iskardo.

Embassy from Khan of Kokan.

148. In October 1854, an Envoy arrived from Ameer Dost Mahomed of Cabul, with a friendly letter for the Governor General of India. Being received and treated with much consideration, and sent back with a favorable reply, a good understanding was brought about between the Ameer and the British Government. A few months afterwards, Sirdar Hyder Khan, the favorite son and heir apparent of this Chief, came to Peshawur, where he was met by the Chief Commissioner, and a Treaty of friendship under the orders of the Governor General in Council was concluded between the British Government and the Ameer on the 30th March 1855. By this Treaty,* peace and friendship was established between the contracting powers. It was guaranteed that we would respect the Ameer's possessions in Affghanistan and never interfere in them, while the Ameer engaged similarly to respect British Territory and also to be the friend of our friends and the enemy of our enemies. Sirdar Hyder Khan having been sumptuously entertained during his residence at Peshawur, and having received many handsome presents, returned to Cabul.

Envoy from Cabul.

Treaty with Dost Mahomed of Cabul.

149. Towards the close of 1854, measures were again taken with the view of ascertaining the fate of Lieutenant Wyburd, in Central Asia, but without effect. Messengers have travelled over Kokan, Koondoz, Bokhara, and all the intervening lands, without finding any traces of this unfortunate traveller. The most probable account yet forthcoming was obtained from Saleh Mahomed Akhoonzadeh, a follower of Major James Abbott, on his travels through Khiva. By this man's story, it appeared that when he was in Maimunna, a country between Bokhara and Herat, the murder of a famous Hajee or Pilgrim was the common topic of conversation in the public bazar. It seemed that the Hajee had passed himself off as a learned Mahomedan, who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca seven times, and was greatly esteemed in consequence. But in a festive moment, with a captain of the guard of the Chief of Maimunna, it was supposed he had confessed the secret of his real character. This man dissembled for the time, but informed the Chief, by whose orders the unhappy Hajee was basely murdered by the guard given him for his protection on a journey by the wretch himself. It seems most probable that this Hajee was Lieutenant Wyburd.

Enquiries after Lieutenant Wyburd in Central Asia.

His probable fate.

150. Early in January 1855, the Chiefship of Mumdote, in the Cis-Sutlej States, which for some time had been in a state of considerable disorder, became thoroughly disorganized. A large body of exiles came to Lahore and complained against the oppression and tyranny of the Chief. The Commissioner of the division was directed to visit the country, and make a full and searching inquiry into the complaints of the people, in the presence of the Nuwab or his representatives. On the arrival of the Commissioner at Mumdote, complaints poured in from every quarter. The Nuwab and his sons were accused of murder, the frequent seizure of young females of every rank for the gratification of their lusts, and of systematic extortion and oppression. The inquiry extended over several months, during which the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, visited various parts of the District twice, and his successor, the Officiating Commissioner, visited it once. Many of the complaints were proved beyond doubt. The feelings of the great mass of the people were bitterly incensed against their Chief; trade was well nigh paralysed and agriculture ruined; the

Discontent of the people in the Mumdote Chiefship.

---

* For copy of the Treaty see Appendix.

country was fast relapsing into a desert, and the Revenue had fallen from £8,000 per annum to £2,000. The Nuwab of Mumdote having been convicted of various specific crimes, and of general mismanagement of his country, was degraded by Government, from the rank and privileges of an independent Chief vested with internal jurisdiction, into an ordinary subject, amenable to the Brtish Courts of Justice. His estates were all maintained to him ; but he has been obliged to reside at Lahore for a term of years ; his quota of horsemen has been commuted into a money payment; his seignorial power has been withdrawn ; and the taxation of his lands will be assessed ; and beyond these assessments, he will no longer be able to demand a rupee from the village proprietors. Mumdote was formerly a part of the Lahore Territory, and was held in fiefdom by the Chief. When the Lahore possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej were confiscated after the war of 1846, the Chief of Mumdote, who had performed various services to us towards the end of the war, was created a Nuwab, and his Jagheers converted into a principality, over which he was allowed to exercise independent jurisdiction.

The Chief is deprived of internal jurisdiction, but retains the Revenue of his fief.

151. During this year Mahomed Shah Khan, the well-known Ghilzai Chief, made overtures, which were summarily rejected. This man had been one of the most prominent leaders in the Cabul outbreak of 1841. After the conclusion of the Second Affghan war and the restoration of Ameer Dost Mahomed to his country, Mahomed Shah Ghilzai had rebelled. His brother was seized and blown from a gun, and he himself driven to become a wanderer in the most inaccessible parts of the mountain tracts of that region.

The Ghilzai Chief.

152. In 1855 also a long standing dispute of much importance, between the Rajah of Aloowalah, and his youngest brother, was brought to a determination. The father, shortly before his demise, had endeavoured to have his youngest son declared his heir and successor in the Chiefship ; and on this arrangement being objected to by the British Government, he made a Will, dismembering the Territory, and leaving large Jagheers to his two youngest sons, independent of all control by his successor. After the father's death, the new Chief vainly endeavoured to have this Will set aside. It had been made with the knowledge of British Officers, and being undoubtedly genuine, as such was upheld by Government, who declared, however, that so long as the three brothers lived in amity, its provisions need not be enforced. Afterwards, when the youngest brother claimed his share, lands to that extent were made over to him.

Arrangement of disputes among the Aloowalah Chiefs.

153. In this year also the claims of the Maha Rajah of Puttiala over the feudatories of Buddour were finally decided. These Sirdars are descended from common ancestors with the Chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend and Mulode. Many of their possessions were held in coparcenary with Puttiala, while in default of male issue, the escheat would accrue to the British Government. At one time the Buddour Sirdars would be at feud with Puttiala and calling for aid from us, at another coalescing with the Maha Rajah. This complicated tenure was of a nature to give future trouble ; and as it was resolved after the first Sikh war to put all the landed tenures of the Cis-Sutlej States on a clear and determined footing, the turn for those of Buddour had now arrived. By the decision which has now been declared, Puttiala has obtained undivided control and full jurisdiction over lands yielding a Revenue equal to her own share, while the remainder of the Estates have been declared the sole property of the Buddour Chiefs, and subject to British jurisdiction.

Arrangement of jurisdiction with Buddour and Puttiala.

154. In this year, the little State of Joobul, in the Simla Hills, which had been under British management for a lengthened period, originally in consequence of the imbecility of the Chief, and after his death, owing to the minority of his son, was restored to the latter, who had arrived at years of discretion.

The Joobul Chiefship.

155. The Toorees, a tribe beyond the River Khurrum, who had frequently plundered the Kohat border, renewed their depradations in this year. To restrain them, and to bring Upper Meerunzye under proper control, a force marched from Kohat. With the exception of a brush with a body of religious fanatics, the particulars of which will be found in the Military Section, the troops met with no opposition ; and after making a tour along the Frontier, returned to their cantonments. The Toorees were overawed and restored, the property plundered, and the population of Meerunzye tendered their submission.

Expedition to Upper Meerunzye.

156. In May of this year, the quarrel between Maha Rajah Goolab Singh and his nephew, Rajah Jowahir Singh, came to extremity. The Maha Rajah marched a considerable force into the Rajah's fiefs ; and after a brief, but decisive struggle, took possession of them. The country in which they lie is strong by nature, and was defended by some formidable Hill Forts. The Troops of the Rajah were faithful to their salt, and made a desperate resistance. The Rajah alone was found wanting at the critical moment. His nature is kind and gentle, popular and ambitious, but he possesses no energy, nor enterprise. He could follow no decided course, and hesitated, until the time for action had passed. While seeking aid from others, he would not fight for himself. His conduct to his uncle was also insincere and disloyal. On the other hand, Maha Rajah Goolab Singh did not deserve success. His Highness was unfaithful to his engagements with his nephew, vexatious, and deceitful. While deluding the Rajah with soft words and kind promises, he incited the subjects of the latter to resist the authority of their Chief. The fact was that the Maha Rajah fears that, after his own death, his nephew will prove a formidable competitor to his son, and therefore has long resolved to destroy the prestige and resources of the former. The British Government refused to interfere actively in the dispute, but remonstrated with the Maha Rajah for his ungenerous conduct.

Dispute between Maha Rajah Goolab Singh & Jowahir Sing.

Discomfiture of Jowahir Singh.

157. In June 1855, the Tehseeldar of Hungoo, in Kohat, was murdered by a kinsman, in consequence of a domestic broil. The assassin fled to the Orukzyes in the adjacent Hills, who at this time had made various raids on the border villages. During the ensuing month, a general combination of the various sections of this tribe (which is strong in numbers as in other respects) was reported to have been effected, with a view to a grand invasion of the Kohat District. Major Coke, the Deputy Commissioner, promptly moved out with his Regiment to Hungoo, and subsequently the whole force in that cantonment followed. The Orukzyes seeing the formidable preparations made for their reception hung back, apparently with the view of waiting until the excessive heat compelled our troops to return. But Brigadier Chamberlain, divining their intentions, made a forced march during the night, ascended the Hills, surprised the stronghold of the leading section of the Raabeuh Khail Orukzyes, destroyed their places, seized all their cattle, and moved back again to his old position. The Orukzyes were effectually humbled, restored the plundered property, and entered into engagements nev er to molest our lands.

Hostility of the Orukzyes.

Their punishment.

158. Ever since Annexation, the Bozdars, on the Dehra Ghazee Khan Frontier, have infested the border villages of that District. Measures of severity and moderation have alternately been tried with them. Their Chief, Dost Alee, enjoyed considerable privileges under the Sikhs in the shape of rent-free lands in the Plains and a money allowance. So long as he lived, some kind of arrangement was effected. At one time the tribe were excluded from the plains, and the Chief's allowances were attached. Then compensation would be made to the tribe, and the restrictions removed. Since however Dost Alee died, the raids of the Bozdars have proved more frequent. His son and nephew are contending for the Chiefship, and neither are able to manage the tribe. Towards the end of 1855, it became necessary again to place an embargo on the tribe, which was maintained for some months, and eventually it has been decided to confiscate the money allowance, but to maintain their lands and suspend restrictive measures. It is, however, much to be feared, that until the Bozdar country is invaded, and the tribe condignly punished, its members will not learn to respect the lives and properties of the people of the Plains.

Misconduct of the Bozdars.

159. The Pindealee Momunds on the Peshawur valley, one of the large sections of the Hill tribe of this name, have likewise systematically plundered our border villages for the last two years. Their aggressions were urged on the attention of Sirdar Hyder Khan, when at Peshawur in March 1855. He then promised that effectual measures should be adopted to bring them to order. But the Pindealee men having continued their incursions, with the sanction of Government, Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan has been addressed on the subject, with an intimation that, unless His Highness can induce these marauders to respect British Territory, Government must take the matter into its own hands, and organize an expedition into the Pindealee valley. The Ameer has promised to restrain them. There is ground to hope that the tribe will not be able to withstand the double pressure of the British Government.

Misconduct of the Pindealee Momunds.

160. At the close of 1855, the Syuds of Khagan, in Huzara, who had been expelled from their mountain fortresses in 1853, on account of their oppressive conduct, were allowed to return.

Syuds of Khagan.

161. During the negociations with Sirdar Hyder Khan in March 1855, a wish was expressed that the Cabul Government might be allowed to occupy the little valley of Dour on the Western border of Bunnoo. Dour was formerly an integral portion of the Affghan Empire, but was ceded to the Sikhs in the tripartite Treaty of 1838. In 1847, the people of the valley sent a deputation, asking Lieut.-Colonel Edwardes to take them under our protection. This was refused, and it has now been intimated to Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan that the British Government have no claims on Dour,

The Dour valley.

Section XI.

MILITARY.

162. During the two years under review, namely, from the commencement of 1854 to May 1856, little has occurred in the Military Department worthy of especial notice. A few changes and improvements, however, have been quietly effected.

Period of this Section.

Cantonment of Derah Ghazee Khan.

163. The site of the cantonment at Derah Ghazee Khan, in the Lower Derajat, has been altered. The troops have been brought together and located on the North side of the city, close to the Civil Station, so as to protect both effectually and command the approaches from the Hills.

Re-distribution of Artillery.

164. A re-distribution of the Artillery of the Irregular Force has also been made. One battery is now stationed at Derah Ghazee Khan, furnishing two guns for Derah Ismael Khan; one complete battery is maintained at Bunnoo, and one at Kohat. Experience has shown that guns are not required in the Southern Derajat.

Arrangements for carriage.

165. A considerable improvement has been made regarding the supply of carriage for the Force. Government always maintained an establishment sufficient for the carriage of the public stores, which would move with the troops and for the private property of the men, to the extent of 15 lbs. for a sepoy and an equal proportion for the non-commissioned and commissioned Native Officers. This is amply sufficient to meet all ordinary demands. But on the occasion of a general relief, the allowance is now increased to 30 lbs. and the extra carriage is hired. Thus a sufficient supply is always available in an emergency to move whole Regiments in the field; while on the occasion of a general relief, ample time is afforded to secure additional carriage.

Part of the Force armed with rifles.

166. When first the four Sikh Regiments and Punjab Irregular Force were raised, no portion of the former, and but one of the latter corps, were armed with Rifles. But as our experience of Hill warfare has extended, this weapon has been gradually furnished to the Force, so that at the present time, out of eight Regiments stationed on the Frontier, four are now Rifles and the other four are partly armed with this weapon. It is to be hoped that Government will ere long supply rifles for the remainder. Repeated experiment has shown that the musket can inflict little loss on an enemy scattered over a difficult hill-side and always more or less under cover; while that enemy, with the clumsy jezail, can reach our soldiers at a long distance, and effect their retreat, before the latter can close with them.

Several Regiments volunteer for service against Russia.

167. On the news of the war with Russia reaching the Frontier, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cavalry, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Infantry of the Punjab Irregular Force volunteered their services, and there can be little doubt but that all were ready to march whenever they were required. In connexion with this subject, it may be added that the Force came forward, as did also the organized Police, and voluntarily subscribed £225 to the Patriotic Fund.

Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund.

The Punjab batteries are strengthened.

168. Government have lately added considerably to the efficiency of the Punjab batteries; thirty men have been added to each, making the whole strength one hundred and thirty-six. The pay of the grass-cutters, which was inadequate to secure men of this class, has been raised from rupees 3½ per mensem to Rupees 4. Cooks have been allowed also to the batteries and water-carriers for the whole Force. A second European Officer also has been allowed to each battery.

169. During the period under report, two Subadars of the 1st and 3rd Regiments, and a Sepoy of the 4th, and a Subadar and a Sowar of the Guide Corps, have all received the decoration of the Order of Merit, and the increased pay which attaches to their distinction.

Decoration of certain Native Soldiers.

170. The discontent and disorganization which formerly existed in the Sindh Rifle Regiment has at last been subdued; but not until it was found necessary summarily to dismiss three Subadars. This last measure has proved decisive, and the Brigadier commanding the Force has lately reported his satisfaction with the discipline of the Regiment.

Discipline of the Sindh Rifle Corps.

171. A great and important improvement has been introduced into the Force in the shape of the "Dandee," in supercession of the common Doolie, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded. When empty, the "Dandee" can be easily carried by one man, and if occupied, then by two men. It may be transported over any kind of country where troops can be employed, whereas the Doolie required four men, and in mountain warfare was almost useless. This improvement has also been introduced among the Regular troops at Peshawur. Two kinds of "Dandee" have been adopted—one in the shape and of the character of the common hammock, and is slung over a bamboo pole, to which it is attached by a couple of rings and two hooks; the other is not quite so portable, and is used simply in case of fractures. The porportion is ten of the former to two of the latter to each Regiment.

Improvement of Hammocks for conveyance of sick and wounded.

172. The 4th Sikh Regiment, which had been employed as volunteers in the Burmah war, returned to the Punjab in May 1855. It has been cantoned at Umballa and is employed on the Civil duties of the country between the Jumna and the Sutlej.

Return of 4th Sikhs from Burmah.

173. The 1st and 3rd Sikh Regiments and the Guide Corps, all of which are on the Frontier and employed on Military duty, have been placed under the command of Brigadier Chamberlain; while the 2nd and 4th Sikh Regiments, engaged in Civil duties, continue under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner.

174. Since the last Report, some important changes have taken place among the Officers of the Punjab Irregular Force. Early in 1855, Brigadier Chamberlain was appointed to the command. He is an Officer of tried merit, of great experience with Irregular troops, and has seen much real service. Major Lumsden, the gallant leader of the Guides, for the first six years after that Corps was raised, has returned from furlough and been re-appointed to the command. Major Prendergast, who raised the 3rd Punjab Irregular Cavalry and has held the command ever since, except when in temporary command of the whole Force, has resigned his appointment, and the service has lost by the death of Lieutenant F. Turner, the Adjutant of the Guides, a brave, zealous and energetic Officer.

Changes among the Officers of the Force.

175. Some progress has been made in endeavouring to improve the breed of horses in the Punjab for Military purposes. Ten stallions were originally purchased, and this number has lately been increased

Improvement of breed of horses.

to nineteen. All of these animals, with one exception, are Arabs, the horse which is best suited of all breeds to bear fatigue, exposure, and inferior food, and therefore the breed best adapted for war.

Brilliant operations against the Orukzyes.

176. Allusion has been made in the Political Section to the two expeditions, one into Upper Meeranzye, the other against the Raabeuh Khail Orukzyes. The arrangements on both occasions were excellently managed. The enemy were overawed in the one case and thoroughly cowed in the other. In the skirmish with the fanatics at the foot of the Orukzye Hills, Major Coke, commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, and Captain Fraser, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, distinguished themselves. In the attack on the Raabeuh Khail strongholds, Major Coke of the 1st and Captain Henderson of 3rd Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Sladen of the Light Field Battery, were more especially distinguished. In conveying the approval and thanks of the Government of India for the service thus performed by Brigadier Chamberlain and the Force under his command on the last occasion, the Governor General in Council recorded the following handsome encomium :—" Government should be proud in " the possession of Troops which could perform such gallant deeds, and of Officers who " could plan and execute such brilliant exploits."

177. An Abstract Return of the Irregular Force, and a memo. of its cost for the years 1854-55 and 1855-56, will be found in the Appendix. The latter statement is exclusive of the cost of Arms, Ammunition, and Clothing.

Strength and duties of the Force.

178. These Troops consist of ten Regiments of Infantry, five of Cavalry, one Corps of mixed Cavalry and Infantry, (the Guides), two Companies of Sappers and Miners, and four Batteries of 30 guns—all this Force, with the exception of two Regiments of Infantry, are stationed on the Frontier. Assisted by three Battalions of organized Police, they hold the whole line of the Western Frontier, except Peshawur. They garrison the Frontier Cantonments and Forts, guard the Treasuries and Jails, occupy a large number of out-posts, and furnish Escorts.

Number of Officers.

179. This Force has hitherto had no more than fifty-four Officers of all grades including the staff; but Government have now resolved to add an additional Officer to the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments and to each of the Batteries. This will give an increase of eighteen Officers, making the whole number seventy-two. On the other hand, non-commissioned European Officers will no longer be attached to these Troops.

180. The Officers to whom the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are more particulaly due are Brigadier Chamberlain, commanding the Force; Lieutenant Hughes, Captain Browne, and Captain H. Bruce, of the Cavalry; Major Coke, Captain Henderson, and Captain Wilde, of the Punjab Infantry; and Captain Renny, of the 3rd Sikhs.

Police Battalions.

181. During 1854 and 1855, discipline and good order in the Police Battalions have been steadily maintained. The 6th Battalion, under Lieutenant Younghusband, volunteered for the Russian war. This Corps and the Jhelum and Mooltan Police Battalions contributed also to the Patriotic Fund.

182. In March 1855, Zeman Khan, a Jemadar of the Mounted Police, with twelve of his men, fell into an ambush of the Musaood Wuzeerees, and were all slain. Zeman Khan was a Puthan of good family on the border, and had distinguished himself in repeated conflicts with Hill marauders. The Government have handsomely pensioned all their families.

183. The Officers of the organized Police who deserve mention, are Lieutenant Younghusband, Captain Lawrence, and Lieutenant Miller.

Section XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

Population.

184. According to the arrangement of topics prescribed by Government, the first subject to be treated of is Population. Fortunately, there are, under this head, better materials available on the present than on any former occasion.

Census of 1855.

185. On the night intervening between the 31st December 1854 and the 1st January 1855, a Census of the people was taken throughout these Territories. This Census was effected by enumerating all persons who slept in each house, whether situate in city, village, or hamlet, or altogether isolated, throughout these Territories, from Kurnaul to the Khyber Pass, and from the confines of Jummoo to the confines of Sindh. On one and the same night, all sections of the people, the sturdy yeomen of the Upper Punjab, the wild mountaineer near the Frontier, the wandering cattle grazier of the Central districts, were all counted. An agency and machinery for enumerating had been organized, and complete forms for registration and record had been prepared before hand. The people evinced a laudable alacrity to co-operate even in the wildest district. There was no desire for concealment of numbers, even of the women. There were no prejudicial rumours spread about. There was no distrust of the intentions of the Government. Many persons, such as city burghers, village headmen, rustic accountants, acted as enumerators, and all servants of the Government, European and Native, exerted themselves on the occasion. The general Abstract Returns were prepared in precise conformity with those of the North-Western Provinces. The Returns of area were, for the majority of districts, compiled from the most trustworthy sources, namely, the Revenue and the Topographical Surveys; for the remainder they were deduced from the standard Maps in use, with the aid of local measurements.

Statistics of British Possessions.

186. The general result of the Census for the Punjab Territories may be thus epitomized :—

Divisions.	Square Miles.	Villages.	Population.	Land Revenue, Rs. or £.	Persons to Square Miles.
			Souls.		
Cis-Sutlej States.....	8090·11	4,962	22,82,111	Rs. 32,01,228 £ 3,20,122	282·08
Trans-Sutlej States.....	6791·83	4,171	22,73,037	Rs. 33,91,296 £ 3,39,129	334·67
Lahore	11627·88	8,188	34,58,694	Rs. 43,17,118 £ 4,31,711	297·41
Jhelum	16761·22	4,647	17,62,488	Rs. 23,77,301 £ 2,37,730	105·35
Mooltan	15494·00	2,489	9,71,175	Rs. 10,74,959 £ 1,07,495	62·68
Leia.....	15271·70	2,531	11,22,621	Rs. 16,96,662 £ 1,69,666	73·50
Peshawur	7588·50	1,891	8,47,695	Rs. 9,51,646 £ 95,164	111·70
Grand Total.....	81625·24	28,879	1,27,17,821	Rs. 1,70,10,210 £ 1,701,021	155·80

Besides the above, there are various Native States under the political control of the British Government, whose area, population, and revenue, ascertained from data, more or less reliable, may be thus stated :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rs. or £.	Persons to Square Miles.
		Souls.		
Cis-Sutlej Principalities, including Puttiala	7,368·95	18,94,800	Rs. 31,23,000 £ 3,12,300	257·13
Hill States near Simla	5,000·00	4,32,643	Rs. 5,72,100 £ 57,210	86·53
Trans-Sutlej Principalities ...	5,316·00	4,98,163	Rs. 8,18,284 £ 81,828	54·68
Bahawulpoor	25,200·00	9,25,000	Rs. 15,43,150 £ 1,54,315	36·70
Maha Rajah Goolab Singh's Territories	60,000,00	30,00,000	Rs. 80,00,000 £ 8,00,000	50·00
Grand Total.....	102,884·95	67,50,606	Rs. 1,40,56,534 £ 14,05,653	65·71

Statistics of Political Dependencies.

These additional Territories are obviously of much importance. Their area will appear vast. But it is to be recollected that a portion only, namely, the Cis-Sutlej Principalities and one of the Trans-Sutlej Principalities is situate in the Plains. Of the other States, one, namely, Bahawulpoor, is on the edge of the great sandy desert, and is itself more than half sand; while the

remainder, *i. e.* Goolab Singh's Territory, and the Trans-Sutlej Principalities are connected with the region of the mighty Himalayan Ranges. The sum total of the British Possessions and the Political Dependencies under the Punjab Administration will stand thus :—

Punjab Territories.	Area.	Population.	Revenue per annum, Rs. or £.	Persons to Square Miles.
British Possessions	81,625·24	12,717,821	Rs. 1,96,43,165 £ 1,964,316	155·80
Political Dependencies	102,884·95	6,750,606	Rs. 1,40,56,534 £ 1,405,653	65·71
Grand Total	184,510·19	19,468,427	Rs. 3,36,99,699 £ 3,369,969	105·51

187. It will have been seen that there are on the average 155 persons to the square mile in the British portion of the Punjab Territories. This ratio does not denote any great density of population ; it may thus be compared with the averages of the other divisions of the Indian Empire :—

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Punjab.
Average of Population to Square Mile.....	311·00	420·00	170·00	156·00	155·80

Average density of population.

The Punjab then, though less thickly peopled than Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, may fairly bear comparison with Madras or Bombay. In respect to European countries, the Punjab is more sparsely peopled than the United Kingdom, and much more so than such countries as Belgium. But in density of population, it is about equal to a large portion of the Continent, such as France, Prussia, Austria. In the Punjab there is great variety of density and sparseness of population. This must be expected in a country which contains fertile plains, wastes overgrown with brushwood, deserts of indurated sand, undulating raviny tracts, rugged hills, rich valleys, and long alluvial expanses. There are some districts which, though they cannot vie with the most favored districts on either bank of the Ganges, and its accessaries are yet highly populous, and have more than 500 persons to the square mile, but there are many districts towards the West and South, which have a great area, but cannot show more than from fifty to eighty persons to the square mile. It is found however from a close analysis of the figures, that the density or otherwise of the population corresponds closely throughout all districts, with the proportions of cultivated to uncultivated land, and with the relative rate of taxation, that is to say, the districts shown by Census to be thinly populated are shown from other sources to be slightly cultivated and lightly taxed.

188. There are 26,210 villages in the Punjab, with an average of about 450 persons to each; 2,124 small towns, containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; 76 containing from 5,000 to 10,000; 31 cities containing from 10,000 to 50,000; and four first class cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, *i. e.* Umritsur with 1,22,184 souls, Lahore with 94,153, Peshawur with 53,294, Mooltan (including suburbs) with 55,999 souls.

Chief Cities of the Punjab.

189. There are 7½ millions of Mahomedans to 5½ millions of Hindoos. This numerical predominance of Mahomedans is remarkable and unusual in India. From the Eastern boundary, that is, from the River Jumna to the Chenab, the Hindoos preponderate; from thence to the Trans-Indus Frontier, and in the Southern districts, the population is almost entirely Mahomedan. But among these latter, while many are of pure Mahomedan extraction, yet many are of Hindoo race converted to Mahomedanism under the Mogul Emperors. In the Lahore division, which contains the Manjha or the original home of the Sikhs, a detail of the Sikhs was taken, and there were found only about 200,000 Sikhs to an aggregate population of about 3 millions. This circumstance strongly corroborates, what is commonly believed, namely, that the Sikh tribe is losing its numbers rapidly. Modern Sikhism was little more than a political association (formed exclusively from among Hindoos), which men would join or quit according to the circumstances of the day. A person is not born a Sikh, as he might be born a Mahomedan or born a Hindoo; but he must be specially initiated into Sikhism. Now that the Sikh commonwealth is broken up, people cease to be initiated into Sikhism and revert to Hindooism. Such is the undoubted explanation of a statistical fact, which might otherwise appear to be hardly credible.

Mahomedans and Hindoos.

Present paucity of Sikhs.

190. More than half the population were returned as agricultural. The tendency in every Indian Census is to include, among miscellaneous professions, many persons who really derive their subsistence from the land. It is probable then that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the people are agricultural: again, somewhat more than half the population are returned as males. This slight disproportion of females, found to exist more or less every where in India, is believed to be not otherwise than correct.

Agricultural and non-agricultural classes.

191. A special detailed Report on the Census has already been submitted to the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the results are approximately correct, that at least a foundation has been laid for sound statistical knowledge, and that a good starting point has been obtained for future operations.

Emigration.

192. The second heading in this Section is that of Emigration, which will, it is believed, apply to the several Presidencies rather than to this part of India. There is nothing approaching to Emigration here. The Punjabees are not disposed to migrate from their country, even as far as neighbouring Hindoostan. There is no redundancy of population; already more food is produced than can be consumed in the country. But there is some want of varied employment, which induces so many persons to take up agriculture, which again is one cause of the over-production.

Emigration from the Punjab is rare.

AGRICULTURE.

193. The next heading is that of Agriculture. On this important subject much has been said in the Chapter on Land Revenue. The Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab continues to flourish, and frequently aids in obtaining seeds of useful products from Europe for distribution among the landholders. The Society also grows many such products in its own gardens. A scheme for encouraging vegetable cultivation in the vicinity of large stations and cantonments is now under consideration. The Natives of the Punjab have certainly done much for the culture of the potatoe, especially in the hill districts, and this is almost the only product really naturalized as yet. Field turnips are grown in the Punjab to an extent that is unusual and almost peculiar. If this root should become extensively used to feed cattle, a great improvement would result. Efforts should be directed to the improvement of this product, and also to the introduction of mangold wurzel. Grass farms might also be established. In the well-cultivated districts the cattle are fed indifferently and are liable to murrain. Good hemp is grown in parts of the Trans-Sutlej States. In the Southern districts, especially near Mooltan, good indigo is grown. With European skill and enterprise, this product might be vastly improved, both as regards quantity and quality. Sugar-cane in the Punjab is good and is exported to Central Asia. Cereals are of course most abundant. Cotton is not likely to prove successful, owing to the comparative severity of the winter in these parts. The establishment of model farms was contemplated, but has not yet been effected.

Agri-Horticultural Society.

Specification of products.

194. The chief efforts of the last two years have been directed towards the cultivation of flax and linseed, that is, the cultivation of the plant which yields the fibre from its stem and also the seed termed linseed. Under any circumstances the plant, if grown at all, will yield linseed, which, though less used in the country, is valuable for exportation. But in order that the plant may yield fibre, it must be carefully cultivated, so that its stem may be long; in this case, however, it will produce a less amount of seed, because it does not ramify, whereas when the stem is short, there generally is ramification, and a better out-turn of seed. In 1854, the Government, at the instance of the Agri-Horticultural Society, invited the people to cultivate the plant largely, offered rewards, and undertook to buy up whatever seed or fibre might be produced, if the producer should be unable to dispose of the produce otherwise. Instructions regarding the proper mode of culture were circulated. European seed was also procured in such quantities as were obtainable at the time, but this was chiefly sown, either under the Society's auspices, or in the immediate vicinity of Lahore. In the interior of the districts, the farmer depended on the seed of the country. The plant is sown in the autumn and reaped in the spring. During the season of 1854-55, a very large area, not less than 60,000 acres, was covered with the plant. The out-turn of seed was very considerable, perhaps not less than 5,400 tons. But owing to defects of culture, of irrigation, and of soil, the stems proved nearly all short, and consequently the out-turn of fibre was nominal. Near Lahore, however, the seed having been superior, and the culture having been carefully supervised, a small amount of good fibre was produced, and was successfully prepared for use and exportation. The mass of linseed produced in the interior of the country did not however fall upon the hands of Government, though fair market prices were

Flax and linseed experiments.

Success of the seed, but failure of the fibre.

offered according to promise. For, contrary to expectation, merchants from Hindoostan, Mooltan, and elsewhere purchased nearly the whole. The remainder was bought by Government, transported down the Indus to Kurrachee, and was there sold at rates which more than covered the original price and the cost of transit. In 1855 about 25,000 acres were sown, but the season being dry, was unpropitious. About 2,300 tons of linseed have however been produced, and will be bought up by the merchants. No merchantable fibre was obtained. Such briefly is the history of the Government flax and linseed experiment of 1854 and 1855. It was not unsuccessful pecuniarily. The Government outlay was much smaller than had been anticipated, and did not exceed Rupees 50,000 or £5,000, but it was fully covered by proceeds. The experiment also may serve as a basis for some sound conclusions. It appears that in the Punjab, linseed can be produced even on second-rate lands without any great effort or cost, and may be either sold on the spot, or exported with advantage, so that the culture would be fairly remunerative to the growers. But the production of fibre is a much more difficult matter; care, intelligence, cost, trouble, good soil fairly irrigated, are all required. There must be, *first*, good stems, and *secondly*, skilful preparation of the fibre. Both objects are probably beyond the ordinary power of a Punjabee farmer; and then, if he were successful, it might happen that the same soil and culture would have produced superior crops, more valuable even than flax. The thing can, however, be done, especially with the advantage of European seed. There are several districts which offer natural facilities and in which it is probable that farmers may be found who, with suitable encouragement, both will, and can, grow flax; and thus eventually a new product may be introduced into a Province where such staples are much needed.

Results of the experience gained.

Forests and Arboriculture.

195. Though the Plains of the Punjab are proverbially bare of trees, yet the Himalayan Ranges, overhanging its Northern border, produce noble forests, and give birth to rivers that will float down the finest timber to the stations, and cities of the champaign, where the great and numerous public works create a vast demand for this article. Of these forest-clad ranges, some belong to the Maha Rajah Goolab Sing, some to the British Government and its dependent principalities. The Maha Rajah himself is the monopolist of the timber trade in his dominions. His Highness' servants cut the towering trees on the mountain side, and precipitate the logs into the stream, which bears them downwards till it debouches from the Hills into the Plains, where depôts are established, and where the floating logs are caught by swimmers. Then the timber passes into the hands of Native dealers. The British Government however being a great consumer of timber, found itself unable to depend on any extraneous agency for supply, and was obliged to establish agencies under its own Officers, and to obtain timber by a similar method to that employed by the Maha Rajah. One Agency was established at Sealkote (near the Chenab River), another at Jhelum on the river of that name (since abandoned), another at Shahpore on the River Ravee (also abandoned), another at Pangee in the Hills near the sources of the Chenab. At present however there is but one Agency, the head-quarters of which are at Sealkote, with a branch at Pangee; and thus the Chenab is now the only river used by the British Government for transport of its timber. But if necessary an Agency could be established on the Sultlej; and Native merchants use the other rivers. These Agencies have proved on the whole satisfactory. From their Returns, rendered up to

Sources of timber supply.

Timber Agencies.

May 1856, they are proved to have been financially profitable; to have met the exigencies of the Service, at times when immense supplies of timber were indispensable; and to have furnished the article at lower prices than could otherwise have been attained. Among the Officers engaged, Lieutenant Heath, of the Artillery, and Major Longden, of H. M.'s 10th Foot, deserve mention.

Conservation of Forests.

196. With such an absorbing demand, it has been difficult to preserve even these prolific forests from rapid diminution of resources. But anxious thought has been given to the subject of their conservation. The local authorities have been vested with large manorial powers for this purpose, and they have entertained establishments of forest rangers, and Rules, both general and local, have been promulgated. This protection has been extended to the trees most valuable for building purposes, which in these regions are mostly of two species, namely, the cedar *(Cedrus deodara)* and the pine or Scotch fir. The copse-wood and shrubs, useful for fuel, are similarly protected. But the trees and shrubs are liable, not only to be felled and cut, but also to be devoured by conflagration. The Hill people burn the rank grass on the Hill sides to prepare the ground for cultivation. On the summer nights, just before the rainy season is ushered in, whole ranges are illuminated by these conflagrations, which destroy not only the grass, but also valuable trees and shrubs. This practice, which could not be altogether interdicted, is placed under due restriction.

Arboriculture.

197. In para. 462 of the Second Punjab Report, it was shown how much had been done for Arboriculture. The Sikh Government never spared trees, and in practice scarcely recognized any rights of property in them: the people were ignorant of their value. Thus the country became bare and will not become well wooded for some generations. But a great stimulus has been imparted by the British Government. No District is without its nursery of plants and seedlings, no canal without its avenues; no public building, and almost no road, without its groves. Of the above description, there are some 2,899,365 (exclusive of those planted by the Engineer Department) trees in these Territories, of which 1,574,616 have been planted by the local Officers within the two years under report. Within the two years also, the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab has distributed 22,407 young trees. In spite of popular ignorance and prejudice, the peasants have been very generally induced to sow and plant out useful trees near their wells, and along their irrigation water-courses. It is no exaggeration to say, that some three millions of young trees have been thus produced, which, together with those planted by the local Officers, will make up a total of six millions, which would again be exclusive of the numbers already mentioned as having been planted by the Canal Department. The number may seem large absolutely, but it is small relatively to the wants of the country. Four trees have been estimated as the proper number to a cultivated acre; at this rate there being twelve millions of cultivated acres, no less than fifty millions of trees will be needed for these Territories.

MINING.

Geological Researches.

198. The next heading prescribed by Government is that of *Mining*. At various times efforts in this direction have been made by the Punjab Administration. The Geological Surveyor, M. Marcadieu,

has examined many localities among the Kangra Hills, as mentioned in para. 468 of the Second Punjab Report. Since that time further enquiries were made in 1854. In 1855 some iron ore was discovered in the Chumba Hills, near the new Sanatarium of Dalhousie, and a sum of money was placed at the disposal of the Executive Officer of that Station. During the present year, 1856, a Committee consisting of Major Lake and three Officers was deputed to investigate the mineral resources of Kooloo, the North-Eastern extremity of the Kangra District. During the last winter, 1855-56, the Geological Surveyor was deputed to visit the Kenana Hills, near the apex of the Doab, between the Jhelum and the Chenab.

Iron ore.

199. It seems to be clearly ascertained that iron ore of excellent quality, and of considerable quantity, does exist in the Himalayan Ranges. Many mines are worked by the Natives, but the miners are very rude and ignorant in regard to excavation, smelting, and manipulation. The mines might doubtless be efficiently and profitably worked, if competent miners were located there; but in such working the first great obstacle would relate to the want of combustible material in sufficient quantities. Fuel might be obtained. At some little distance, forest timber might be procured. Lignite exists in the locality, to what extent, further exploration must show. Coal unfortunately has not been, and probably will not be, discovered. On the other hand, neighboring streams or rivers would generally supply motive power. Another obstacle would be the difficulty of transport. The mines or localities of the ore are all more or less in the Hills. Some of them are intercepted by high opposing ranges, and are approached with difficulty even by visitors. Roads and approaches to most of the mines or iron localities would be troublesome and costly, though certainly they *might* be made. But then the question would arise as to whether, after such an outlay, the iron so produced could compete advantageously with iron from elsewhere. Much might doubtless be effected by European enterprise and capital. But at present the fact is that at Madhopoor, the Canal Station, which is one of the nearest Stations to the Kangra District, and where there are extensive work-shops and appliances, it is found cheaper to obtain wrought iron *from England* than from the Kangra mines, not a hundred, or a hundred and fifty miles distant! Again, the ore now produced by the Natives costs as much, or more, *at the mines*, than English sheer iron at Lahore! There is no inferiority in the Kangra ore, which is excellent, but the difference arises solely from the immense superiority of the European over Native method of working and means of transport. In some respects the Dalhousie mines are promising, because they are *near* to the Ravee and the produce might be conveyed by water carriage. In the Kenana Hills veins of iron ore undoubtedly exist, but it would probably be necessary to sink the shafts to a great depth.

Practical difficulties of producing iron.

Lignite, lead, copper, borax.

200. Coal and lignite have been already alluded to. The hope of discovering coal is small. Lignite has been found in the Salt Range (extending from the Jhelum to the Indus), but its quality does not appear to be superior. As above mentioned, it exists in the Kangra District. Whether it could be made a substitute for coal is doubtful. In the same District, lead and copper have also been discovered. Antimony was discovered in 1854 by Captain Hay in the high range between Kooloo and Ladakh. The search for borax, alluded to in para. 468 of the Second Punjab Report, was subsequently made by the Geological Surveyor, and proved successful. This article could satisfactorily be produced in the Pangah valley, but with this, as with so many other articles, the chief difficulty relates to transit, as

the place of production is situated on the head of the Himalayan Mountains. A reference on the subject has been made to the mercantile firm in England interested in the use of borax.

Surveys.

Revenue Survey.

201. The Revenue Survey was described in para. 351 of the Second Punjab Report. Up to that date (May 1854) about half, and that the richest half, of these Territories had been surveyed; subsequently great and rapid progress has been effected during the last two years. There now only remain for this Survey the lower extremity of the country near Mooltan and the lower half of the Doab between the Jhelum and the Indus. These portions will be completed in about three years. Of the three Surveying Establishments, one has recently been transferred to Sindh, two being sufficient for what remains to be done in the Punjab. The area surveyed within the past two years has amounted to square miles 17,935, and the cost to Rupees 3,04,667 or £30,466, being at the rate of Rupees 16-15-1 or £1-13-10¼ per square mile. This rate is exceedingly low; but the bare and barren nature of the country recently surveyed, enables the Surveyor to work cheaply and quickly. The department has fully sustained its reputation for accuracy and efficiency, and the work is of excellent quality. This Survey, though undertaken primarily for fiscal uses, yet most fully subserves all topographical purposes, as it minutely delineates all features on the ground, whether of cultivation or of waste. The only tracts in the Punjab excepted from this operation are the upper and rugged portion of the Doab between the Jhelum and Indus Rivers and the Mountainous Huzara, both of which have been topographically surveyed in first-rate style by Lieutenant Robinson, of Engineers, in subordination to the Surveyor General. For the Trans-Indus Frontier, there will not be a Revenue Survey; but for the Peshawur valley and its surrounding Hills, the wild and mountainous Kohat District, the Bunnoo valley, and the upper extremity of the tract between the Indus and the Suleemanee Range, called the Derajat, there has been an excellent Military and Topographical Survey by Lieutenant Walker, of the Bombay Engineers.

Topographical Survey.

For the remainder of the Derajat down to the confines of Sindh, a similar survey is in progress. A most important and interesting survey of Cashmeer and the neighboring regions, to be based on points fixed with the utmost professional and scientific precision, and ultimately to embrace the minutest details, has been commenced under the Surveyor General, by Lieutenant Montgomerie, of the Bombay Engineers. The Geological Survey in the Kangra Hills and in Shahpore has been already alluded to. It is also to be remembered that many parts of the country have been specially surveyed by the Public Works and Canal Departments.

Conservancy.

202. The progress made up to 1854, in the Conservancy of cities and stations, was described in para. 477 of the Second Punjab Report. Since that time the efforts of the local Officers in this respect have been unremitting. Each District Officer has to submit an annual account of the improvements he has been able to effect. These improvements being very varied and minute cannot be generalized; suffice it to say, that during 1854-55, no less than 354 minor works of local utility were executed, and 625 during 1855-56.

Drainage of cities.

Drainage now exists in all cities, but elaborate projects for improved drainage have been formed for the cities of Lahore, Umritsur, and Umballa, the cost of which will be chiefly defrayed in the most spirited manner by the citizens. These works will of course be carried out under professional superintendence. Mooltan, the most backward city in this respect, has greatly improved. In fact our large cities are externally half transformed, and such changes cannot but tend towards the progress of civilization.

203. All the topics prescribed by Government for mention in this Section have now been treated of, but there are still some subjects of interest which demand a few words of notice.

Tea cultivation.

204. The cultivation of tea by Government in the Kangra Hills is flourishing under the superintendence of Doctor Jameson; the article is of good quality, and is eagerly bought up at high prices. The following is the result of the sales (held in the spring) for the two last years:—

	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1854-55 ...	1,628	3,140	10	8
		or £ 314	0	0
1855-56 ...	5,077	6,854	3	10
		or £ 685	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.		£	s.	d.
Average price per lb	1	5	7	.. ...	0	2	8¼

Expenditure ... ... Rupees 8,502 or £850 per annum.

There is a large quantity of land in the Kangra District fit for this culture, and efforts are being made to induce the peasants to undertake the cultivation.

Silk experiment.

205. The silk experiments at Lahore have been brought to a conclusion. The Agri-Horticultural Society did its utmost to obtain success. But it has become evident that, although worms of the Bengal and the Cashmeer species can be produced at Lahore, yet the arid climate prevents them from spinning proper cocoons, and consequently renders the ultimate out-turn insignificant. The result would doubtless be the same in most Districts of the Punjab. In the sub-montane Districts of the North, where the climate possesses some humidity, the production of silk might succeed.

Breed of cattle.

206. Enquiries have been made relative to the improvement of the breed of cattle: a few bulls of superior breed have been imported into several Districts. Much prejudice and ignorance must however be overcome before the people will be induced to take active steps in this important matter. Arab stallions have been distributed in several Districts and some excellent colts have been produced. Prize exhibitions have also been established at the places where horse fairs are held.

Wool.

207. A limited number of rams from Australia and Mysore have been distributed in the Districts where wool is chiefly produced. Punjab wool is already exported down the Indus, and may some day become a staple of the great commerce, which, we may hope, is about to be developed.

VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND HOSPITALS.

Number of Dispensaries and of Patients.

208. Dispensaries have now been in operation at all the Stations of the Punjab for at least two years, and at some Stations for a much longer period. Each Institution is supervised by the Medical Officer in Civil charge, and at large Stations there is an additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon (from the Medical College at Calcutta) in special charge of the Dispensaries. The Institutions are generally located at or near large cities for the convenience of the people. There are thirty-three Dispensaries. During the year 1855, 71,973 persons were relieved, and during the previous year 55,146 persons. These numbers are already considerable, and will probably increase year by year. The great majority of the above are out-door patients, that is, applicants who take their medicine home with them, or else receive it at the Dispensary, and then depart. A portion are in-door patients, that is, serious cases, who are admitted into the Dispensary, and are regularly treated. Numerous capital operations in Surgery are performed. A good supply is kept of Surgical Instruments, of Chloroform, and of Medical Stores. The Institutions and the Establishments attached to them are maintained by Government, aided slightly by subscriptions from European residents, but almost quite unaided by the Natives themselves. No charge whatever is made for medicines or attendance. And even the in-door patients are generally dieted at the Government expense while they are in the Dispensary. It may therefore be said that these Institutions constitute a State charity on a large scale. The

Annual cost to Government of these Institutions.

annual cost to Government of these Institutions amounts to Rupees 51,780 or £5,178. From this an average of Rupees 0 11-6 or 1*s.* 5¼*d.* per head on all patients is obtained. There can be no doubt but that the Natives do really appreciate the relief they receive, and feel thankful for it. This feeling exists even in the wildest Districts, and especially on the Trans-Indus Frontier. Warlike mountaineers from beyond the British border, when suffering from sickness, apply to our Dispensaries for relief. The establishment of such Institutions must tend to strengthen the hold of the Government on the minds of the people. It is already

Their popular character.

found that patients will travel long distances for advice. Among the towns-people in a city where a Dispensary exists, the applications are most common and frequent. Women also have begun to attend. The frequency of such attendance would be a great sign of popular confidence. A Lunatic Asylum has been established at Lahore and has now 92 patients. An Asylum for Lepers has also been contemplated.

Vaccination.

209. In connection with the Dispensaries, Vaccination is carried on in every district. Small-pox is as virulent in the Punjab as in other parts of India. It often rages in the most populous localities and also the Himalayan valleys. Thousands of children are annually carried off by this pestilence that walketh by noon-day. Wherever the great prophylactic of Vaccination has been tried with care, the results have been marked. Prejudice and ignorance have occasionally raised opposition, and Vaccinators have sometimes returned in despair, from districts where the malady was at its height. Still all these obstacles are yielding to the influences of experience, and with perseverance, antagonism will doubtless be overcome almost universally. The time for vaccinating is the early spring. At that season several Vaccinators are despatched into the interior of every district. The virus is supplied from the excellent Vaccine Establishment of Simla (in the Hills),

The number vaccinated.

which has existed since 1838. During 1854, there were in the Punjab Territories 72,846 cases reported, of which 38,693

proved successful, and during 1855, 70,580 cases, of which 53,195 proved successful. The relative numbers in the several Districts at present fluctuate greatly ; but it is hoped that ere long an uniformity of success may be secured.

Conduct of the Medical Officers.

210. The Medical Officers, European and Native, have generally exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner in the cause of these Institutions. The Civil Officers have also rendered excellent co-operation and assistance. Recently the Inspector of Prisons (being a Medical Officer) has been also appointed Inspector of Dispensaries and Vaccine. This appointment will strengthen the hands of the Authorities, and enable them effectually to promote the interests of these valuable Institutions.

Examinations.

211. Lastly, the system of Examination of Civil Officers prescribed for other divisions of the Presidency has been introduced into the Punjab. All Assistants and Extra Assistants, before they can be promoted to the charge of a District, or such like independent Office, must undergo Examination both for a lower and a higher standard. The Examinations are held once a year at the Head Quarters of each Commissionership. The papers are referred for final decision to a Central Committee at Lahore. The candidate is examined not only in the theory of Administration, the principles of Law, and the reading and writing of the Court language, but also in the practical part of his profession ; he is exercised in the decision of cases, in the disposal of reports, in the conducting of conversation, in the popular dialect, and in decyphering its rude characters. Two or three years of study and practice are usually required in order to enable a candidate to qualify himself for the higher standard. Many successful Examinations have been passed, and the system undoubtedly tends to raise the average of official qualification, and to secure a really efficient training for the members of the Public Service.

CONCLUSION.

Resumé of results.

212. The Third Punjab Report is now concluded. The several Sections will have shown what has been done in each Department. But as the subjects are varied, it were well to summarize, by way of recapitulation, the results which have been obtained by this Administration during seven years, and which have been set forth in three Reports extending from May 1849 to May 1856. In this epitome, the serial order, as now prescribed by the Supreme Government, will be preserved.

213. It is therefore submitted—

1*st*.—That Civil Justice has been rendered speedy, cheap, and easy, in a high degree ; that Small Cause Courts have been established all over the country ; that brief and intelligible principles of law have been circulated, and a simple procedure has been introduced.

2*nd*.—That the Criminal Administration has extinguished several of the worst crimes; has much repressed all kinds of heinous crime; has diminished even the more common crimes; has secured vigour and promptitude in the despatch of cases.

3*rd*.—That the Police, Military, Civil, Municipal, Rural, have been organized in effective strength, without any inordinate expense; that the special Police measures against particular crimes have proved successful; that the general disarming of the people is complete, and that a part of the measure has been extended to the Frontier.

4*th*.—That the Jails, as regards economy, salubrity, and discipline, have been brought to a par with the best of those in the older Provinces.

5*th*.—That the Land Tax has been lightly and considerately assessed; that large reductions and remissions have been granted to the people; that elaborate settlements of the Revenue have been made for fixed terms; and that the general Revenues are steady and buoyant.

6*th*.—That the Excise on Salt, Opium, Drugs, and Spirits, and the Stamp duties have, solely from increased consumption, become, under British Rule, double what they were at any preceding period.

7*th*.—That all the old Customs and Transit duties have been abolished to the great benefit of commerce.

8*th*.—That an extensive Educational Department has been set on foot, and that the establishment of numerous Schools in town and country has been commenced.

9*th*.—That the Grand Trunk lines of road, despite serious engineering difficultios, have been well advanced towards completion, and numerous branch roads opened out in every part of these Territories.

10*th*.—That a scheme has been formed for a Railway, calculated to develope the great productive resources of the Punjab, and to connect it with the seaboard of Sindh.

11*th*.—That one first-class Canal has been two-thirds finished, and that many minor Canals have been enlarged, improved, and regulated.

12*th*.—That Cantonments and Military Works for a large portion of the Regular Army have progressed rapidly, and that all Civil and such like public buildings are nearly complete.

13*th*.—That rural posts, for the conveyance of private letters, have been established, through the Agency of Magistrates, in the interior of every District, to act in concert with the Post Office Department.

14*th*.—That the construction of the supports for the Electric Telegraph wire throughout these Territories was promptly effected.

15*th.*—That enquiry has been made relative to the adaptation of Steamers to the Five Rivers, which object is less difficult of accomplishment than the improvement of the navigable channels.

16*th.*—That the Finances have been vigilantly administered; that the country has every year paid its own expenses and yielded a surplus; that income is steady, with a tendency to increase, while ordinary expenditure does not rise, but has a tendency to diminish; that the only large extraordinary expenditure is that upon Public Works.

17*th.*—That in the Ecclesiastical Department, suitable Churches have been constructed, or are under construction at all the principal Stations.

18*th.*—That in the Political Department, relations have been established with Cabul and Kokan; that the dependent States have been held in sufficient control; that the hostile and martial tribes on the Frontier are now, after years of contest, learning to respect the British power and policy; and that, at this time, out of those many Tribes, there is scarcely one at war with us.

19*th.*—That the Frontier cordon of Forts and Posts is complete; that the Punjab Irregular Troops have been fully organized; that they have guarded for six years an extensive border, and taken part in some twelve expeditions, all more or less successful.

20*th.*—That a detailed Census of the population has been taken.

21*st.*—That Revenue and Topographical Surveys have been conducted throughout these Territories, and are complete for three-fourths of the whole.

22*nd.*—That Hospitals and Dispensaries are working in every District, and that Vaccination has been largely introduced.

23*rd.*—That the Conservancy and Drainage of cities has been, and is being strictly carried out, and that numerous local improvements have been effected in the vicinity of all Towns and Stations.

24*th.*—That various miscellaneous improvements are attended to, such as the search for iron and for mineral wealth, the introduction of agricultural products, tea, vegetables, linseed, flax, and the like; the Conservancy of Forests in the Hills, and encouragement of Arboriculture in the Plains; the improvement of breed of horses and cattle; the maintenance of supply of wheeled carriage.

25*th.*—Lastly, that the Punjab Territories, whether Hill or Plain, whether Frontier or Interior, *are at peace;* that no disturbing element or influence is preceptible; that no discontent is known to prevail any where; that while a section of the upper classes, artificially created by the Native rule, and still propped up by the British, is sinking into inevitable decay, yet the middle and lower classes, the merchant, the husbandman, and the laborer, are growing in substantial prosperity.

214. The above resumé of results is not put forth in a boastful spirit, but with the solemn consciousness that a brief record of what has been done should only serve as a stimulus to renewed and increased exertion, in respect to the moral advancement, the internal economy, the social condition, the material comfort, and the administrative regulation of the country. The Chief Commissioner can only trust that the general issue of affairs may prove in some degree satisfactory to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council. The Administration during the period reviewed was conducted under the supervision and direction of His Lordship's predecessor. The Chief Commissioner is bound to offer the expression of his high obligations to the Marquis of Dalhousie for support and guidance, which, firm and considerate from the first, were equally extended to the last, and proved essential to the success of the Administration; and the Chief Commissioner has also now to tender to the present Head of the Supreme Government an assurance that no effort shall be spared to pursue the course which has been begun, and to promote improvement, in all branches of the Administration, and for all classes of the people.

215. The Chief Commissioner acknowledges with pleasure the cordial and able assistance which he has received from many Officers, during the period under review. Two more zealous and gifted co-adjutors than Mr. R. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. D. F. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, it would be difficult to find. He is also under great obligations to Mr. R. Temple and Major J. D. Macpherson, his Secretaries, for their zeal and devotion.

Services of Civil Officers.

The Commissioners of Divisions, whose merits entitle them to particular acknowledgment, are—

Mr. E. Thornton.
Mr. C. Raikes.
Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, C. B.
Mr. G. C. Barnes.
Mr. M. P. Edgeworth.

The services of the following Officers also entitle them to acknowledgments :—

Deputy Commissioners.

Major E. J. Lake.
Major C. Browne.
Major J. Nicholson.
Major J. Clarke.
J. E. L. Brandreth, Esq.
Major J. Coke.
Major J. R Becher.
H. Monckton, Esq.
D. Simson, Esq.
P. S. Melvill, Esq.
R. Simson, Esq.
F. Cooper, Esq.
Captain H. R. James.
Captain O. J. McL. Farrington.
Captain F. E. Voyle.
R. P. Jenkins, Esq.
W. A. Forbes, Esq.
Lieutenant F. R. Pollock.
Captain B. T. Reid.
Lieutenant J. E. Cracroft.
Lieutenant B. Henderson.

Settlement Officers.

J. H. Morris, Esq.
E. Prinsep, Esq.
G. Ouseley, Esq.
R. E. Egerton, Esq.
A. Brandreth, Esq.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant A. L. Busk.
Captain J. M. Cripps.
Captain J. W. Bristow.
W. C. Capper, Esq.
Lieutenant H. J. Hawes.
Lieutenant H. Mackenzie.
F. Macnaghten, Esq.
Lieutenant P. Maxwell.
J. McNabb, Esq.
Lieutenant G. M. Battye.
Captain S. F. Graham.
Lieutenant W. G. Davies.
Lieutenant H. B. Urmston.
Lieutenant S. S. Boulderson.
Captain F. C. Maisey.
Captain J. Fendall.
Lieutenant N. Elphinstone.

Inspector of Prisons.

Dr. C. Hathaway.
Dr. H. M. Cannon, (Officiating).

Revenue Surveyors.

Major R. Shortrede.
Captain T. C. Blagrave.
Lieutenant G. Thompson.

Assistant Revenue Surveyors.

Lieutenant H. C. Johnstone.
Captain Sir E. Campbell.
Lieutenant J. McDonald.
Lieutenant H. D. Battye.
Lieutenant F. C. Anderson.
J. Kavanagh, Esq.

Customs and Excise Officers.

H. Wright, Esq.
W. W. Wright, Esq.

Extra Assistants.

J. Taylor, Esq.
R. W. Thomas, Esq.
J. Christie, Esq.
J. H. Penn, Esq.
T. Vaughan, Esq.
W. Blythe, Esq.
R. Berkeley, Esq.
W. McMahon, Esq.
C. R. Crommelin, Esq.
S. J. Stroyan, Esq.
G. Thompson, Esq.
Budr-ool-Islam.
Shahzada Jumboor.
Hadee Hoosein.
Sirdar Jodh Singh.
Syud Kyam Ali.
Madho Pursaud.
Bunsee Lall.
Mahomed Sooltan.
Aga Kulababid.
Sham Lall.
Pundit Munphool.
Jaishee Ram.
Jumal Ali.

JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner for the Punjab.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Chief Commissioner, for the years 1853–54, 1854–55 *and* 1855–56.

	Revenue.	1853-54.			1854-55.			1855-56.		
		Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.	Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab Proper.	Total.
	Ordinary.									
1	Land Tax	50,88,346 13 2	98,81,497 2 5	1,49,69,843 15 7	51,90,832 1 5	99,76,530 8 10	1,51,67,362 10 3	51,47,018 4 3	99,33,640 14 5	1,50,80,659 2 8
2	Excise and Stamps	3,05,531 14 6	25,46,609 2 11	28,52,141 1 5	2,98,405 8 3	27,13,197 8 5	30,11,603 0 8	3,14,086 10 5	26,37,358 10 9	29,51,445 5 2
3	Tribute	4,20,422 6 6	42,753 3 0	4,63,175 9 6	4,47,649 14 9	52,963 6 10	5,00,613 5 7	4,39,332 10 11	47,872 13 7	4,87,205 8 6
4	Post Office	1,59,973 13 7	2,22,864 3 11	3,82,838 1 6	1,41,918 4 8	2,26,429 3 11	3,68,347 8 7	1,18,162 4 6	1,97,653 8 7	3,15,815 13 1
5	Miscellaneous	80,260 10 11	2,35,608 4 11	3,15,868 15 10	62,516 4 11	2,86,946 10 0	3,49,462 14 11	85,944 0 7	3,32,294 13 5	4,18,238 14 0
	Total, Rs.	60,54,535 10 8	1,29,29,332 1 2	1,89,83,867 11 10	61,41,322 2 0	1,32,56,067 6 0	1,93,97,389 8 0	61,04,543 14 8	1,31,48,820 12 9	1,92,53,364 11 5
	Extraordinary.									
1	Land Tax Arrears of Durbar	.....	5,771 14 6	5,771 14 6	.....	786 1 6	786 1 6	.....	419 0 2	419 0 2
2	Miscellaneous	.....	2,09,205 9 10	2,09,205 9 10	.....	70,472 6 2	70,472 6 2	.....	96 4 3	96 4 3
	Total, Rs.	.....	2,14,977 8 4	2,14,977 8 4	.....	71,258 7 8	71,258 7 8	.....	515 4 3	515 4 3
6	Local Funds	1,57,147 2 10	2,87,173 3 1	4,44,320 5 11	1,79,066 2 5	3,36,624 3 2	5,15,690 5 7	2,71,571 15 8	6,01,483 2 6	8,73,055 2 2
	Grand Total, Rs.	62,11,682 13 6	1,34,31,482 12 7	1,96,43,165 10 1	63,20,388 4 5	1,36,63,950 10 0	1,99,84,338 5 3	63,76,115 14 4	1,37,50,819 3 8	2,01,26,935 2 0

Finance Statement for the Punjab Territories.—*(Continued.)*

Expenditure.	1853-54. Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	1853-54. Punjab Proper.	1853-54. Total.	1854-55. Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	1854-55. Punjab Proper.	1854-55. Total.	1855-56. Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	1855-56. Punjab Proper.	1855-56. Total.
Ordinary.									
1 General Department..	1,19,264 6 4	2,98,160 15 11	4,17,425 6 3	1,13,569 6 8	2,83,923 9 5	3,97,493 0 1	1,16,819 14 4	2,92,052 11 11	4,08,872 10 3
2 Judicial „	5,36,974 14 1½	22,76,282 8 11	28,13,257 7 0½	5,61,789 7 11	20,45,567 10 8½	26,07,357 2 7½	5,62,254 6 0	18,46,226 9 5	24,08,480 15 5
3 Revenue „	4,72,928 5 7½	10,44,207 11 10	15,17,136 1 5½	4,57,926 9 7	9,91,533 8 6½	14,49,460 2 1½	4,59,506 7 10	9,61,035 12 2	14,20,542 4 0
4 Excise Stamps, &c. .	39,942 4 4	2,61,132 3 6	3,01,074 7 10	39,049 6 6	2,94,999 12 7	3,34,049 3 1	34,949 4 2	3,05,057 6 3	3,40,006 10 5
6 Pensions	3,36,128 14 11	8,92,454 6 7	12,28,583 5 6	3,16,638 11 5	8,27,026 2 7	11,43,664 14 0	3,27,982 2 9	7,94,431 13 0	11,22,413 15 9
12 Post Office	1,36,338 5 11	2,08,997 11 1	3,45,336 1 0	1,06,029 3 7	2,10,470 4 3	3,16,490 7 10	1,20,000 3 2	1,99,878 4 1	3,19,878 7 3
13 Miscellaneous.....	98,449 9 11½	7,43,678 1 10	8,42,127 11 9½	72,977 12 2	3,52,755 1 0	4,25,732 13 2	99,274 7 8	5,46,641 2 2	6,45,915 9 10
15 Military	3,06,657 4 10	33,26,835 5 4	36,33,492 10 2	3,07,102 1 5	38,68,512 15 1	41,75,615 0 6	2,41,272 13 3	40,22,401 11 6	42,63,674 8 9
Total, Rs...	20,46,684 2 0½	90,51,749 1 0	1,10,98,433 3 0½	19,75,073 11 3	88,74,789 0 2	1,08,49,862 11 5	19,62,059 11 2	89,67,725 6 6	1,09,29,785 1 8
Extraordinary.									
5 Settlement Offices and Surveys	2,86,711 11 1	4,33,454 5 0	7,20,165 5 1	1,49,742 6 0	4,18,723 10 6	5,68,465 15 6	56,069 15 4	6,53,308 9 9	7,09,378 9 1
7 Public Buildings	.....	109 10 0	109 10 0	.....	2,42,414 6 8	2,42,414 6 8	11,466 13 3	1,50,245 5 6	1,61,712 2 9
8 Civil Engineer	74,269 6 1	21,06,904 4 3	21,81,173 10 4	39,220 7 1	43,33,452 14 8¼	43,72,673 5 9¼	7,22,542 9 7	28,46,493 14 0	35,69,036 7 7
9 Ferries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Toshakhana	3,513 8 10	7,853 13 0	11,367 5 10	2,441 2 4¼	42,373 0 4	44,814 2 8¼	479 13 9	43,577 3 9	44,057 1 6
11 Old Durbar Account..	.....	18,425 10 5	18,425 10 5	.....	1,948 0 1	1,948 0 1	.....	.....	.....
Total, Rs...	3,64,494 0 0	25,66,747 10 8	29,31,241 10 8	1,91,403 14 5¼	50,38,912 0 3¼	52,30,315 14 8½	7,90,559 3 11	36,93,625 1 0	44,84,184 4 11
14 Local Funds	2,50,379 7 8	3,75,271 4 6	6,25,650 12 2	3,23,743 2 8	3,65,212 15 1	6,88,956 1 9	2,75,605 13 11	5,40,164 9 11	9,15,770 7 10
Grand Total, Rs...	26,61,557 9 8½	1,19,93,768 0 2	1,46,55,325 9 10½	24,90,220 12 4½	1,42,78,913 15 6¼	1,67,69,134 11 10½	30,28,224 13 0	1,33,01,515 1 5	1,63,29,739 14 5
Deficit	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,14,963 14 8½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surplus or Remainder	35,50,125 3 9½	14,37,714 12 5	49,87,840 0 2½	38,30,167 8 0¾	.....	32,15,203 9 4½	41,14,899 0 5	4,49,304 2 3	37,97,195 3 7

APPENDIX II.

MEMORANDUM of the entire actual cost of the under-mentioned Troops under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, from May 1854 *to April* 1855.

Lahore, the 1*st October* 1855.

STATIONS.	Description of Troops.	Fixed Establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Bunnoo, ...	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, ...	40,031 1 10	11,127 2 10	51,158 4 8		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ...	No. 2 ,, ,, ,, ..	38,408 7 9	15,787 1 11	54,195 9 8		
Kohat, ...	No. 3 ,, ,, ,, ..	40,169 6 3	19,973 1 10	60,142 8 1		
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery, ...	13,989 6 5	6,380 10 6	20,370 0 11		
	Derajat Field Magazine, ..	22,072 15 2	9,639 4 6	31,712 3 8	2,17,578 11 0	
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry, ..	1,80,122 5 6	0 0 0	1,80,122 5 6		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	1,83,785 5 11	375 0 0	1,84,160 5 11		
Bunnoo, ..	3rd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,69,260 1 3	0 0 0	1,69,260 1 3		
Kohat, ..	4th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,86,295 14 11	2,604 15 0	1,88,900 13 11		
Asnee, ..	5th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,81,665 15 11	1,390 0 0	1,83,055 15 11	9,05,499 10 6	
Kohat, ..	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, ...	1,19,653 7 11	4,824 3 6	1,24,477 10 7		
Kohat, ..	2nd ,, ,, ,, ...	1,19,445 11 4	8,539 11 2	1,27,985 6 6		
Kohat, ..	3rd ,, ,, ,, ...	1,18,976 14 6	4,216 10 7	1,23,193 9 1		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	4th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,13,094 7 5	15,402 4 11	1,28,496 12 4		
Bunnoo, ..	5th ,, ,, ,, ...	1,13,486 0 8	11,676 7 2	1,25,162 7 10		
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ...	Scinde Rifle Corps, ...	1,12,809 12 7	8,379 3 3	1,21,188 15 10	7,50,504 14 2	
Murdan, ..	Guide Corps, ...	2,08,297 14 9	9,970 5 11	2,18,268 4 8		
Dhurmsala, ...	2nd Regiment Sikh Local Infantry, ..	1,15,713 9 4	23 12 0	1,15,737 5 4		
Abbottabad, ...	3rd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,29,478 5 8	13,368 3 9	1,42,846 9 5		
Hooshiarpoor, ...	2nd ,, Irregular Cavalry, ...	1,90,034 12 1	1,330 0 0	1,91,364 12 1	6,68,216 15 6	
Captain of Police, Lahore Division, ..	1st Police Battalion (Lahore), ..	1,02,473 4 3	2,964 10 6	1,05,437 14 9		
	7th ,, ,, (Umritsur)....	1,02,425 2 6	6,431 5 10	1,08,856 8 4		
	Mounted Police, ...	2,01,311 15 9	0 0 0	2,01,311 15 9	4,15,606 6 10	
Captain of Police, Jhelum Division, ...	5th Punjab Police Battalion (Rawul Pindee),	1,00,352 13 9	5,410 10 6	1,05,763 8 3		
	Mounted Police, ...	1,15,945 15 11	0 0 0	1,15,945 15 11	2,21,709 8 2	
Captain of Police, Mooltan Division,	3rd Punjab Police Battalion (Mooltan), ...	1,07,489 0 11	7,745 10 4	1,15,234 11 3		
	Mounted Police, ...	1,59,383 12 1	0 0 0	1,59,383 12 1	2,74,618 7 4	
Captain of Police, Derajat Division, ..	4th Police Battalion (Asnee), ..	1,02,776 0 11	12,359 2 1	1,15,135 3 0		
	6th Police Battalion (Dehra Ishmael Khan),	1,02,556 0 0	715 0 0	1,03,271 0 0		
	Mounted Police, ...	86,461 8 9	125 0 0	86,586 8 9	3,04,992 11 9	
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ...	Sappers and Miners, ...	8,679 9 3	112 8 6	8,792 1 9		
Kohat, ...	Sappers and Miners, ...	7,883 9 0	3,175 15 6	11,059 8 6	19,851 10 3	
Huzara, ...	Mountain Train, ...	10,019 1 1	2,566 1 5	12,585 2 6		
	Mounted Police, ...	40,793 13 10	0 0 0	40,793 13 10	53,379 0 4	
Peshawur, ...	Mounted Police, ...	58,920 0 0	0 0 0	58,920 0 0	58,920 0 0	
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	2nd Punjab Police Battalion, ...	2,50,869 8 5	3,838 15 7	2,54,708 8 0	2,54,708 8 0	
	Mounted Police and Foot Levies, ...					

STAFF.

1	Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force,	@ 2,000	per mensem, ...	24,000 0 0	
1	Brigade Major, ditto	,, 769	,, ...	9,228 0 0	
	Medical attendance for ditto	,, 30	,, ...	360 0 0	
4	Captains of Police, ditto	,, 800	,, each.	38,400 0 0	
	Commissary of Ordnance, ditto	,, 665	,, ...	7,980 0 0	
	Deputy Judge Advocate General, ditto	,, 100	,, ...	1,200 0 0	
5	Clerks of Captains of Police, ditto	,, 40	,, each. ...	2,400 0 0	83,568 0 0
	Grand Total, Company's Rupees			.....	42,29,154 7 10

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Yaboos, Bullocks, Blankets, &c., cost of Camels, Mules, &c to Punjab Infantry Regiments, Sikh Local Corps and Punjab Police Battalions, have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, &c., Office Contingent Charges, Medical Stores, &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM of the entire actual cost of the under-mentioned Troops under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, from May 1855 *to April* 1856.

Lahore, the 1*st July* 1856.

STATIONS.	Description of Troops.	Fixed Establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Bunnoo, ..	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery, ..	43,252 6 11	7,125 13 4	50,378 4 3		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	No. 2 ,, ,, ..	42,642 8 1	11,908 11 5	54,551 3 6		
Kohat, ..	No. 3 ,, ,,	43,105 5 7	11,673 3 1	54,778 8 8		
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery, ..	13,652 3 6	6,165 12 2	19,817 15 8		
	Derajat Field Magazine, ..	21,633 10 3	7,601 6 3	29,235 0 6	2,08,761 0 7	
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry,	1,89,436 14 7	36 3 0	1,89,473 1 7		
Dehra Ghazee Khan,	2nd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,89,067 11 7	830 12 0	1,89,898 7 7		
Bunnoo, ..	3rd ,, ,, ,, ..	1,87,620 3 1	0 0 0	1,87,620 3 1		
Kohat, ..	4th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,88,123 11 8	1,307 2 4	1,89,430 14 0		
Asnee, ..	5th ,, ,, ,, ..	1,85,572 14 1	835 0 0	1,86,407 14 1	9,42,830 8 4	
Kohat, ..	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, ..	1,18,890 11 1	4,717 10 11	1,23,608 6 0		
Kohat, ..	2nd ,, ,, ..	1,18,172 5 6	7,748 9 2	1,25,920 14 8		
Kohat, ..	3rd ,, ,, ..	1,14,114 14 5	4,598 10 4	1,18,713 8 9		
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	4th ,, ,, ..	1,14,865 1 11	9,158 2 7	1,24,023 4 6		
Bunnoo, ..	5th ,, ,, ..	1,12,696 0 4	5,278 15 7	1,17,974 15 11		
Dehra Ishmael Khan, ..	Scinde Rifle Corps, ..	1,08,689 8 8	6,863 12 8	1,15,553 4 6	7,25,794 6 4	
Murdan, .	Guide Corps, ..	2,06,456 11 8	8,924 12 10	2,15,381 8 6		
Huzara, ..	1st Regiment Sikh Local Infantry, ..	1,25,542 5 10	4,564 1 10	1,30,106 7 8		
Dhurmsala, ..	2nd ,, ,, ..	1,19,321 2 9	90 4 0	1,19,411 6 9		
Abbottabad, ..	3rd ,, ,, ..	1,27,503 0 2	7,995 1 11	1,35,503 2 1		
Umballa, ..	4th ,, ,, ..	1,15,877 13 11	5,983 8 7	1,21,861 6 6	7,22,263 15 6	
Captain of Police, Lahore Division, ..	1st Punjab Police Battalion (Lahore),	1,02,041 11 6	3,149 8 7	1,05,191 4 1		
	7th ditto ditto (Umritsur), ..	1,02,479 13 7	3,878 11 7	1,06,358 9 2		
	Mounted Police, ..	2,01,838 1 2	0 0 0	2,01,838 1 2	4,13,387 14 5	
Captain of Police, Jhelum Division,	8th Punjab Police Battalion (Rawul Pindee), ..	2,18,545 6 8	1,164 8 1	2,19,709 14 9		
	Mounted Police, ..				2,19,709 14 9	
Captain of Police, Mooltan Division,	3rd Punjab Police Battalion (Mooltan), ..	99,328 9 4	4,417 6 2	1,03,745 15 6		
	Mounted Police, ..	1,55,625 5 10	0 0 0	1,55,625 5 10	2,59,371 5 4	
Captain of Police, Derajat Division, ..	4th Police Battalion (Asnee),	1,00,659 2 1	11,169 6 11	1,11,828 9 0		
	6th ,, (Dehra Ishmael Khan), ..	1,02,391 4 6	352 15 6	1,02,744 4 0		
	Mounted Police, ..	87,116 9 4	125 0 0	87,241 9 4	3,01,814 6 4	
Dehra Ghazee Khan, ..	Sappers and Miners, ..	8,170 13 6	552 7 0	8,723 4 6		
Kohat, .	Sappers and Miners, ..	7,462 1 2	1,062 5 4	8,524 6 6	17,247 11 0	
Huzara,	Mountain Train, ..	9,553 12 9	2,671 9 5	12,225 6 2		
	Mounted Police, ..	43,560 0 0	0 0 0	43,560 0 0	55,785 6 2	
Peshawur, ..	Mounted Police, ..	59,140 0 0	0 0 0	59,140 0 0	59,140 0 0	
Dehra Ishmael Khan,	2nd Punjab Police Battalion (Bunnoo), ..	98,516 5 9	2,066 12 3	1,00,583 2 0		
	Mounted Police, ..	1,20,999 11 3	125 0 0	1,21,124 11 3		
	Foot Levies, ..	27,754 13 3	0 0 0	27,754 13 3	2,49,462 10 6	
Hooshiarpoor, ..	9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry, ..	1,91,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,92,000 0 0	1,92,000 0 0	Employed on Civil duty.
	STAFF.					
Brigadier Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, @ 2,000 per mensem, ...				24,000 0 0		
Brigade Major, ditto, ,, 769 ,, ,, ...				9,228 0 0		
Medical Attendance for ditto, ,, 30 ,, ,, ...				360 0 0		
Four Captains of Police, ditto, ,, 800 ,, ,, each				38,400 0 0		
Commissary of Ordnance, ditto, ,, 665 ,, ,, ...				7,980 0 0		
Deputy Judge Advocate General, ditto, ,, 100 ,, ,, ...				1,200 0 0		
Five Clerks of Captains of Police, ditto, ,, 40 ,, ,, each				2,400 0 0	83,568 0 0	
Grand Total, Company's Rupees				.. .. ..	44,51,137 3 3	

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Artillery Horses, Yaboos, Bullocks, Blankets, &c., cost of Camels, Mules, &c. to Punjab Infantry Regiments, Sikh Local Corps, and Punjab Police Battalions, have not been included in this Statement, nor the Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, &c., Office Contingent Charges, Medical Stores, &c. &c.

APPENDIX III.

COPY OF TREATY WITH DOST MAHOMED KHAN, AMEER OF CABUL, ON 30TH MARCH 1855.

Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Wales of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, concluded on the part of the British Government by John Lawrence, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T., &c., Governor General of India, and on the part of the Ameer of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, by Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan, in virtue of full authority granted to him by His Highness.

ARTICLE 1ST.

Between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, and the heirs of the said Ameer, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The Honorable East India Company engages to respect those Territories of Afghanistan now in His Highness' possession, and never to interfere therein.

ARTICLE 3RD.

His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those Countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, engages on his own part, and on the part of his heirs, to respect the Territories of the Honorable East India Company, and never to interfere therein; and to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honorable East India Company.

Done at Peshawur this Thirtieth day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-five, corresponding with the Eleventh day of Rujjub, One thousand Two hundred and Seventy-one Hijree.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Seal.

(Signed) GHOLAM HYDER,

Heir Apparent,

As the Representative of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan and in person on his own account as Heir Apparent.

Seal.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General at Ootacamund, this First day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-five.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

ADDENDUM.

ADDENDUM.

THE following Correspondence is published by desire of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors :—

No. 114 OF 1855.

FROM

H. L. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

TO

C. BEADON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated 29th June 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for any notice the Hon'ble the President in Council may consider the subject to deserve, copy of a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 217, dated the 28th ultimo, and of its enclosure, being transcript of a communication from Major John Jacob, complaining of his proceedings on the Frontier having been misrepresented in the first printed Report of the Punjab Board of Administration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
The 29th June 1855.

No. 217 OF 1855.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

TO

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELPHINSTONE, G. C. H.,

Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

Dated the 28th May 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter from Major Jacob as per margin, bringing to notice that his proceedings on the Frontier have been misrepresented in the first printed Report of the Punjab Board of Administration, and requesting that the erroneous impression conveyed by the Board's remarks may be corrected.

No. 133 of 28th July 1854, complaining against injustice done him in the Punjab printed Report No. I.

2. I greatly regret that, partly through an oversight and partly from a wish to explain the system followed by Major Jacob more in detail, than leisure from current duty, has hitherto per-

mitted, the present communication of Major Jacob has lain by me for several months without being forwarded.

3. Without pretending to do justice to the whole subject, which would require much more leisure than I have at command, it may be useful and of interest to your Lordship in Council, if I briefly state some of the principal characteristics of the system which Major Jacob has followed with such complete success.

4. One of the most prominent features of that system is, that the men under him act entirely on the *offensive*, not that they ever meddle with those who show no inclination to attack them, but that they never wait to be assailed, and the men are never allowed to suppose that they may stand on the defensive and await attack. There can be no mistake as to the intentions of any body of armed men suddenly quitting the hills and moving upon any part of Sind, and directly such a movement is known to be in contemplation, the Frontier Posts are instructed to meet it *offensively* No Forts or other defensive works whatever are any where allowed. Such as existed at the time Major Jacob was placed in charge of the Frontier, were at once destroyed or abandoned. The Troops have been always freely exposed as in the field, and taught to rely upon their superior vigilance and celerity of movement to guard them against sudden attack; every obstacle to rapid movements, or to the concentration of every man of the whole force, being, as far as possible, removed.

5. The men are taught to consider, that it is their business to protect their country people, and not merely to protect themselves. Whatever the odds, marauders must be met and their plundering expeditions checked. It is not permitted to a small force to put itself in a position of self-defence and allow the country people to be plundered.

6. Another leading principle is, that no private person, whether British subject or foreigner, is on any account permitted to plunder or kill, and no distinction is made, whether those so plundered or killed be friends or foes. Robbery and murder are treated as equally criminal, whether the victim be a British subject or not.

7. I believe this rule to have had the greatest possible effect on malefactors beyond our border. They could entertain no doubt as to the sincerity of Major Jacob's intentions to put down such crimes, when they saw that he was as active and severe in punishing our own subjects, who robbed or murdered the mountaineers, as he was, when the aggressor was a foreigner and the sufferer one of our own subjects.

8. The plea of family blood-feud or retaliation, in such cases, is always considered an aggravating circumstance, as proving the most deliberate malice aforethought. This rule of natural justice became very soon thoroughly understood and respected by all parties concerned.

9. No private person is allowed to bear arms without written permission. This is a cardinal rule in the Frontier arrangements, and is the one regarding the good effects of which I was most sceptical, till I saw the results of its operation, since which I have been convinced that it is one of the main causes of the long-continued tranquillity of the border. It puts an effectual stop to our own people plundering their neighbours, which was in itself one great cause of the bloodshed and disorder on the Frontier in former days. It ensures their ready co-operation with the Troops, especially in giving the earliest possible intimation of any intended attack, and it makes an armed plunderer a marked man wherever he goes and greatly increases the difficulties of eluding pursuit.

10. I feel assured that this principle might be carried out with the greatest possible benefit in Guzerat and Kattywar.

11. The highest moral ground is always taken in all dealings with the predatory Tribes, who are treated as beings of an inferior nature, so long as they persist in their misdeeds as vulgar criminals and disreputable persons, with whom it is disgrace for respectable persons to have any dealings, and whom all good men must, as a matter of course, look on as objects of pity, not of dread, with detestation possibly, but never with fear.

12. In nothing did Major Jacob's influence over these Frontier Tribes strike one more than in the change of public feeling among them with regard to the profession of a robber. Formerly, rapine was looked on as the only occupation befitting men of rank, and the professed robber was regarded with terror, not unmixed with admiration. A few plunderers were sufficient to scare the whole country side, and their exploits were the objects of admiration to all young men of spirit.

13. The case appears to be widely different now. Plundering is looked on as disreputable and unbecoming a man who has any claim to respectability, and the honest cultivator, fortified by the feeling that the general sense is against the plunderer as a malefactor, is not afraid to meet him on equal terms, and considers himself the better man of the two. This feeling is of course much stronger in the Troops, and their thorough contempt for plunderers as malefactors, rather than enemies, has been productive of a corresponding feeling, which makes the plunderers afraid to meet the regular Troops on any thing like equal terms.

14. As perfect information as possible is obtained regarding all movements, or intended movements, of the plundering Tribes residing beyond our border, and such information is acted on with the greatest activity; Major Jacob's knowledge of the nature and habits of the Beloochee robbers being sufficient to enable him, in most instances, to judge correctly of their probable proceedings, and effectually to check and counteract them at a distance from British boundaries.

15. Strict justice is always meted out, and no success or want of success, or any other circumstance whatever, is allowed to influence the terms offered to, or the treatment of offenders, whether whole Tribes or individuals. Violence, robbery, bloodshed are held as equally criminal and disreputable in all men; the abandonment of such practices, and the adoption of peaceful and industrious habits, is considered as most honorable and encouraged in every way.

16. In short, to quote Major Jacob's own words in a memoradum on the subject with which he furnished me—"The essence of the whole business is first to put down all violence "with a strong hand, then your force being known, felt, and respected, endeavor to excite men's "better natures, till all men seeing that your subject is good and of the greatest general benefit "to the community, join heart and hand to aid in putting down or preventing violence.

"The great power of a machine is known by its smooth and easy working, a noise and "struggle show the effects of opposition, and therefore in fact a deficiency of power. The work-"ing of true principles is now apparent here in almost total absence of open physical force. When "we came to the Sind Frontier in 1847, the people had no idea of any power but violence. "The proceedings of the British Authorities tended to confirm this state of feeling. When "the men of Cutchee plundered in Sind, the only remedy applied by the Governor of Sind was "to encourage the Sindees to plunder in Cutchee. Both parties then were equally guiltless or "equally criminal, no idea of moral superiority was thought of. Such being the case, it was "absolutely necessary, in the first instance, to have recourse to violent measures to show the "predatory Tribes that we possessed, in far greater degree than themselves, the only power "which they respected (mere brute force).

" Our first year (1847) on the border was one of enormous bodily labor ; we had literally to " lie down to rest with our boots and swords on for many months together. We crushed the " robbers by main force and proved far superior to them even in activity, and it may be well " to observe, that at this time but one Regiment of the Sind Irregular Horse was on the " Frontier."

17. With regard to the observation in the Punjab Report about the posts being close to the hills, Major Jacob remarks—" When our Frontier was in a disturbed state, I had my posts " close to the hills, esteeming this arrangement to be an advantage. Since quiet has been estab- " lished, I have withdrawn them, save as respects some Beloochee Guides. But though we had " succeeded in forcibly subduing the Robber Tribes, I should have considered our proceedings as " a failure, had it been necessary to continue to use violent measures. Having by the use of " force made ourselves feared and respected, we were able to apply better means and to appeal " to higher motives than *fear*. This I had in view from the very first. The barbarians now " feel (which they could hardly imagine before) that strength, courage, and activity may be " possessed in the highest degree by those also influenced by gentle and benevolent motives. " Under the influence of this growing feeling, the character of the border plunderers has been " changed, whole Tribes within and without our border, amounting to more than twenty thousand " souls, have totally abandoned their former predatory habits and taken to peaceable pursuits. " Our Jekranies and Doobkees, formerly the wildest of the border riders, are now the most " honest and industrious people in all Sind ; every man of the Sind Irregular Horse is looked on " and treated as a friend by all the country folk."

18. In pointing out that the duties performed by his men have not been confined to patrolling from post to post, Major Jacob observes with great justice—" The moral power of " their bold and kindly bearing and proceedings has spread far and wide through the country " and effected what no mere force could have done ; even the Murrees, who have not " felt our physical force much, are fast coming under this influence and are beginning to feel " themselves disreputable. If the irritation and excitement to evil practices caused by the " incursions of our Muzzarees * * * * do not interfere with the full development of the " causes now at work on our border, it seems to be certain that perfect peace and quiet will be " established among *all* the Tribes in hill and plain, whose sole or chief pursuits have hitherto " been robbery and murder."

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,

Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
Kurrachee,
The 28th May 1855.

No. 133 of 1854.

From

Major JACOB,

Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind,

To

The COMMISSIONER in SIND.

Dated the 28th July 1854.

Sir,

By favor of the Collector of Shikarpoor, I have to-day seen and perused a printed volume of *Selections from the Records of the Government of India, No. II., Punjab Report.*

On other occasions I have been officially supplied by your order with copies of such Reports for my Office, but this one I have not so received.

In this volume, I find at page 40, paragraph 133, the following passage :—

"133. Aided by 400 Infantry, the Cavalry detachments, in all 800 strong (of which "the Troopers receive only 20 Rupees per mensem), almost entirely hold and protect the Derajat Frontier line, (300) "three hundred miles long, and distant on an average only 6 miles from the hills, whence "the robber hordes come pouring down; while the Sind Horse, 1,400 strong, (of which "each man receives 30 Rupees per mensem), guard a Frontier only 70 miles long, and "that distant generally 30 miles from the hills. The Eusufzye Frontier, from Toongee on "the Swat River down to Pehoor on the Indus, is of the same length as the Sind line "from Kusmore to Khangur, and yet the former is patrolled and defended by the Guide "Corps, 800 strong, including both Cavalry and Infantry. In neither case are the supports "taken into consideration. Our Derajat line is supported by the Cavalry of Dera Ismael Khan, "Asnee, Dera Gazee Khan, and Bunnoo, and the Sind line by those of Sukkur and Shikar- "poor. The duty thus imposed upon the Punjab Cavalry is arduous, and several Com- "mandants have expressed their opinion, that the present high state of efficiency of their "Regiments cannot be maintained under such constant toil and exposure."

"Their duties compared with "those of the Sind Horse."

On this passage I beg leave to offer the following remarks :—

The Sind Frontier, guarded by the Sind Irregular Horse under my command, extends from the Chandia Hills to the Indus above Kusmore near Mittee. The distance is detailed below, the names given being those of the Frontier out-posts and head-quarters :—

	Miles.
From the Chandia Hills to Dost Ali	30
To Shadadpore	15
„ Khyree Ghurree	16
„ Rojaun..	24
„ Jacobabad..	10
„ Dilmorad	9
„ Kussunne Gurree	11
„ Tungwarree	14
„ Rundkote	12
„ Roomree	15
„ Kusmore	18
„ Mittee	11
Total...	185

Since the year 1848 there have been no Troops whatever, either in support, reserve, or, in any other way, connected or concerned with the Sind Frontier, except the two Regiments of Sind Horse. There has been no Cavalry at Sukkur or Shikarpoor, and no other than the Sind Irregular Horse in Sind at all, since 1847. The Infantry at Shikarpoor has no connexion with the Frontier, which since 1848 has formed a separate command.

The Sind Irregular Horse is 1,600 strong, but deducting men always on furlough, 1,400; all reserves and supports are included in this number, there are no others whatever.

On the principle of the calculation given in the paragraph quoted from the Punjab Report, the detachments on the Sind Frontier stand thus :

Omitting the supports at head-quarters at Jacobabad, there are ten posts, 360 strong of all ranks in the aggregate along a line of 185 miles in length, or less than two men per mile.

The Punjab Report shows 400 Infantry and 800 Cavalry (also exclusive of reserves) holding a Frontier line of 300 miles, or just four men per mile, or in place of the state of things affirmed in the Punjab Report, the State pays monthly 80 Rupees per mile of Frontier in the Derajat and 60 Rupees per mile in Sind.

With regard to the proximity of the hills, the fact is, that this is a very great advantage. The mountaineers, the very best of them, are contemptible in the plain, but when to reach them the Cavalry has to make a weary march of 50 or 60 miles through a desert, constant toil and exposure are indeed necessary to success.

In former days, when I had posts at Shahapoor, Chutter Poolijee, Koomree, &c., close to the hills, fewer men sufficed for the work. At present, our Frontier line is only at its extremities near the hills, the distance from which generally is about 60 miles. The most formidable plundering Tribes are however not the mountaineers, but those of the plains. The Doomkees, Jekranees, Ramdanees, Kosahs, Boordees, Muzzarees, &c. &c., are all inhabitants of the plains of Cutchee and Sind; and it was these, and not the mountaineers, who formerly laid waste the whole border country.

Even now, the Muzzarees, living within our own border in the Punbab, between Mittenkote and Kusmore, are the worst marauders in the whole country. These men still continually plunder in the British Territory on the left bank of the Indus (which they cross cleverly and habitually on skins) in the Bhawulpore country, and occasionally in the hills. Only a few weeks ago, a gang of these Muzzarees fully armed was committing depredations in the Gotekee District.

Within the Sind border, similar practices formerly prevailed on a very large scale, but these have been for many years totally put a stop to, and since 1848, no man has been allowed to bear arms. Under the arrangements carried out on the Sind border, whole Tribes, amounting to many thousands of men, whose sole or chief occupation formerly was plunder, have been actually reclaimed from their evil habits, and have long since become useful and industrious members of society.

The labors then of the Sind Irregular Horse have at last been attended with complete and permanent success; the Frontier has not only been guarded by the corps, but our foes have been converted to friends and the Robber Tribes to peaceful subjects.

The constant toil and exposure necessary, in the first instance, to produce these results, are now no longer requisite, and where proper principles are followed out, such must always be the effect.

But the Sind Irregular Horse have not only held and quieted the Frontier without aid or support from any other source, but even at a critical period, when all the border Tribes were in a state of violent irritation, the Sind Irregular Horse detached 500 men to serve for nearly two years in the Punjab.

As to the robber hordes, which "come pouring down from the hills," I am well acquainted with the statistics of the Tribes, and the country generally, at least up to Mittenkote, and it is certain that the only formidable predatory Tribe in the hills, the men of which have for many years past made incursions into the British Territory in that quarter, is the Murree Tribe. But these men have far to go to reach that country, and the largest body of them which has left the hills to plunder in the country, between Mittenkote and Kusmore, since the Annexation of the Punjab, did not amount to 300 strong. The Lasharees, Goorchanees, &c., are contemptible; the Khetranees are not a predatory Tribe at all, and if not annoyed by the hostile incursions of others, remain at peace with all.

The Boogtees, formerly so formidable, have long since been reduced by me to total submission and obedience, and have for years past ceased to annoy the Punjab Territory, or to injure its inhabitants, unless perhaps in defending themselves occasionally against the inroads of the Muzzarees of Rojaun.

The paragraph quoted above from the Punjab Report being founded on imperfect information is then evidently incorrect as to fact and unjust as to conclusion, and I beg respectfully to claim (as I think that I have a right to do) the protection of the head of the Province in which we have so long served, from these injurious remarks made and published regarding our proceedings by the Board of Administration of the Punjab, who have evidently been misinformed as to the state of things and to whom we are not responsible.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN JACOB, *Major*,
Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind.

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. J. M. STEWART,
Assistant Commissioner.

(True Copies)
(Signed) H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 493.

FROM
G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
TO
J. LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE,
Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Dated Ootacamund, the 29th August 1855.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor General to transmit to you, for such remarks as you may desire to offer on the subject, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, submitting copies of a communication from the Commissioner of Sind and of its enclosure from Major Jacob, complaining of his proceedings on the Frontier having been misrepresented in the First printed Report on the Administration of the Punjab.

No. 114, dated 29th June last.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

OOTACAMUND,
The 29th August 1855.

No. 755.

FROM

R. TEMPLE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab,

To

G. F. EDMONSTONE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

Dated Lahore, the 8th October 1855.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 493, of the 29th of August last, with its enclosures, being copy of correspondence connected with a complaint by Major Jacob, impugning the correctness of certain remarks in the First Punjab Report, in which the duties performed by the Sind Horse on that Frontier are compared with those of the Punjab Force and the Guides on the Western border of the Punjab.

Section I., Punjab Report, page 40, para. 133.

2. In reply I am to make the following observations. The remarks quoted by Major Jacob were written from notes prepared by Sir Henry Lawrence, the President of the late Board of Administration. The Chief Commissioner is not aware of the sources from which this information was obtained. But he is quite sure that neither that Officer nor any of the other Members of the Board of Administration had the slightest intention of misrepresenting the state of the case, or the smallest desire to detract from the well-merited reputation of Major Jacob. The fact is that the Board, at the time the Report was written, were desirous of defending their Administration from certain attacks which had not long before been made against it, and thus were led to contrast the arrangements in Sind with those in the Punjab, for the defence of their respective frontiers.

3. The Chief Commissioner has no personal knowledge himself of the exact circumstances of the Sind border. He has always understood, however, that there existed a wide extent of desert between the cultivated and inhabited portions of Sind, which Major Jacob's force guarded and the hills from which the robber tribes issued to plunder.

4. If this be the case, the Chief Commissioner believes that it will be generally admitted that this circumstance must prove a great advantage in defending the frontier. The robbers have to pass through this desert in their advance and again in their retreat. There would appear then to be considerable facilities during their incursions for a body of Cavalry to get between them and the hills and intercept their retreat. As Mr. Frere remarks in the concluding sentence of para. 14 of his letter of the 28th of May to the Bombay Government, the robbers may be counteracted and checked "at a distance from British boundaries."

5. In Major Jacob's remarks on the statements in the Board's Report, there appear to the Chief Commissioner some points which deserve notice.

6. The Board did not state, as that Officer seems to think, that 400 Cavalry and 800 Infantry guarded the 300 miles of the Southern Derajat, but that 800 men in all guarded the 300 miles of the Southern Derajat. This would make a great difference in the calculation, and would give less than 3 men per mile; and as half that number are Infantry, the cost would be about 36 Rupees, and not 80 Rupees per mile.

7. The Chief Commissioner cannot think that the proximity of the hills is an advantage. It is not merely that the posts are thus placed, but that the villages with their cultivation and

property are close to the hills, and therefore are liable to be plundered before the Troops can afford aid. The force in the Trans-Indus Territory has to guard the border and to hold the country, which in many parts is well peopled. In the Southern Derajat, it is true that the population is sparse, and the Hill Tribes generally when in the plains are not very formidable, but such is not the case as you proceed Northward. The Kusranees, Sheoranees, Bozdars, Wuzeerees, and Afreedees can muster in large bodies, and in the broken ground in the skirts of the hills would prove formidable against small bodies of Troops. The Guides (800 strong), who alone hold all Eusufzye and guard the Swat border, are in the middle of perhaps the finest Puthan race in the country—a Tribe which can collect 30,000 armed men in the plains, who conquered and held Peshawur from the Barukzaies for a time, and who, at the Battle of Nowshera, all but defeated Maharaja Runjeet Sing at the head of his disciplined Battalions.

8. The Chief Commissioner would be sorry to make the slightest reflection on Major Jacob or his measures. He has always considered that Officer to have performed excellent service, but it may be doubted if the system in force on the Sind border would answer generally in the Punjab border. The Chief Commissioner cannot believe that small detachments of Cavalry, however excellent, could hold open posts close under the hills with impunity. It is not merely the Chief Commissioner's opinion, but it is that of some of the best Officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, that the Guide Corps and Punjab Infantry are not to be surpassed by any Native Troops in India. But even a small detachment of these men could not safely be posted in the open plain in the vicinity of the hills. If this be the case, it follows that the Tribes on the Sind frontier are not so warlike as the majority of those on this side, or that there are circumstances which prevent their being able to make their attacks with the same facility as can be done on this frontier.

9. Major Jacob states that the Muzzarees, who are inhabitants of the Punjab, are the worst marauders in the whole country. To this rather sweeping statement, the Chief Commissioner can only observe, that if such be the case, it is remarkable that their various depredations have not been brought to notice. We have received no complaints against them from Bhawulpore, and but one instance of any thing like a complaint from the Sind side can be recalled to mind. If this Tribe have really committed such acts, it would be well that the whole of the details should be made known.

10. The Chief Commissioner does not believe that the Murrees have lately proved troublesome on the Mittunkote border, but it is not very long since a part of the 3rd Punjaub Cavalry were cut up by them close to Asnee. In 1851, and again 1852, they were reported to have made an attempt on Rozhan, about 30 miles from Asnee.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. D. MACPHERSON, *Major*,
Military Secretary, for the Secretary.

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

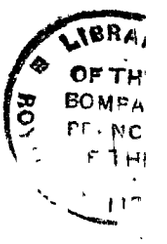
FROM 1856-57 TO 1857-58 INCLUSIVE;

TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DELHI TERRITORY,

FROM THE RE-OCCUPATION OF DELHI UP TO MAY 1858.



134261

CONTENTS.

Page

INTRODUCTION 1

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Justice in 1856 2
New Statute of Limitation ... ... *ib.*
Effect of the Crisis upon Civil Justice in the Cis-Sutlej States ... ... *ib.*
„ „ „ in the Trans-Sutlej States and Lahore Division ... ... *ib.*
„ „ „ in the Mooltan, Leia, and Jhelum Divisions 3
„ „ „ in the Peshawur Division ... ... *ib.*
Judicial business during the Crisis ... ... *ib.*
Classification of Suits ... ... *ib.*
Suits for Debt 4
Sale of Land objectionable ... ... *ib.*
General result of Judicial Administration ... ... *ib.*

PART II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal Justice in 1856 5
„ „ in 1857 ... ... *ib.*
Cis-Sutlej States during the Crisis ... ... *ib.*
Crimes committed during the Disturbances ... ... *ib.*
Crime in the Trans-Sutlej States 6
„ in the Lahore, Leia, Jhelum, and Peshawur Divisions ... ... *ib.*
„ in the Mooltan Division ... ... *ib.*
Despatch of business during the Crisis ... ... *ib.*
Punishment of Mutiny and Sedition 7

PART III. POLICE.

Strength of Punjab Police ... ... *ib.*
Importance of Police during the Crisis 8
Conduct of Police in the Cis-Sutlej States ... ... *ib.*
„ „ at Peshawur and on the Frontier ... ... *ib.*
„ „ on various occasions of Mutiny and Disturbance ... ... *ib.*
„ „ during Emeute in the Googaira District ... ... *ib.*
Extra Police during the Crisis 9
Guarding of Ferries ... ... *ib.*
Securing of Treasure ... ... *ib.*
Surveillance of the Native Press 10
Opening of Seditious Letters ... ... *ib.*
Conduct of Hindoostanees in the Punjab ... ... *ib.*
Deportation of Hindoostanees from the Punjab ... ... *ib.*

	Page
Disarming of people in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States	11
Scarcity of Arms in the Punjab	*ib.*
Rebels made to pay the value of Plundered or Damaged Property	*ib.*
Police Posts fortified	*ib.*
Co-operation of the people in the Capture of Mutineers	12
Orderly general conduct of the People	*ib.*
PART IV. JAILS.	
Jail Administration during 1856	*ib.*
Guarding of the Jails during the Crisis of 1857	13
Breaking open of Loodiana and Sealkote Jails	*ib.*
Attempted Disturbances in Googaira and Thanesur Jails	*ib.*
General State of Punjab Jails	*ib.*

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I. LAND TAX.	
Frequent reduction of the Land Tax	14
Policy of reducing the Tax	*ib.*
Demand and Collections	15
Realization of Land Revenue during the Crisis	*ib.*
Demand realized all but a fraction	*ib.*
Reasons of contentment of Agriculturists	16
Average prices of Grain	*ib.*
Reason why money is more plentiful among the Agriculturists	*ib.*
Regular Settlement of Land Tax	*ib.*
Operations of the Settlement during the Crisis	17
Revenue business	*ib.*
Alienation of Land to be restricted	*ib.*
Advances of money for Agricultural improvement	*ib.*
PART II. CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPIUM.	
Decrease of Excise on Drugs and Spirits during the Crisis	18
PART III. SALT.	
Salt Revenue in 1856-57	*ib.*
Increase in 1857-58	*ib.*
PART IV. STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Falling off of Stamp Revenue during the Crisis	*ib.*
General Revenues of the Punjab	19

SECTION III.—EDUCATION

Supervising Establishments	*ib.*
Educational Proceedings in 1856-57	20
Education not affected by the Troubles of 1857	*ib.*
Recent Progress	*ib.*

	Page
Educational Expenditure	20
Number of Schools and Scholars	21
Characteristics of Government Education	*ib.*
Services of the Director and his Officers	22

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

General Scope of Public Works during the past two years	*ib.*
PART I. ROADS.	
Grand Trunk Road in the Cis-Sutlej States	23
Progress and State of the Road	*ib.*
Its military importance during the Crisis	*ib.*
Roads from the Sutlej to Lahore	*ib.*
Great Road from Lahore to Peshawur	*ib.*
Present state of the Line.	*ib.*
Road from Lahore to Mooltan	*ib.*
District Roads	24
Expenditure on the Punjab Roads	*ib.*
PART II. RAILWAYS.	
Projected Railroad from Umritsur *viâ* Lahore to Mooltan	*ib.*
PART III. CANALS AND IRRIGATION.	
The Great Baree Doab Canal	*ib.*
Progress and Prospects of the Work	25
Expenditure on the Baree Doab Canal	*ib.*
Huslee Canal	*ib.*
Inundation Canals in the Mooltan and Trans-Indus Districts	*ib.*
PART IV. MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
European Barracks at various Stations	*ib.*
Expenditure on Military Works	*ib.*
General Expenditure on Public Works	26

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

Special Postal line during disturbances in Googaira	27
Posts through the Cis-Sutlej States to Delhi	*ib.*
Magisterial Posts.	*ib.*

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic Correspondence during the Crisis	28
New Line from Lahore to Mooltan and Kurrachee	*ib.*
Cost of Punjab Telegraph	*ib.*

Page

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

River Traffic in 1856-57 29
" " in 1857-58 ... ... *ib.*
Comparative Results for three years ... ... *ib.*
Indus Flotilla Steamers ... ... *ib.*

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Finances of the past two years 30
Cost of new Punjab Troops in 1857 ... ... *ib.*
Expenditure on Public Works 31
Surplus of Income over Expenditure ... ... *ib.*
Financial Position of the Punjab during the Crisis ... ... *ib.*
Punjab 6 per cent. Loan ... ... *ib.*
Remittances of half a million £ from Bombay ... ... *ib.*
Resumé of Financial Operations during 1857-58 32
Probable finances of the Delhi Territory ... ... *ib.*
Financial Prospects of the whole Territory, including Punjab and Delhi 33
Offices of Account and Audit ... ... *ib.*

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Church building during the past two years ... ... *ib.*
Destruction of the Ferozepoor Church ... ... *ib.*
Staff of Chaplains 34

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Influence of Native Chiefs ... ... *ib.*
Relations with Cabul ... ... *ib.*
Capture of Herat by the Persians 35
British Mission to Candahar ... ... *ib.*
Conduct of Ameer Dost Mahomed ... ... *ib.*
State of the Punjab Frontier in 1857 ... ... *ib.*
Expeditions against offending Tribes ... ... 36.
State of the Frontier during the Crisis ... ... *ib.*
Behaviour of Independent Tribes ... ... *ib.*
Daring raid by the Murrees ... ... *ib.*
Expedition against Punjtar ... ... *ib.*
Destruction of Sitana 37
Cis-Sutlej Chiefs ... ... *ib.*
Rajah of Jheend ... ... *ib.*
Maha Rajah of Puttiala ... ... *ib.*
Rajah of Nabha ... ... *ib.*
Simla Hill Chiefs ... ... *ib.*

	Page
Rajah of Kupoorthulla	37
Maha Rajah of Cashmere	*ib.*
Jummoo Contingent at Delhi	38
Obituary of certain Punjab Chiefs	*ib.*

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Paramount importance of military affairs during the past year	*ib.*
European and Native Troops in the Punjab	39
Punjabee Troops	*ib.*
Difficulties of the Crisis	*ib.*
Mutinies in the Punjab	*ib.*
Disarmings	40
Faithful Troops	*ib.*
Securing of Forts	*ib.*
Despatch of Troops to Delhi	41
Critical time in the Punjab	*ib.*
Final reinforcements for Delhi	*ib.*
Partial Emeutes in the Punjab	42
Augmentation of Punjab Troops	*ib.*
Aggregate of old and new Punjab Troops	43
Punjab Troops in Hindoostan and elsewhere	*ib.*
Total strength of Punjabee Troops	*ib.*
Expeditions on the Frontier	*ib.*
Services of Military Police	*ib.*
Anarkullee Volunteers and Lahore Light Horse	44
General character and conduct of Punjab Troops	*ib.*

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

No new Census effected	46

EMIGRATION.

Punjabees serving abroad in the Army	*ib.*

AGRICULTURE.

Sugar-cane, Indigo, Cotton	*ib.*
Opium and the Poppy	*ib.*

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Timber Agency	47
Planting of Trees	*ib.*

MINING.

SURVEYS.

Cashmere Survey	*ib.*
Revenue Survey	*ib.*

	Page
CONSERVANCY OF CITIES AND MINOR WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.	
Conservancy of Cities	47
TEA.	
Sale of Tea at Kangra	*ib.*
DISPENSARIES.—VACCINATION.	
Number of persons relieved at Dispensaries	48
Progress of Vaccination	*ib.*
Vaccine Depôt in the Hills	*ib.*

SECTION XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI TERRITORY.

Extent of Delhi Territory	*ib.*
Re-capture of Delhi	*ib.*
State of the Delhi District	*ib.*
Conduct of the Feudatory Chiefs	*ib.*
State of Hurriana	49
Re-occupation of the Districts	*ib.*
Rebel Feudatories subdued	*ib.*
Trial of the Rebel Chiefs	*ib.*
Reward of faithful Sikh Chiefs	*ib.*
Trial of Ex-king	*ib.*
Trial of Political Offenders	50
Condition of the City of Delhi	*ib.*
Fines and Confiscations	*ib.*
Disarming of the People	*ib.*
Recovery of value of Plundered or Damaged Property	*ib.*
Penal Fines	51
Formation of Civil Administration	*ib.*
Military Police	*ib.*
Civil Police	*ib.*
Paucity of Crimes	*ib.*
Civil Courts re-opened on the Punjab system	*ib.*
Land Revenue	*ib.*
Restoration of Fiscal Records	52
Customs Receipts	*ib.*
Revival of Schools	*ib.*
Rewards to faithful Natives	*ib.*
Public Works	*ib.*
Finances of Delhi Territory	*ib.*
Present conduct of the People	*ib.*
CONCLUSION.	
General result of this Report	53
Reasons why Punjab people remained quiet during the Crisis	*ib.*
No sympathy with the Hindoostanees	*ib.*
Effects of British prestige	*ib.*
General Contentment	54
How Punjabees at last came to doubt our ultimate success	*ib.*

	Page
Increase of Popular Excitement and Mistrust	54
Critical symptoms in the Punjab	*ib.*
Effect of the re-capture of Delhi	55
Conduct of the Punjab people on the whole good	*ib.*
Present temper and disposition of the People	*ib.*
General Contentment and Prosperity	*ib.*
Fine conduct of Punjab officers during the Crisis	56

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE YEARS 1856–1858.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS is the fourth Punjab Report. The three former Reports presented the history of affairs from the year 1849 to the year 1856. The present Report will carry on the story from the year 1856 to the year 1858. It will therefore comprise the terrible crisis of 1857; a period fruitful of marvels, and teeming with events of which no man can yet see the ultimate issue. The convulsions which rent Hindoostan from end to end, shook the Punjab to its very centre. And now, in this Report, the shadow of those great events will be cast over every part of the narrative; and will impart its peculiar tone to every detail. Former Reports have dealt with times of peace and success. They have shown how the Administration was formed by degrees rapid though certain; how institutions were established; how improvements were introduced. But the present Report is to deal with times of disturbance and danger. It is to show how these institutions, so newly founded, were suddenly subjected to a crucial test: how their qualities were tried by the severest pressure. We have seen how the state ship was designed, built, rendered compact in all her parts, and fairly launched. We are now to see how she was buffeted by storms, and strained in every timber to the last degree of tension.

SECTION I.

JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. On the principle that *inter arma silent leges*, it might be supposed that, during the period under report, there would be little to chronicle in the Judicial Department; but still the amount of business to be recorded will show that, despite a thousand distractions, despite dangers without and within, the Judiciary remained unmoved, and the people persisted in litigation.

Civil Justice in 1856.

3. The first of the two years under review, namely 1856, was a good average year in respect to those salient points which have been treated of in former Reports. Justice was brought near to the peasant's door by means of the Small Cause Courts, which despatched more than half the judicial business. The cost of suits in the aggregate were kept down at 5 per cent. on the value. The average duration of suits was being reduced below twenty days. A large proportion of the cases continued to be decided by arbitration. The Punjab Code of brief laws and simple procedure remained in full force. The people were bringing more and more cases before the courts, until the proportion of suits in the Punjab to the population exceeded that in any other part of the Bengal Presidency, perhaps even of all India. Towards the end of 1856, the period within which suits for bonded debts might be brought, was ordered to be reduced from twelve to six years. It was declared that debts up to twelve years' standing would not be recoverable in court after the 1st May 1857, from which date suits would only be heard within the six years' term. Immediately all manner of old claims were brought forward lest they should be barred for ever. Between the 1st January and 1st May 1857, the enormous number of 45,953 suits was instituted. From one end of the Punjab to the other, the amount of litigation was great beyond example. The courts were thronged, thousands and thousands were intent on outwitting each other in forensic controversy, when their attention was suddenly arrested by an universal shock, and the eyes of all were turned to the tremendous spectacle enacting at Delhi.

New Statute of Limitation.

Effect of the crisis upon Civil Justice in the Cis-Sutlej States.

4. The first force of the convulsion spent itself in the Cis-Sutlej States. There the minds of the governors and the governed became immediately like a surging sea. Every Judicial Officer had the most pressing duties to perform concerning the public safety. The courts were consequently closed for months. Even if they had been kept open, they would have been deserted, for people were but too anxious to keep, if they could, what they already possessed; and cared but little at such a moment to urge their right to that which was not actually in possession. It was not till after the fall of Delhi in September, that our Officers in the Thaneysur, Umballa, Loodiana and Ferozepore Districts could resume judicial duties; and then the people, freed from agitation, again began to litigate and appeal: the old energies of the judiciary revived, and by the end of December nearly all the numerous cases, interrupted in the beginning of May, were finally disposed of. Notwithstanding the interregnum of five months, no less than 16,132 suits were instituted, of which our Officers managed to dispose of 14,931 in the few quiet months that were left to them. During the preceding peaceful year of 1856 there were only 10,088 suits, though that number is large enough; so that, actually, during a year of tumult, there was more business done than during the previous year of peace!

In the Trans-Sutlej States and Lahore Division.

5. The concussion of events was next felt in the Districts on the west bank of the Sutlej. These were separated from the Cis-Sutlej Districts by the Sutlej itself, and the intervention of the river in some degree stopped the progress of excitement. Recent events have indeed often proved that rivers act as *non-conductors of political electricity.* In the Trans-Sutlej States (Jullunder) there is nothing very unusual perceptible in the judicial returns, except that the causes took longer in deciding; and that there were more cases pending at close of year. The same remark will apply to the Lahore Division; but it must

be remembered that in one of its Districts, Sealkote, the mutiny caused a brief interruption to business.

In the Mooltan, Leia, and Jhelum Divisions.

6. In the Mooltan Division, though, in the autumn, there was an insurrection in one District, Googaira, which greatly agitated the Jhung District also, the number of suits decided in the year was larger than usual; and the number of suits pending at the close of the year was smaller than ever. In the returns of the Leia and Jhelum Divisions there are no traces of the disturbances perceptible; business went on quite as well as usual; the only difference being that, during the year of trouble, there were *more* suits decided than in any previous year!

In the Peshawur Division.

The same result is manifest in a striking manner in Peshawur. The Peshawur valley was agitated month after month by mutinies, by rumours of mutinies, by outbreak and suppression of mutinies; its border was constantly threatened on two sides; at times it seemed likely to become a battle-field between the Christian and the Mahomedan fanatic; the people were, to some extent, divided among themselves; in some villages those who were *out of* possession of property, began to think of what they would do to those *in* possession as soon as British Courts should be overthrown. Nevertheless, in this very year, there were *more* suits decided than usual, there were fewer cases pending at close of the year, the decisions were quicker than ever!

Judicial business during the crisis.

7. For the whole territory, during the four months of crisis and trouble, the following were the suits instituted, as compared with the numbers of the previous year:—

	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*
1856.....	6,206	7,899	6,153	4,056
1857.....	2,977	3,751	3,519	2,708

The amount of litigation, though certainly less than usual, will yet appear very considerable, if the circumstances of those memorable months are considered. During the same months there were 493 appeals to superior courts to 686 of the corresponding period of previous year. Despite the state of public affairs then, suitors did not cease from appealing.

8. There are some points of a general nature which now claim a few words of notice. Much stress is laid upon the classification of suits, as that gives rise to many important social considerations. The suits of the past two years may be thus classified:—

Classification of suits.

	1856.	1857.
Inheritance	872	1,974
Mortgage, &c.	834	1,161
Marriage, betrothal, &c....	1,803	1,150
Debts	31,687	62,409
Miscellaneous...	16,555	14,418
Total ...	51,751	81,112

It is to be remembered that, from this statement, suits relating to landed property are mostly excluded as pertaining to the Revenue Department. The character of suits in matters relating to marriage, betrothal, and the like, has been described in former Reports. The great number of suits for debts, which now form the staple of the litigation, affords cause for anxiety. The contest lies generally between the thoughtless agriculturist and the usurious village-banker. The question is the authenticity or otherwise of an account-book, which the money-lender may easily have concocted during the night before the trial. As a rule, the agriculturist is worsted. He obtains advances from the banker at harvest time, who afterwards uses the court as an engine to exact from him more than is due. The bankers, no doubt, have undue advantage over other classes, and are very unpopular. If there had been a general insurrection in 1857, they would have been the first victims. In the Googaira emeute, the first thing the insurgents did, was to seek for the bankers and burn their hated account-books. While this page is being written, a riot at Madhopoor, on the northern frontier, is reported; and the rioters are said to have immediately "enquired for the bankers!" Legal measures are now being devised to check this growing litigation in regard to *bonded* debts, or suits founded on bankers' books, and to place the borrower upon a more equal footing with the lender. In order that the scope and range of such claims might be limited, the ordinary period of limitation has been, in respect to these cases, diminished to six years. Possibly it may be reduced further, even to one year. Such a limitation would prevent much fraud, perjury, and suffering.

Suits for debt.

The sale of landed property, in satisfaction of these debts, is here, as elsewhere, abhorrent to the feelings of the people. Happily such sales have been restricted in the Punjab, and instances of them are not frequent. The existing restrictions will probably be increased in future. From the events of Hindoostan, it is evident that such sales foster hatred between classes who will tear each other to pieces directly the bonds of civil order are loosened. In the Punjab we should profit by that warning.

Sale of land objectionable.

9. Several improvements in procedure and practice have been introduced at the instance of Mr. G. Campbell, who brought his English experience to bear on the subject. It would have been interesting to specify these, but the limits of this Report do not admit of it. There is yet much to be done to render Punjab justice really cheap for all classes of suitors. On the whole aggregate of suits, the system is cheap; but the amount of costs falls heavily on small causes, while on larger suits it is hardly felt at all. This defect will be remedied by a better distribution in future. It is generally considered, too, that the number of appeals at present allowed in the same case is excessive, and clogs the action of the courts. Some limitation to the power of appeal is under consideration. The Tehseeldars or Judges of our Small Cause Courts still require much training before their investigations and decisions will be quite satisfactory.

General result of Judicial Administration.

10. As regards the general result, it would be too much to say as yet that the system is really popular and complete. Efforts are being made to discover and remedy its defects. The enormous number of causes, great and small, however, shows that, unless the people had some confidence in the courts, they would not resort to them so largely; and it may be fairly inferred from the judicial statistics, that the population generally preserved a tolerably even mind in a time of trouble.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

11. It might have been expected that, although external order was preserved during the crisis of 1857, yet that this Report would have to comprise a long catalogue of crime; but it will be seen that, despite the troubled circumstances of the period, crime did not gain head in the Punjab generally, and that the action of the Criminal Courts was in no way paralyzed.

Criminal Justice in 1856.

12. The year 1856 was a good average year, marked by moderate yet certain improvement in all those respects to which attention has been directed. The aggregate of crimes and misdemeanors in the year was less than it had ever been before, showing, in proportion to the whole population, about one crime to every 302 persons. Violent and heinous crime was, in 1856, less than ever. Thuggee, infanticide, and gang-robbery were almost entirely suppressed. One-third of the value of property stolen was recovered by the Police. The increasing proportion of convictions to acquittals before the Magistrates; the proportion of convictions out of the committals to the sessions; the time within which cases were disposed of; the brief period within which witnesses were discharged, showed an improving system.

Criminal Justice in 1857.

13. When, in May 1857, the mutinies in Hindoostan broke out, compromising as they did the peace and order of the Cis-Sutlej States, one of our most important Divisions, resulting in mutinies, disarmings, and military difficulties at all our principal stations, and especially at our frontier station of Peshawur—throughout that time, indeed, there was grave doubt as to whether the course of criminal justice could continue undisturbed. One of the first measures of the Punjab authorities was to empower the local officers to try and punish summarily, even with death, offences affecting the public safety. Shortly afterwards there arrived from Calcutta the Legislative Acts, authorizing such like measures being taken.

Cis-Sutlej States during the crisis.

14. In the Cis-Sutlej States, from the 12th May, a season of open violent crime at once set in. It was impossible to prevent the contagion spreading from the adjoining Delhi and Meerut Territory, then in anarchy, if not in rebellion. Moreover, the Cis-Sutlej States were inhabited by the very same tribes of Goojurs, Ranghurs, and others, who were plundering unrestrained from Delhi westwards. Such tribes immediately resumed the predatory habits of their forefathers. It might have been thought that half a century of civil rule would have effected something towards eradicating such tendencies. But no; the dormant instinct of plunder revived in an instant. Few living Goojurs had seen the days of plunder spoken of in the traditions of the tribe; but now every Goojur plundered as if he had been used to it all his life. Then began robberies in broad day-light, in every thoroughfare, almost in every village. One village would turn out *en masse* to fight another. Many boundary disputes and social quarrels, which had been decided fifty years before, were now renewed. The Police, however, stood their ground, and brought many offenders to trial. But it were vain to suppose that hundreds of heinous, overt crimes did not escape notice altogether. So far from being punished, they were not even reported. The local officers rigorously exercised the special powers entrusted to them, and a number of summary executions had some deterring effect. Of those cases which were

Crimes committed during the disturbances.

tried, many could not properly be classified in returns devised for peaceful times. It were hopeless to enquire the real number of crimes committed; the only fact to be certainly known is that, during this year, the Cis-Sutlej Officers, despite the difficulties with which they had to struggle, did punish 5,362 persons, of whom at least one-fourth were heinous criminals.

Crime in the Trans-Sutlej States.

15. But this disorder did not spread across the Sutlej. The returns of the Trans-Sutlej States show the usual averages. The criminal administration in the Lahore Division was not perceptibly affected, the number of persons punished being but slightly in excess of the former year. The annual returns, however, do not include the punishments inflicted on those who plundered the Sealkote cantonment after the mutiny of the troops there. In the Leia Division, removed from the scene of disturbance, there was a decrease of crime on the whole. In the Jhelum Division, there was a slight increase of crime. That Division was not however disturbed, except temporarily at one point, by an incursion of some Rajpoots from the Hills south of Cashmeer; and at another point, by a conspiracy at the Hill sanatarium of Murree, and a partial rising of the tribes round that station. In the Peshawur Division there was a slight decrease of crime. The reason of this was, that many a wild borderer who would kill and rob wayfarers or members of hostile tribes, had now been enlisted in the levies for service at home and abroad. The Mooltan Division returns cannot truly represent the real state of crime, as they exclude the offences committed during the emeute in Googaira. In September, certain tribes, dwellers in a vast wilderness, mostly covered with low, jungly shrubs, who had never been under real subjection before British rule, but who, since annexation, had notoriously been lightly taxed and kindly treated, rose in revolt, suppressed most of the Police posts in the interior, and threatened the Civil Station itself. The insurrection lasted some twenty days, and, during that period, crime of all kinds was rife. Men accustomed to steal each other's cattle covertly, now robbed in parties overtly. These robberies, however, were seldom accompanied with loss of life. The town of Kote Kumalia in particular was plundered.

Crime in the Lahore, Leia, Jhelum, and Peshawur Divisions.

Crime in the Mooltan Division.

16. Such briefly are the main characteristics of the criminal administration during this eventful year. Though the time of all the officers was largely occupied by urgent official duties arising from the state of affairs, yet in the criminal, as in other departments, the despatch of business was just as prompt and regular as in peaceful times; the average duration of cases with aid of Police was eleven days, and before the Magistrate alone six days. The following figures will show that, during June, July, August, and September 1857, the months of crisis, the criminal business went on without any remarkable diminution as compared with the former year:—

Criminal Cases disposed of in the Punjab.

Despatch of business during the crisis.

	June.	*July.*	*August.*	*September.*
1856	2,953	3,349	2,785	2,419
1857	2,470	2,327	1,868	1,851

The statistics cannot always represent the occurrences which happened in particular places. But in the Punjab *generally*, it may truly be said,—and the statistics of most

Districts attest the fact,—that, during the crisis, violent crime did *not* increase, while petty ordinary crime actually *decreased*. The people were in a subdued ferment; and amidst so much anxiety, hope, and fear, there was no leisure for common crime. It was like the stillness of nature before the tempest.

Punishment of Mutiny and Sedition.

17. The following abstract return will show the proceedings of the District Officers, who were generally appointed special commissioners under Acts XIV. and XVI. of 1857, to try men for offences endangering the public safety, or preservation of the peace; and also the punishments inflicted by the Military Tribunal upon mutineers:—

	By Military Tribunals.	By Civil Authorities.	Total.
Sentenced to Death—			
Hanged	86	300	386
Shot	628	1,370	1,998
Sentenced to Imprisonment	245	1,226	1,471
Flogged	0	1,501	1,501
Fined	0	272	272
Total number punished... ...	959	4,669	5,628

PART III.—POLICE.

18. In the last Report the Police strength of the Punjab was thus exhibited:—

	Police.		*Area Square Miles.*
Military	12,853	53,226	
Civil	9,123		81,625
City	1,250		*Population.*
Rural	30,000		12,717,821

Strength of Punjab Police.

During the most critical portion of the period under report, the Military Police rendered such important service as native soldiers, that they will be noticed in the Military Section hereafter. The following pages will be devoted to the ordinary Civil Police.

19. The constitution of the Punjab Police, in its several heads, has been described in former Reports. We have seen how it was appointed, organized, equipped, trained, and disciplined, and how it worked in ordinary times. We are now to see how it acted and worked in the time of great exigency. When, in May 1857, a gigantic revolt sprung up at our very threshold; when rapine and disorder were rampant in the Districts beyond our Eastern border; when it was evident that there would be disturbance, more

or less, at the principal stations of the Punjab—one of the first and most anxious questions was, how would the Police behave? Would they exhibit that cowardice and apathy for which Indian Police have been too often notorious? Would they permit emissaries of treason to pass to and fro unchallenged? Would they flinch from seizing or attacking fugitive mutineers? Would they desert their post if threatened or assailed by desperate criminals? Or, instead of doing any of these things, would the mass of them behave with a fair degree of courage, fidelity, and zeal? And would those, who might have to act on stirring occasions, distinguish themselves by spirit and efficiency?

Importance of Police during the crisis.

20. In the Thaneysur District, inhabited by several predatory tribes, and adjoining the Delhi Territory, then partially in revolt, at a time when disturbance was rising in town and country, when village was fighting village, the headmen commanding the rural forces on either side—the regular Police stood firm throughout, and brought many prominent offenders to justice. In the Umballa District also the Police remained staunch; there, indeed, the people were quieter, but the neighboring District of Saharunpoor, in the North-West Provinces, was much disturbed. In the Loodhiana District, when two thousand armed mutineers crossed the Sutlej, and marched through the city, full of disaffected Cashmerees; when the fort was temporarily seized and rapine commenced—the Police held fast by the District Officer, and speedily restored order. The Ferozepoor Police behaved faithfully, despite the proximity of the Sirsa Territory, where British authority had been temporarily destroyed. If the position of the Cis-Sutlej States relatively to Delhi be considered, the fidelity of the regular Police during the crisis will appear remarkable. The village watchmen, however, as might have been expected, were of no service in those tracts where the land-holders took to plundering.

Conduct of Police in the Cis-Sutlej States.

In the Peshawur District it was the Police Horse whom Colonel Nicholson led on to a most successful pursuit against the mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry. The Police were zealous in the capture of fugitive sepoys of both the 55th and 51st Regiments, and they took part in expeditions against rebel villages. In the Huzara Hills, when Major Becher went to intercept the 55th fugitives, his Police did good service. On the Kohat and Bunnoo frontiers, the Police were efficient in preserving order. In the Dehra Ghazee Khan District, however, when a strong party of Murrees were driving off herds of cattle, after having slain several men, the Police failed to attack, disgraced themselves by cowardice, and set a bad example to the raw levies; when several men of the 9th Irregular Cavalry near Kalabagh, on the Indus, broke into mutiny and fled, the Police were zealous in pursuit. After the defeat of the Sealkote mutineers at the Ravee, the Police of Goordaspoor and Kangra Districts generally were active in seizing stragglers, though some individual members of the Police behaved badly. When the 14th mutineers at Jhelum, after a desperate resistance, were crossing the river, they were shot at by the Police. The main body of the disarmed 26th having fled from Lahore, some 500 strong were fiercely assailed by a party of Umritsur Police, and driven on to an island in the Ravee. At the moment of the mutiny at Sealkote, the Police behaved badly. They, however, partially retrieved their character afterwards, by recovering quantities of property plundered from the cantonments. In Googaira, many of the Police displayed cowardice; when the revolt broke out in that District, one Police official made a disgraceful surrender of his station, and no less than 65 Policemen

Conduct of Police at Peshawur and on the Frontier.

Conduct of Police on various occasions of mutiny and disturbance.

Conduct of Police during emeute in the Googaira District.

gave up their arms to the rebels. While Googaira was in revolt, the neighboring Districts of Jhung and Shahpoor, and also the jungly parts of Lahore and Goojranwalla Districts, inhabited by the same races, and, consequently, ripe for disturbance, were kept in order by the Police. In the attempted disturbance round the Hill Sanatarium of Murree, the Police stood firm. These instances (in which the good predominates over the bad) will give an idea of the mettle of the Punjabee Police, and will show that they are men with some pluck about them, and are really fit for something in an emergency.

Extra Police during the crisis.

21. Immediately after learning of our disasters at Meerut and Delhi, the authorities began to entertain Extra Police. Ferries were to be guarded, stations watched, roads to be patrolled, posts strengthened. The force thus gradually raised numbered 4,722 men by September 1857, costing Rupees 25,000, or £2,500, per mensem. This shows a temporary increase of 51 per cent. upon the fixed Establishment of 9,123 men. The gradual restoration of public confidence, after the fall of Delhi, enabled the authorities to reduce the Extra Police. There were only 496 additional men on the 1st May 1858.

Guarding of ferries.

22. The guarding of the ferries was a matter which received the earliest attention. The five great rivers eminently favored the Punjab administration during the crisis. They cut off the Punjab from Hindoostan, and divided the province into so many portions, almost like the compartments which are constructed in a ship to prevent the rush of invading water from one part to another. Strong parties of Police were posted at the principal ferries behind breast-works for defence. Suspicious way-farers, especially religious mendicants, coming from the eastward, were stopped. The extraordinary number of these characters, who were arrested in this manner, showed how needful such precaution had become, and how numerous were the harbingers of treason. A system of passports was summarily introduced. Then the ferry boats were all removed to the side opposite to that on which attack was expected: sometimes they were kept mid-stream. Generally, the boats were moored on the left or eastern bank of the rivers, so as to prevent mutineers from the Punjab from crossing towards Delhi. The great object was to stop mutineers from escaping, for the authorities well knew that these men would be destroyed if they could only be kept *inside* the Punjab. The lesser ferries were for some months closed altogether. During the present year, however, it has been found practicable to re-open many of the minor ferries, and to lessen the guards on the principal ones.

Securing of Treasure.

23. The securing of all Treasure, then under Native guards, was speedily arranged. It was evident that the possession of quantities of Treasure was acting as a temptation to the sepoys in Hindoostan to revolt; District Officers were, therefore, ordered to despatch all the spare cash they had to places where European guards might be available, reserving only the minimum sufficient for current expenses; and at the principal stations, where the European troops were present, the Treasure was deposited in some fortified place. The only losses of Treasure occurred at Kussowlee, when the Goorkhas mutinied, and at Sealkote, when the troops broke out. The total loss, however, did not exceed one lakh of Rupees, or £10,000. At Loodhiana and Googaira, despite disturbances, the Treasuries were saved.

Surveillance of the Native Press.

24. The native press lost little time in manifesting a bad spirit. But the authorities were no less quick in applying a remedy. It was evident that the vernacular newspapers were about, if unchecked, to become the organs of treason. With one exception, the editors were Hindoostanees. So a strict, though judicious, censorship was established over every one of them, by means of the District Officers. At Peshawur one native editor was imprisoned; one press was stopped at Sealkote, and one at Mooltan. The censorship is still maintained over those native presses which remain.

Opening of seditious letters.

25. The danger of sedition being diffused through the medium of the Post Office was obvious, and all letters addressed to sepoys were opened at the principal stations. Thousands of other vernacular letters were also inspected, and at many stations the Magistrate became the Post Master. The correspondence showed but too well how necessary this precaution was. The number of seditious letters thus discovered was alarmingly great. The treason was generally couched in figurative and enigmatical phrases. A strange interest attached to those revelations, as showing what the natives really said of us among themselves at that juncture. It was abundantly manifest, that the sepoys and others really did believe that we intended to destroy their caste by various devices, of which the impure cartridge was one; that the embers of Mahomedan fanaticism had again began to glow, and that we were observed to be but a mere handful of Whites amidst a vast population of Asiatics. These things, often before imagined, in regard to natives, were now veritably seen under their own hand, in letters never intended for European eye.

Conduct of Hindoostanees in the Punjab.

26. The deportation of Hindoostanees from the Punjab was another special measure. The Hindoostanees from the Punjab were bound to us by many ties. We had brought them with us into this, to them, foreign province, and placed half its patronage at their disposal. More skilled in service than Punjabees, they were largely and profitably engaged in every kind of occupation and profession throughout the Punjab. In the various administrative branches, many of the best appointments had fallen to them, and there was an admixture of them even in the Police. It might have been hoped that, removed from the immediate influence of Hindoostan, they would behave as well as the Punjabees. But no; wherever they were employed, they showed a tendency to intrigue against us. There were many excellent instances to the contrary no doubt, but such was the general rule. There is no proved case of treason on the part of Hindoostanee officials of the highest rank, but more than one was suspected. It is remarkable that there were four cases of subordinate native medical officers turning traitors. At Sealkote the native private servants, for the most part, behaved infamously at the time of the mutiny. At Murree there was strong suspicion against the private servants also. Again, our stations swarmed with hangers-on and camp-followers, who, though brought up and nourished by us, would be the first to lift up the hand against European life and property. The Hindoostanee officials were, therefore, weeded out of the various branches of the public service, and large numbers of unemployed Hindoostanees were sent down country in caravans. Some 2,500 persons were thus deported from Lahore alone during 1857.

Deportation of Hindoostanees from the Punjab.

Disarming of people in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

27. As is well known, the Punjab Proper (except in the Trans-Indus Territory, where the *carrying* of arms only had been prohibited) had been disarmed. It were superfluous to point out how fortunate that circumstance was at this crisis. No sooner had the storm of events somewhat subsided, than it was resolved to extend that measure to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. In these Districts, 69,000 stand of arms were delivered up without a murmur. The only tract not yet disarmed is the hill region of Kangra and Simla. The Hindoostanee people in the bazaars of military cantonments in the Punjab had been allowed to keep arms heretofore. These were now disarmed, while the crisis was at its height. Subsequently, the license system has been enforced with the vendors of fire-arms and percussion caps at European stations. In order to prevent the possibility of illicit manufacture of gunpowder, restrictions have been placed upon the production, use, and possession of sulphur and saltpetre. The use of iron-bound clubs is now also prohibited. In Googaira the drums with which the rebels used to sound the assembly, and collect their forces in the wilderness, have now been all seized. It were vain to say that there are no concealed arms in the Punjab: indeed, when levies came gradually to be raised, recruits would occasionally produce arms in a somewhat unexpected manner! But still the people really are, for the most part, without arms. The Googaira rebels had only clubs, the few arms they had were dug out of hiding-places in the ground, or procured from Independent Territory, or seized from our own policemen.

Scarcity of arms in the Punjab.

Rebels made to pay the value of plundered or damaged property.

28. The principle of recovering the value of plundered property from the plunderers has been strictly carried out. At Loodhiana the rioters ransacked the American Presbyterian Mission premises. The value was recovered to the last farthing from the offending city. At Sealkote the villagers prowled about the cantonment, abandoned by the mutineers, and took what they could find. The value of this was exacted. It is just to add, however, that the people of one village protected the mission-houses from plunder. In Googaira, where whole tribes had plundered towns-people and traders, general subscriptions were levied. Those pastoral insurgents who could not pay in cash were made to pay in cattle. Many thousands of bullocks and buffaloes, belonging to rebels, have been sent down to Mooltan or brought to Lahore for sale. The tribes were also made to pay for all damage done to public buildings, for the Extra Police rendered necessary by their misconduct, and for the cutting of military roads through their own jungles. The entire sum realized from the Googaira people amounts to exactly 5½ lakhs of Rupees, or £55,000. Thus it is that rebels are made to pay for rebellion!

Police Posts fortified.

29. The Police Posts were, from the first, so constructed as to be defensible. In many cases, however, the defences have been added to. Our Treasuries were already little forts, and nothing was required for them.* Our caravanserais are now to be rendered more defensible. In one of these, near Mooltan, a part of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, under Major Crawford Chamberlain, held out against a large body of rebels. It is proposed to keep muskets only at the principal Police Stations, and to discontinue arming the Police generally with this weapon, especially when they are in small parties at isolated posts. The musket is not the weapon best

* Here and there a well had to be dug inside these Treasuries, but most of them had wells before.

suited for a policeman. If he is overpowered, it falls into the hands of the enemy, who thus obtains the very thing which he otherwise would not have.

Co-operation of the people in the capture of mutineers.

30. Lastly, in their relation to the Police, the Punjab population, *so far as external acts go*, have behaved well. They have always co-operated in the extirpation of mutineers. It is understood that any Punjabee, who shall give up a refugee sepoy, shall receive 50 Rupees reward, and *shall be entitled to any property that may be found on the person of the prisoner.* The effect of this rule is such, that, as soon as the beaten mutineer emerges from the cantonment into the country, he finds himself among a nation of enemies. In the hilly District of Noorpoor, on the banks of the Ravee and the Jhelum, in the fastnesses of Huzara, in the valley of Peshawur, on the sandy plains of Leia, the country people have mustered with their *posse comitatûs*, and joined the hue and cry against mutineers. In the Cis-Sutlej States, however, the people of all classes evinced a great disinclination to seize and deliver up mutineers and rebels; but this proceeded probably from prejudices of caste, rather than from disaffection. There has been no popular rising, except an insurrection in the jungles of Googaira, and an attempt at disturbance in a portion of the Murree Hills. In the Thaneysur District, adjoining the Delhi Territory, there was much petty disturbance no doubt, but still no actual insurrection. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that, in the Cis-Sutlej States, a stream of convoys was running for months along 200 miles of the Grand Trunk Road, with unavoidably insufficient escort, and that not a wagon was plundered, nor a beast of burden stolen, nor a rupee of treasure lost! In the Jhelum District the villagers themselves furnished escort to convey treasure to head-quarters. Except in the Cis-Sutlej States, there has been no unusual amount of violent crime, no dacoitee, no thuggee: even infanticide is yielding: scores of high-born girls are known and officially reported to be living, who, but for British influence, would have perished in infancy. At our instance Chiefs have, within this very year, abandoned the practice of feasting troops of mendicants at weddings.

Orderly general conduct of the people.

31. Such are the main facts of the *outward* conduct of the people during this period of trial, which it is but just to record in their favor. What their *inward sentiments may have been*, and whether their loyalty could be depended on *beyond a certain point*, is a different question, which will be briefly noticed at the conclusion of this Report.

PART IV.—JAILS.

Jail Administration during 1856.

32. During 1856 the system of the Punjab Jails was sustained in respect to those improvements which have been dwelt upon in former Reports. The number of prisoners was 12,469, just about the number which had been calculated as likely to accrue under the operation of our present Criminal Laws. The cost of their maintenance was Rupees 4,08,100, or £40,810, or Rupees 32-11-0, or £3-5-0, per head: quite as low an average as can be attained in any part of the Bengal Presidency. The mortality was, indeed, 10 per cent. against 5 per cent. of the previous year, but the excess had been caused by cholera at Lahore and scurvy at Dhurmsala. The labor system being entirely *intramural*, some Rupees 21,942, or £2,194, were

produced from prison manufactures, the articles including every variety—tents, rugs, carpets, scarfs, Cashmeer shawls, lithographic printing, country paper, and many others. As regards moral discipline, several prisoners were released during the year for good behaviour, and 5,665 were under instruction: a certain portion were also periodically subjected to solitary confinement. There had not been a single emeute during the year; and only five successful escapes out of so large a body of prisoners.

Guarding of the Jails during the crisis of 1857.

33. The memorable events of May 1857 rendered attention and energy doubly necessary, in order to preserve the system above described. Seeing that in Hindoostan one of the first things which the rioters always did, was to burst open the Jail, (that event being in their view second in importance only to the plundering of the Treasury,) the Punjab authorities turned anxious eyes towards their Jails. Some Jails were guarded by Hindoostanee sepoys of the Line: these were at once removed. But most Jails were guarded by means of the Punjabee Police Battalions. Unfortunately, these trusty and efficient men were in many places transferred to military cantonments, to do the duty of mutinous or disarmed sepoys. The Jails would then be guarded at first by Civil Policemen, who generally behaved remarkably well, and afterwards by the new levies, as these were organized. At the important Jail of Peshawur, a score of rustics from the valley, and wild men from the Hills, all newly caught and trained, stood for months as sentries over some 500 desperate prisoners of their own tribes, or else equally desperate traitors from Hindoostan. But still all over the country, even with these expedients, the work was done. In most Jails escapes were almost as rare as ever. For all the Jails, (three being excluded in which special events happened,) out of a body of about 12,000 prisoners, there were only 12 successful escapes. The three Jails alluded to above are Loodhiana, Sealkote, and Googaira. At Loodhiana the Jullunder mutineers, passing through the place, broke open the Jail on the 9th June, and released 297 prisoners, of whom 174 were re-captured within the year. At Sealkote the mutineers, on the 9th July, broke open the Jail (partly with the connivance of the Police Guard,) the only instance of such misbehaviour, and released 366 prisoners, of whom 153 were re-captured. At Googaira, on the 26th July, the prisoners, with the treacherous aid of *one* of the guards, very nearly broke Jail *en masse;* but the guards were firm, 17 were shot in the fray, 33 wounded, and 18 only escaped in the darkness of the night. The rising was confined to the Mahomedan prisoners, the Hindoos remained in their cells. The conspirators had intended to burn and plunder the station, and apparently reckoned on aid from without. At Thaneysur, a conspiracy on the part of a large predatory tribe to break open the Jail was discovered in time, and the Magistrate spent many anxious nights within the precincts of the prison.

Breaking open of Loodhiana and Sealkote Jails.

Attempted disturbances in Googaira and Thaneysur Jails.

34. But, despite all these anxieties, system was not forgotten. The cost of each prisoner has still been low, only Rupees 31, or £3-2-0; the value of prison manufactures sold to the public amounted to Rupees 27,857, or £2,785; among the articles manufactured for Government were 80,000 *Enfield cartridges made by convict mutineers;* and also thousands of sand-bags for the siege of Delhi, together with a quantity of commissariat gear, and tents for European troops. The mortality was less than 7 per cent. 1,126 prisoners were released before their terms, either for good behaviour, or on payment of a fine. It is to be regretted, however, that little progress was made with the carrying out of solitary confinement, and none with the

General state of Punjab Jails.

instruction of the prisoners. There is still much to be done before entire uniformity will be secured. There are still many Jails that do not sufficiently conform to rules, and some irregularity of management exists. For additional defence two extra watch-towers have been ordered for each Jail, and *works* have been erected to strengthen the gate-ways.

35. To the Inspector, Dr. Charles Hathaway, a large portion of these results is due. Having, during a time of peace, helped to establish a complete Jail system, (which is fully detailed in the Manual he has compiled,) he upheld it during a period of trouble. For months during the crisis he slept at the Central Jail at Lahore. That Jail had 2,000 of the worst prisoners, and was from its position exposed to attack if the four disarmed regiments should rise. But it was kept perfectly quiet.

SECTION II.

REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

36. The Land Revenue system existing in the Punjab was fully described in the last Report. We are now to see how that system worked during the past two years, 1856-57, 1857-58.

37. In that system a prominent feature was the frequent and repeated reduction of the assessed Land Tax. For reasons previously explained, the agriculturists cannot get good prices for their abundant produce wherewith to pay up their revenue; so there is nothing for it but to lower the demand. It often happens that no sooner has an assessment been elaborately calculated, than it has to be altered; no sooner have engagements been entered into with the people for terms of years, than they have to be broken. All this may be discouraging, and even detrimental to system. But it must be done, for the circumstances are peculiar, and the good of the people is paramount to every other consideration. And, viewed by the light of recent events, this policy has proved most fortunate. There are many officers now in the Punjab who can remember how, in 1851-52, when prices of agricultural produce first fell 50 per cent., large bodies of land-holders in some Districts tumultuously crowded round the revenue authorities, and violently declared that the markets were over-stocked with grain, and that money could not be got in return for produce. At that moment a temporary derangement of the Land Tax, from causes beyond the control of any Government, created a strong excitement in some localities. Now it is evident that, had such circumstances existed at the commencement of the crisis in 1857, our difficulties would have been grievously aggravated; and perhaps in some places insurrection might have occurred. But in 1852 the Government, though it could not

Frequent reduction of the Land Tax.

Policy of reducing the Tax.

relieve agricultural distress, could yet reduce the Land Tax; and that it did at once. That policy of reduction having been consistently followed for five years, the reward was reaped when the day of trial came. For then the agricultural classes were comfortable and quiet; none were pinched in circumstances, none were looking forward to change. In the last Report it was shown how, at different times, 23½ lakhs of Rupees, or £235,000, had been abated from the Land Tax; still further abatement was, however, made during the period under report, for the demand which, in 1856-57, stood at Rupees 1,48,46,122, or £1,484,612, fell in 1857-58 to Rupees 1,46,51,066, or £1,465,106. But, owing to fresh lands coming under assessment, (owing to lapses and resumptions,) the collections scarcely varied in the aggregate, as will be thus seen:—

Demand and Collections.

Land Tax collected, 1856-57, Rupees 1,45,18,915, or £1,451,891; 1857-58, Rupees 1,45,16,032, or £1,451,603. It is evident then, that, throughout the year of trouble, the Land Tax was realized as usual. It is probable that still further reductions will have to be made in some places before the assessment will have approached finality.

38. Indeed, the willingness and punctuality with which the land-holders paid up their revenue for the instalments which fell due just as the crisis set in, is not only shown by the public records and accounts, but is also testified to by all the European Officials who were present at the time. In some places, owing to the critical circumstances of the time, the revenue was collected even before the date on which the instalments fell due. This was effected without the least difficulty, and, indeed, with the consent of the people. Even in the Cis-Sutlej States, extensively disturbed in the manner described in the previous Chapter, the revenue was collected with at least ordinary regularity. In that territory, a delay in payment on part of one village was justly held to be a symptom of rebellion; and instant measures were taken accordingly. Even on the turbulent Peshawur Frontier the revenue was withheld by only two villages, and to them armed force was applied. These exceptional instances of recusancy, however, arose from instigation by our enemies beyond the border. In the southern part of the Jhelum Division there were a set of villages who spoke of withholding payment; but an indirect demonstration of force sufficed to bring them to their senses. In the Googaira District and the Hills around Murree, there was considerable disturbance during the autumn, but still the instalments, falling due two months afterwards, were collected to the last rupee. It will have been seen already that the difference between the demand and the collection amounts to only Rupees 5,57,749; but of this the greater portion is nominal only, or capable of remission under the standing rules, being occasioned by damage done to land from action of rivers, or casual disaster, and the like; or consisting of reductions of assessment made within the year, or incorrect entries in the rent-roll of the year. The real uncollected balance amounts to less than one per cent. on the total revenue; and thus 99 per cent. was collected during the crisis without any particular resort to coercive process. During 1857-58 there was no sale; there were only three in 1856-57; and in 1857-58 only seven farms and transfers, to fourteen in the former year. Imprisonment of defaulters was scarcely ever resorted to, and even common notices to pay had not to be served in greater numbers than usual.

Realization of Land Revenue during the crisis.

Demand realized all but a fraction.

39. The main cause of this fortunate result, no doubt, was, that the people are always ready to pay revenue to the power that is; and that, despite our reverses, they still considered us to be that power. As already explained, the Land Tax was light; there

was no particular grievance to complain of in our Revenue system; the tenures had been fairly adjusted; there was no class among the land-holders and cultivators, at least who had suffered by British rule; there were no dispossessed malcontents; no depressed village communities; no upstart usurpers over the heritage of others, through the operation of our laws; there had been no wholesale or extensive transfers of estates, or tracts, from one set to another; there had been some unfortunate transfers of individual properties, but such cases were exceptional. Thus it befel that no one, among the agriculturists at least, had reason to hope for benefit by a change of rulers; and so long as we were at all able to assert authority, most agriculturists were quite willing to pay tribute to Cæsar. It were vain from such facts to assume the existence of any active heartfelt loyalty. But, at all events, there existed no feeling against us; there was a kind of passive sentiment in our favor among the masses. The best Revenue Administration will not secure much more than this; but recent events have shown that, to secure even this much, is great gain. Moreover, at that juncture, there was an unusual degree of prosperity. The spring and autumn harvests of 1856 had not been abundant; there had been epidemic sickness among the people, and murrain among the cattle; in many places there had been even a scarcity of grain, and prices had generally risen, not indeed to the standard of former days, but much above the rates which had prevailed of late years. But in the spring of 1857 the harvest was excellent; sickness and murrain had abated; the markets, owing to previous depletion, were not over-stocked, and prices did not fall greatly; so that, generally, the agriculturist had plenty of grain, which he could sell at a tolerably good price. In some few places only was there a difficulty of exporting grain, owing to the disturbed state of the times, which resulted in a slight glut of the markets, and a corresponding fall of prices. Thus, on the whole, agricultural prosperity told in our favor during the crisis.

Reasons of contentment of agriculturists.

Average prices of grain.

40. In former Reports it was explained how the circumstance of so much money going out of the Punjab, contributed to depress the agriculturist. The Native Regular Army was Hindoostanee; to them was a large share of the Punjab revenues disbursed, of which a part only they spent on the spot, and a part was remitted to their homes. Thus it was that, year after year, lakhs and lakhs of rupees were drained from the Punjab, and enriched Oudh. But within the last year the Native Army being Punjabee, all such sums have been paid to them, and have been spent at home. Again, many thousands of Punjabee soldiers are serving abroad. These men not only remit their savings, but also have sent quantities of prize property and plunder, the spoils of Hindoostan, to their native villages. The effect of all this is already perceptible in an increase of agricultural capital, a freer circulation of money, and a fresh impetus to cultivation. There has, indeed, been a diminution of laboring hands to till the ground, such large numbers of husbandmen having enlisted in the army; but this is more than compensated for by the augmentation of those means which are the sinews of agriculture as of every thing else. Probably at no time since annexation have the agriculturists of the Punjab been in such easy circumstances as they are at the present time of writing.

Reason why money is more plentiful among the agriculturists.

41. The regular settlement and assessment of the Land Tax has been progressing during the last two years in the western and southern parts of the Punjab. The eastern and central portions have been already settled as explained in the Report. Within these two years then, in the south, the

Regular settlement of Land Tax.

settlement in the Googaira District has been nearly completed; and in Mooltan far advanced; and in the Jhung District completed altogether. In the Khangurh District, near the confluence of the Indus and Chenab, a summary settlement has been made, which will answer most of the purposes of a regular one. To the west the work has been far advanced in Jhelum; nearly completed in Shahpoor; and proceeded with in Rawul Pindee. There is only one District in the Punjab (Leia) now remaining to be brought under settlement; and some ten or eleven lakhs of revenue to be regularly assessed. This is exclusive of the Trans-Indus Territory and Huzara, which it is not proposed to have regularly settled at all. In the two years this department has assessed about thirteen lakhs of revenue, measured, field by field, some 4,284,000 acres, and disposed of a vast amount of business connected with tenures and rights in land. During the crisis the operations were somewhat curtailed from scarcity of funds; but still they were continued. And it is to be remembered that, at a time when disturbance reached up the very banks of the Sutlej, and when it was doubtful whether the British would exist as rulers long enough to see the issue of their measures, or reap the fruits of their administrative labors, there were officers employed in various parts of the Punjab carefully surveying estates, declaring titles to lands that were to descend to future generations, and making engagements with the people which were to last for many years! To act as if we had no idea of being expelled, no doubt rendered the people less likely to think of our expulsion.

Operations of the Settlement during the crisis.

42. The miscellaneous business of the Revenue Department decreased during 1857-58, doubtless owing to the crisis. Suits between landlords and tenants, which were 19,973 in 1856-57, fell to 16,764 in 1857-58. As explained in the Section of Civil Justice, the occupants of the lands, like other classes, were too intent on reading the signs of the times to think of contesting petty rights among each other. The views already expressed under the head of Civil Justice, against the alienation of landed property, have been carried out in the Revenue Department. That policy, after the warning of recent events, will be carried out more rigidly than ever; sales of land for arrears of revenue will be confined within the narrowest possible limits; and even private alienations of land will be jealously watched. By all means let land fetch its value in the market, and let people sell and buy it if it be their interest to do so. But experience shows that such transactions are not frequent when people are prosperous; whenever they are frequent, we may suspect that there is either some distress capable of remedy, or some pressure of the revenue, or some sinister influence at work. In the Khangurh District an unusual number of these transfers was noticed, and this was found to be the result of the Land Tax pressing unduly upon some tracts. In the Goojranwalla District some irregular transfers of proprietary rights were observed, and, as might be expected, the assessment is discovered to be too high. It is perhaps a significant fact that, during the year of trouble, 1857-58, the advances (tuccavee) from Government, for construction of new wells for irrigation, and such like works, were comparatively seldom applied for by the agriculturists. The advances asked for and given that year did not equal more than half the average amount. It would seem that, at such a time, people were less intent than usual upon improvements of this kind. But the advances of former years were recovered in much the usual proportions.

Revenue business.

Alienation of land to be restricted.

Advances of money for agricultural improvement.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

43. As explained in the last Report, there are no Customs levied in the Punjab. In the Excise on spirituous liquors, drugs and opium, there has been a falling off, which may be attributed solely to the mutinies and disturbances. The amount in 1856-57 stood at Rupees 5,99,393, or £59,939; and in 1857-58 at Rupees 5,04,498, or £50,450. The principal consumers of these articles are the camp-followers attached to military cantonments. As these persons were scattered by the mutinies, the consumption decreased. This fact shows that the use of these articles is not (as some have supposed) increasing among the mass of the population. The above remark does not, however, apply to opium. At one time the supply of this drug fell short, owing to the closing of communication with other parts of India, and it was feared that some distress might ensue; but a supply was eventually obtained from the Himalayan Hill Districts.

Decrease of Excise on Drugs and Spirits during the crisis.

PART III.—SALT.

44. In the last Report it was shown that the Salt Monopoly in the Punjab (whereby Government disposed of the produce of the salt mines at 2 Rupees or 4 Shillings per maund of 82-lbs.) does not operate injuriously to the consumer, inasmuch as consumption has doubled since British rule. The highest figure which this Salt Revenue has reached is 21 lakhs of Rupees, or £210,000 (in 1855-56). During 1856-57 there was a falling off in the revenue for that year, the total amounting only to Rupees 20,08,393, or £200,839. The decrease was owing to the unfavorable harvests of the year, and to the unusual sickness prevalent during the summer and autumn. Towards the end of the year the Salt Revenue righted itself; so that when, in the commencement of 1857-58, the crisis came on, the Salt Trade was in full swing. From May to October 1857, the months of trouble, the Salt receipts ranged to a good average, and greatly exceeded those of the preceding summer. On the whole year there has been an increase, as the total receipts amount to Rupees 20,75,000, or £207,500. It is to be remarked that (except in the Huzara District) smuggling has almost ceased: no advantage was taken by any one of the crisis, in order to smuggle.

Salt Revenue in 1856-57.

Increase in 1857-58.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

45. Under the head of Miscellaneous, the only item requiring notice is that of Stamps. During 1856-57 the Stamp Revenue flourished. The notice, that the term of limitation would be reduced from twelve to six years, in cases of debt, from May 1857, as explained in the Judicial Section, caused a great number of suits to be filed during the early part of 1857; and thus quantities of stamped paper were expended. This cause of increase ceased from the commencement

Falling off of Stamp Revenue during the crisis.

of 1857-58 ; and, at the same time, litigation began to diminish owing to political troubles. For many months the number of suits filed was much below the average of peaceful times. For 1857-58, therefore, the Stamp Revenue shows a marked decrease. Some Districts did not obtain their supply of Stamp Paper from Calcutta, owing to the closing of the roads ; but some was supplied from Bombay ; and plain paper, signed and sealed by the District Officer, has been used as a substitute for the regular Stamp Paper.

General Revenues of the Punjab.

46. The total revenue of the two years may be exhibited as below. There is a slight decrease on the past year ; but considering the special causes at work during that time of trouble, it is satisfactory that the revenue approaches so closely to the usual amount.

	Land Tax.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt.	Miscellaneous, including Stamps.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1856-57 ...	1,48,46,122	5,99,393	20,08,393	18,61,664	1,93,15,572
	£ 1,484,612	£ 59,939	£ 200,839	£ 186,167	£ 1,931,557
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58 ...	1,45,16,032	5,04,498	20,75,278	20,87,306	1,91,83,114
	£ 1,451,603	£ 50,450	£ 207,528	£ 208,730	£ 1,918,311
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Difference ...	3,30,090	94,895	66,885	2,25,642	1,32,458
	£ 33,009	£ 9,489	£ 6,688	£ 22,564	£ 13,246

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

47. The last Report mentioned the inauguration in the Punjab of the system of National Education prescribed for all India by the Home Authorities. The present Report will describe the first two years of progress with that system, that is, the years 1856-57 and 1857-58.

Supervising Establishments.

48. During 1856-57 the machinery of the department was organized ; a Director was appointed on a salary of Rupees 1,200 per mensem ; two Inspectors on Rupees 600 each for the Eastern and Western

Circles respectively; 11 Deputy Inspectors, each to receive a salary from Rupees 80 to 150 per mensem, and to supervise two or more Districts; and 17 Sub-Deputy Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 20 to 60. Each District being divided into 3 or 4 tehseels or sub-divisions for administrative purposes, a Government School at the head-quarters of each tehseel was established. Some 107 schools were thus founded. The principle of arranging with the land-holders to pay for education a sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the assessed Land Tax, was carried out every where in the Punjab, (save in Leia and Huzara), without any objection being raised by the people; some Rupees 1,38,000 were collected on this account; and 456 village schools were established from this resource.

Educational proceedings in 1856-57.

Each of these schools is placed in a central position, so as to be accessible to the children of three or four villages. Grants-in-aid, to the amount of Rupees 6,970, were accepted on behalf of Mission Schools in various parts of the Punjab. One Normal School was established; some four Government Schools, previously existing, were taken over by the new department, and the statistics of the indigenous education thoughout the Province were collected. Such was the commencement made during the first year.

Education not affected by the troubles of 1857.

49. The second year, 1857-58, had scarcely commenced, when the disturbances in Hindoostan broke out with fury, and excitement arose more or less throughout the Punjab. The Educational Officers then resolved not to attempt the establishment of fresh village schools until the crisis should pass over, but to concentrate all efforts for the maintenance of the Government schools set on foot during the past year. The hope which had been entertained of establishing many hundreds of additional schools was thus deferred for some months; but the attendance at the Government schools was kept up undiminished. During the first quarter, May, June, and July 1857, the first three months of trouble, there was actually a slight increase over the attendance of the preceding peaceful quarter. During the next quarter of August, September, and October, three months of awful crisis, when the fate of the Punjab really trembled in the balance, there was a diminution of only 97 pupils on an aggregate of 4,900, which, in fact, is no perceptible diminution at all. Even in the Cis-Sutlej States, which were disturbed extensively, the Government schools did not suffer. At Rawul Pindee only, near the Indus, were there any symptoms manifested of religious bigotry against the educational arrangements. In all other places, even on the fanatical frontier, there was no suspicion or prejudice raised on account of the schools. By November the crisis was over-past, and the establishing of additional village schools was immediately taken in hand. Nearly 700 new ones were founded by the end of December. During the two last quarters of the year perfect quiet has succeeded to excitement. Consequently, the system, laboriously sustained during a time of trouble, has since been expanded: the attendance at Government schools has increased month by month, the style of education has been improved, and the village schools extended.

Recent progress.

Educational expenditure.

50. The educational system thus started is, of course, still in robust infancy; and a brief notice of some of its leading features will suffice at present.

51. The expenditure for the two years may be thus set down :—

	1856-57.		1857-58.	
	Rs.	£.	Rs.	£.
Expended by Government	1,05,392 =	10,539	1,44,868 =	14,487
Expended from the 1 per cent. Fund collected from land-holders	23,472 =	2,347	82,263 =	8,226
Total	1,28,864 =	12,886	2,27,131 =	22,713

The actual collections for the 1 per cent. Fund were :—

In 1856-57 ... ... Rs. 1,38,044, or £13,804
„ 1857-58 ... ... „ 1,51,544, „ £15,154

So that there is a large unexpended balance at credit of the Fund. In round numbers, the educational income may be set down at three lakhs of Rupees, or £30,000 per annum, of which half is paid by Government, and half contributed by the people. The number of schools and scholars for the two years are :—

Number of schools and scholars.

	1856-57.		1857-58.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government "Tehseel" Schools	107	6,919	110	6,953
Special Institutions	15	2,254	16	1,714
One per cent. Village Schools	456	6,064	1,336	12,024
Indigenous Schools...	5,024	30,196	3,461	26,317
Total	5,602	45,433	4,923	46,008

In round numbers, then, we have something less than 50,000 boys under instruction, which number gives the proportion of one pupil to twenty-three of the school-going population. The number of pupils may appear small to a population of thirteen millions; but a considerable increase may be expected yearly, especially in the village schools.

52. In the Government schools the education consists only of the rudiments of history, geography, arithmetic, and grammar; but even this much is imparted with difficulty, and is a vast stride in advance of the wretched education which previously existed. The *class* system, which is the distinguishing mark between European and Native method of teaching, is enforced. The

Characteristics of Government education.

Oordoo language, with the Persian character, is used in the Government schools. The pupils are more than one-half Hindoo, the remainder are mainly Mahomedans. Sikh pupils are not numerous. The pupils belong chiefly to the *non*-agricultural classes. There are eleven female schools, all Mahomedans. There is of course a great dearth of qualified teachers, but a Normal School has been established at Lahore with forty pupils, and another has been commenced at Rawul Pindee. Those teachers previously in office, who may be found deficient, are required to qualify at these institutions. The higher kinds of Government schools have yet to be founded, and the Lahore College is postponed till the general system shall be more advanced. A depôt for school-books has been set up, and during 1857-58 some 14,139 little books were sold to the people for about Rupees 3,000, or £300.

Services of the Director and his Officers.

53. For the general result, the Director, Mr. W. D. Arnold, deserves every credit. He does not aim at imposing, though premature results, but he rather strives to keep up a moderate though sound progress, and to secure that genuine quality in our education, which is so difficult of attainment. Among his subordinates, Lieutenant E. H. Paske, late Inspector of 1st Circle, deserves special mention. And in conclusion it may be said, that the fact, that popular education did not fall off during a season of danger, trouble, and excitement, goes far to prove that, through it all, the people preserved an even mind, and that British rule still kept a hold upon its subjects.

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

General scope of Public Works during the past two years.

54. In former Reports, the Public Works Department has had a conspicuous place, and the energy of the administration was, for several years, largely devoted to pressing the works forward. That they, accordingly, were considerably advanced to the great benefit of the Province, is well known. But, during the past two years, the funds available for these purposes have been more limited than previously, and during the recent troublous period, all works, not of military or political urgency, were suspended for a season. On the present occasion, therefore, there is less progress to be reported than heretofore; and it will be found that the expenditure has been mainly applied for military works and for the Baree Doab Canal, while roads have been necessarily postponed till a more favorable time shall arrive. During this period of comparative rest from out-door operations, however, great progress has been made with estimates and accounts, which, owing to the pressure of other work, had considerably fallen into arrears. Since the commencement of 1857-58, the new system of accounts prescribed by the Supreme Government has been carried out in its integrity.

PART I.—ROADS.

Grand Trunk Road in the Cis-Sutlej States.

55. The state of the Grand Trunk Road, from the Delhi Frontier up to Peshawur, was described in the last Report. That section which runs through the Cis-Sutlej States is now nearly complete, except the bridging of the several difficult streams near Umballa. There is no chance, so far as can be seen at present, of these being spanned by permanent bridges, for which an immense sum will be needed. If they are bridged at all, it must be by temporary wooden structures. Besides these unbridged streams, there are not 5 miles of unmade road in the section. During the past two years some thirty-three bridges of sizes, temporary or permanent, have been added. Some few miles of new road have been completed, both as regards earth-work and metal; and new metal has been laid down on the parts previously metalled. It was along this road that the troops, stores, and siege trains proceeded to the siege of Delhi. It may be truly affirmed that, at that rainy season of the year, if there had not been this good road, if the line had been in the same condition as it was five years ago, the vast amount of material and munitions of war could not have reached the scene of action; and that, without this road, it might hardly have been possible to take Delhi, at least during the autumn of 1857. From this case we may learn the paramount necessity of improving our means of military communication.

Progress and state of the road.

Its military importance during the crisis.

Roads from the Sutlej to Lahore.

56. The section of the road between the Sutlej and Beas has not been proceeded with, and continues in a very unsatisfactory state. The section from the Beas on to Lahore had been efficiently made previously, the metalling has been renewed recently. From Ferozepoor to Loodhiana the road had been made throughout, its metalling is now being renovated. From Ferozepoor to Lahore the road is still unmade.

Great road from Lahore to Peshawur.

57. With the road from Lahore on to Peshawur, no progress worth mentioning has been made during the two years. Elaborate estimates have been submitted for the many interesting works sketched in former Reports. The amount required, however, 56½ lakhs of Rupees, would make, with the sums previously expended, the great aggregate of 121 lakhs, or one million and a quarter sterling. But as expenditure of this kind is quite beyond our present means, a moderate estimate of 11 lakhs, or £110,000, has been prepared, with a view to opening the road throughout, of rendering the work already executed available for traffic, and of bridging, with temporary wooden structures, all the remaining unbridged streams, with the exception of the great rivers, and two other difficult hill-streams.

Present state of the line.

Road from Lahore to Mooltan.

58. The road from Lahore to Mooltan has been, from time to time, patched up with repairs, but the military transit on it, during the crisis, was enormous. There is little hope of effective communication being established between these important places until the Railway shall be constructed.

District Roads.

59. Nothing worthy of notice has been done with District Roads during the two years, except in Huzara, where some 22 miles of new road have been thoroughly completed, opened out for traffic, and bridged throughout. During 1856-57, in many of the Districts, the Civil Officers opened out many miles of fair-weather road, and constructed many minor bridges ; but during 1857-58, owing to financial pressure, these operations were partially suspended.

Expenditure on the Punjab Roads..

60. During the past two years about 11½ lakhs of Rupees, or £115,000, have been expended on roads, which, with the previous expenditure shown in the last Report, will make an aggregate of 123¾ lakhs, or £1,237,500. But despite all that has been done and spent, the work remaining to be effected, before the Punjab Roads are in a proper state, is enormous. *Thousands* of expensive bridges, and many hundred miles of metalled roadway, have yet to be constructed. At present most of our roads are in a crude, half-finished state.

PART II.—RAILWAYS.

Projected Railroad from Umritsur *vid* Lahore to Mooltan.

61. In the last Report, the important reasons for immediately constructing the Railway from Umritsur to Mooltan were urged at length. During 1856 a detailed scheme for this object was submitted to the Supreme Government; since then the Sindh Railway Company have been authorized by the Court of Directors to survey the line, and have obtained the requisite guarantee. It is earnestly hoped that they will commence the line during the ensuing cold season. Recent events have shown this line to be of the highest military and political importance in respect to maintaining British rule in the Punjab. Its southern terminus, Mooltan, is the most important point on our line of communication with the sea, and would be our last place of resort in the event of disaster.

PART III.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

The Great Baree Doab Canal.

62. Under this heading the principal work is the Baree Doab Canal, the object and scope of which have been described in former Reports. During the past two years, efforts have been concentrated upon the completion of the main line down to the point where the Lahore branch breaks off. During 1856-57 work was vigorously prosecuted, but then suffered suspension during the months of the crisis. But during the last quarter of 1857-58, the work was resumed at its former scale. In consideration of the importance of the object in view, the Governor-General relaxed the financial restriction in favor of this canal, and permitted the previous rate of expenditure (Rupees 1,20,000 per mensem) to continue. By these means it is hoped that, by the commencement of the next year, (1859,) the canal may be opened as far as the tail of the Lahore branch, a distance of about 133 miles. Over this portion of the canal the excavation had been previously effected. During the two last years much progress has been made with the

masonry works, bridges, escapes, falls, and rapids, which in this section are numerous. The arduous works near the Canal Head, described in previous Reports, have been now advanced near to completion. If the canal shall be opened as far as Lahore by 1859, an important economical and political result will have been attained, and the heart of the Manjha country, the home of the Sikh nation, will have been traversed by a canal, the blessings of which will attach the people to the British Government. Complete estimates for the entire canal, down to Tolumba, near Mooltan, were submitted to the Supreme Government towards the end of 1856. The total cost, including the sums already expended, was calculated at 135 lakhs of Rupees, or £1,350,000. If, however, the Government are not able at present to construct the whole canal, it may suffice to finish the main line down to a point opposite Lahore, and also the branch to the capital itself; leaving the eastern branches and the lower section of the main line uncommenced. The cost of the work, limited as above, would amount to about Rupees 1,00,00,000, or one million sterling. It only remains to add that, during the two past years, Rupees 26,41,500 have been expended on this canal, which, with the amount of previous expenditure, will make up a total of Rupees 77,35,000, or £773,500. The canal works are of a superior description, and are, indeed, the admiration of all who see them.

Progress and prospects of the work.

Expenditure on the Baree Doab Canal.

63. As regards minor canals, the Huslee Canal has beeen maintained in the condition described in former Reports. Various masonry works and excavations have been executed upon the Mooltan and Trans-Indus Inundation Canals, at a cost of Rupees 20,000, or £2,000, in the two years. But still the management of those canals is not all that might be desired. All the Native Canals in the Khangurh District, near the confluence of the Indus and the Chenab, have been recently cleared out.

Huslee Canal.

Inundation canals in the Mooltan and Trans-Indus Districts.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The principal item under this heading is that of barracks for European troops. The spacious and commodious nature of these barracks, and the separate barracks for married families, have been described in the last Report. It was then also shown that these had been either completed or well advanced at all the chief stations. During 1856-57 the buildings at Peshawur, Nowshera, and Rawul Pindee, were well nigh completed. At Kussowlee, in the Hills near Umballa, some barracks of a novel and interesting design were advanced. During 1857-58 the military works executed had chiefly reference to the existing crisis. Temporary barracks for European troops were erected at Campbellpoor, near Attock on the Indus, at Attock itself, at Umritsur, and at Mooltan. The Infantry barracks at Umballa were added to. The fortified arsenal at Ferozepoor was proceeded with, and works were added to the Forts of Attock, Umritsur, and Philore. The expenditure on Military Works in 1856-57 amounted to Rupees 20,75,000, and in 1857-58 to Rupees 11,40,000, in all Rupees 32,15,000 for the two years, or £321,500.

European Barracks at various stations.

Expenditure on Military Works.

65. Among the Miscellaneous Works executed in the two years may be noticed new offices for the Central Administration at Lahore; one new Jail; five District Offices; seven caravanserais for accommodation of travellers; twenty-six police posts; and various

defences added to police posts and such like buildings, which had however been already constructed on a defensible plan. Additions have been made to the works previously constructed at the Salt mines for the health of the miners and the convenience of merchants. Church building is alluded to in the Ecclesiastical Section of this Report.

General Expenditure on Public Works.

66. The expenditure for the two years may be thus exhibited :—

	1856-57.	1857-58.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
Roads	6,01,408	5,51,619	1,12,24,600	1,23,77,627
Canals	17,18,413	12,70,000	71,53,000	1,01,41,413
Miscellaneous	1,74,329	71,471	26,55,000	29,00,800
Military	20,75,261	11,40,976	1,14,21,000	1,46,37,237
Total, Rupees ...	45,69,411	30,34,066	3,24,53,600	4,00,57,077
£ ...	456,941	303,406	3,245,360	4,005,707

It will be thus seen that four million sterling have been expended on Public Works in these Territories from the commencement.

67. The following officers are commended for their exertions during the two years under report :—

Chief Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fraser, C. B. | Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Ommanney.

Superintending Engineers.

Major J. Laughton. | Major H. Righy.

Superintendent, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

* Major A. Taylor. | Major A. Robertson, *Officiating*.

Superintendent, Hill Roads.

Captain D. Briggs.

Executive Officers.

† Captain Fagan (late)
Captain S. F. H. Davies.
Lieutenant C. Pollard.
Lieutenant W. Henderson.
Lieutenant A. W. Garnett.
Lieutenant F. S. Taylor.
Lieutenant W. S. Oliphant.
Mr. W. Purdon.
Mr. G. Robertson.

* Greatly distinguished during siege of Delhi, and at taking of Lucknow City. † Killed at Delhi.

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTOR.	SUPERINTENDENT, BAREE DOAB CANAL.
Captain J. H. Dyas.	Lieutenant J. Crofton.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

* Lieutenant D. C. Home.	Mr. J. D. Smithe.
Lieutenant H. W. Gulliver.	Mr. A. G. Crommelin.

SECTION V.

POST OFFICE.

68. The Postal system existing in the Punjab was described in the last Report, and continues the same as before. During the crisis of 1857, the only instance of posts being cut off, occurred on the outbreak of disturbances during September, in the Googaira District, between Lahore and Mooltan. On that occasion an important set of despatches for the Mail to Europe was lost. Immediately, however, a temporary line was organized along the left bank of the Sutlej, from Ferozepoor, through Bhawulpoor Territory, to Mooltan, and another line along the right bank of the Ravee was commenced. But in about twenty days the usual communication was restored. In the Cis-Sutlej States the Post was kept up throughout, despite the troubles which arose there; and from the day that the British Camp was established before Delhi, its postal communication with the Punjab remained uninterrupted.

Special Postal line during disturbances in Googaira.

Posts through the Cis-Sutlej States to Delhi.

69. The private letters despatched by the District or Magisterial Posts, running from the Central Office of each District to the Police Offices in the interior, were as follows, during the two years: the decrease in 1857-58 is attributable to the disturbed state of the times:—

Magisterial Posts.

	Total number of covers delivered.	Total number of covers returned undelivered.	Grand total number of letters sent to District Post Offices.
1856-57....	314,334	29,307	343,641
1857-58....	252,332	14,090	266,422
Decrease	62,002	15,217	77,219

* Distinguished at Delhi, afterwards killed near Meerut.

SECTION VI.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic correspondence during the crisis.

70. The construction of the Electric Telegraph line along the Grand Trunk Road, from the Delhi Frontier to Peshawur, was described in the last Report. In the present Report, it is indeed hard to describe *how useful* the Telegraph has proved to the Punjab Administration during the crisis of 1857. It may be truly said that, for months, the military and political correspondence of the Punjab Government was carried on by Telegraphs. The orders on matters vitally affecting the public safety were communicated by these means. Through the same medium measures were concerted with the Commander of the Forces before Delhi. Frequently a hundred messages would be received and issued in the Chief Commissioner's Office during a single day. It were superfluous to mention the immense advantages which the Telegraph gave us over our enemies. Suffice it to note the instance at Lahore, when the authorities, warned by the Telegraph of the Delhi disaster, disarmed the sepoys before they could obtain information by post. If there had not been a Telegraph, an outbreak at Lahore might possibly not have been averted at that moment. Except in the Cis-Sutlej States, and once at Philore, on the Sutlej, there has been no instance of the Telegraph wires being cut, even during the crisis.

New line from Lahore to Mooltan and Kurrachee.

71. The new line from Lahore to Mooltan, and thence to Kurrachee, is being rapidly prepared, and will, in a very few months, be available. Recent events have much increased the importance of this line.

Cost of Punjab Telegraph.

72. The cost of working of the Electric Telegraph Lines in the Punjab has been :

1856-57.....Rupees 43,653 £ 4,365	1857-58.....Rupees 48,070 £ 4,807

SECTION VII.

MARINE.

73. The only topic to be touched upon under this head is the navigation of the Indus and its tributaries.

River Traffic in 1856-57.

74. The native boats on the Five Rivers, and the nature of their traffic, were described in the last Report. It was then shown how, up to the end of the year 1855-56, this trade was increasing fast. The great increase, indeed, which had occurred during the last few months of that period, warranted sanguine expectations. Accordingly, during the following year, (1856-57,) despite the deficient harvests and the prevalent sickness of that time, which are well known to have affected commercial and agricultural prosperity, the trade increased in a remarkable manner. Then, strange to say, during the next and memorable year of 1857-58, there was a still further increase (though slight) upon every quarter During the first two quarters of that year, when Hindoostan was convulsed, and the Punjab in danger, the traffic on the Indus was *greater than it had been during the corresponding period of any previous year.* The trade of the third quarter, when the crisis was just over, was the best that has ever been known on this river. This result is attributable to the abundant harvests which blessed a year otherwise so troubled,—to the diversion of trade from the routes of Central India to the route of the Indus,—and, above all, to the maintenance of tranquillity in the Punjab and Sindh. The statistics of the trade for the three last years may be thus given :—

In 1857-58.

Comparative results for three years.

	Boats.	Maunds. Tons.
1855-56 (last Report)	2,771	853,444 = 30,480
1856-57 (present Report)	3,340	1,071,907 = 38,282
1857-58 (ditto)	3,548	1,179,495 = 42,125

75. In September 1856 a full report was submitted to the Supreme Government on the navigation and trade of the Punjab, with proposals for the furnishing of steamers of small draught and great power to navigate the rivers up to the northern marts of the Punjab. The great events of 1857 have rendered this measure even more necessary than ever. It has now been learnt, with deep satisfaction, that a private company will, by 1st January next, (1859,) be running steamers from Kurrachee to Mooltan, and even further north.

Indus Flotilla Steamers.

76. It was explained in the last Report, that the steamers of the Indus Flotilla, which ply from Kurrachee to Mooltan, are not well adapted to existing circumstances. But, during 1857, they were indeed *essential to the existence of British rule in the Punjab.* When our intercourse with the rest of India was cut off, they were our sole means of communication with the sea-board. They brought up our reinforcements of troops, our military stores, and our treasure. They conveyed the greater part of three regiments of European infantry and one of cavalry; some fifty lakhs of treasure (half a million sterling), and a vast quantity of baggage and ammunition.

SECTION VIII.

FINANCE.

77. The Financial results for the past two years may be thus exhibited; and for comparison, the figures of the year 1855-56 (shown in the preceding Report) are also given. The statement refers to the whole Territories, Punjab Proper, with Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

Finances of the past two years.

		1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Income...	Rs.	2,01,26,935	2,03,77,789	2,05,30,710
	£	2,012,693	2,037,779	2,053,071
Expenditure...	Rs.	1,63,29,739	1,65,00,072	1,76,66,757
	£	1,632,974	1,650,007	1,766,676
Surplus...	Rs.	37,97,196	38,77,717	28,63,953*
	£	379,719	387,772	286,395

It will be remembered that the expenditure includes charges for all civil and political establishments, works of public improvements, the defences of the frontier (Peshawur Cantonment excepted), and provincial battalions; but *not* charges for regular army or construction of cantonments.

78. During 1856-57, the Finances remained much in the same position as in preceding years, the only difference being a diminution of expenditure in Public Works. The out-turn showed a good surplus of 38¾ lakhs, or £387,772. During 1857-58, the crisis of affairs considerably affected the Finances of course. There was an increase of 8 per cent. on Judicial charges for Extra Police: on the other hand, there was a more than corresponding reduction in Public Works. In Military charges, the difference was great. Some 77 lakhs are charged this year, instead of 50 lakhs of the preceding years. In addition to the Punjab Irregular Force and Military Police shown in former Reports, numerous levies, horse and foot, were raised to preserve the peace; and many new battalions were embodied to supply the place of the mutinied sepoys, and to enable the Punjab Government to reinforce the army before Delhi. The pay of the Punjabee troops, serving beyond the limits of the Punjab and in the Delhi Territory, have not been included; but still there remain extraordinary charges, which go far to absorb the usual surplus. It is to be observed that, during the year of trouble, the income did not materially fall off. Whatever slight deficiency there was, has been explained in the Chapter on Revenue.

Cost of new Punjab troops in 1857.

Expenditure on Public Works.

79. In the last Report it was shown that the expenditure on Public Works amounted to 12 per cent. on revenue of the whole Territory, and 15 per cent. on that of Punjab Proper alone. That per-centage was calculated upon an average of seven years since annexation. During 1856-57 it stood at 16 per cent. to the whole Territory, and 21 per cent. for Punjab Proper; for 1857-58 the per-centage was 11 and 16 respectively.

80. The above figures do not include the Punjab Loan, and other special operations of Finance during 1857-58, which will be noticed presently.

Surplus of Income over Expenditure.

81. Considerable additions having been lately made to the Punjab jurisdiction, this is the last occasion on which the Finance of these Territories, as they have been heretofore constituted, will be noticed separately. It may, therefore, be well to bring to remembrance that these Territories have been shown during successive years to have yielded a not inconsiderable surplus. The only reason why that surplus has not been much greater is the liberal expenditure which Government have devoted to Public Works.

Financial position of the Punjab during the crisis.

82. It will now be proper to advert briefly to the special measures of Finance adopted during 1857-58. The troubles commencing in May, it became evident by July, that, ere long, there would be a serious want of funds. On the one hand the expenditure was becoming heavier than ever. A large body of disarmed sepoys would be receiving pay. The new levies and provincial battalions would be expensive. The army before Delhi (chiefly consisting of troops from the Punjab) would have to be maintained from the Punjab Treasuries, as little or no revenue could be collected from the Delhi Territory. The sums despatched from the Punjab for the besieging army were very large, amounting to 20 lakhs of Rupees, or £200,000. On the other hand but little would be received beyond the ordinary revenue. Owing to closing of communication with the Lower Provinces, and cessation of commercial intercourse, the bill transactions, which usually brought a crore of Rupees net balance of cash into the Punjab Treasuries during the year, would now yield next to nothing. The prospect of obtaining any cash remittance from Bombay was doubtful and remote. In this strait, then, it was resolved to keep all civil establishments, all disarmed troops, and all European officers, in arrears of pay* for three months, till matters should improve; and to raise a loan at 6 per cent. interest, to be re-payable after one year.

Punjab 6 per cent. loan.

An appeal was made to the native chiefs and capitalists to subscribe to the loan. The Maha Rajah Goolab Singh, the Maha Rajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, and many other chiefs, subscribed liberally; but the mercantile class, with some exceptions, were tardy and niggardly in subscribing; and thereby evinced an illiberal spirit, and a distrust of the stability of the Government. Between July 1857 and January 1858, however, about 41 lakhs were thus raised, the principal and interest of which are now being paid off to those subscribers who desire re-payment. The chiefs are, however, for the most part willing that their money should continue invested in Government Securities. During the autumn of 1857, welcome remittances of 50 lakhs in cash were received from Bombay by steamers on the Indus. After the fall of Delhi, in October, the revised

Remittances of half a million pound from Bombay.

* At Peshawur the disarmed troops have, since October last, been placed upon mere subsistence allowance.

Administration was superintended from Lahore, and the collection of revenue in that Territory commenced, and has since continued. By the spring of 1858, communications with the Lower Provinces being opened, Bills again began to be drawn, and thus some lakhs of Rupees flowed into the Treasuries. By the close of the year all arrears of pay (except those of the disarmed troops) were discharged.

Resumé of financial operations during 1857-58.

83. In round numbers, the financial operations of that remarkable year may be thus exhibited :—

The Income consisted of—

	Lakhs.
Cash Balance in hand in May 1857	70
Revenues of Punjab Territories	200
Raised by Loan	41
Collected from the Delhi Territory	55
Received from Supply Bills	20
Remittances from Bombay	50
Total, about lakhs	436

Or nearly 4⅓ million £ sterling.

The Expenditure consisted of—

	Lakhs.
Punjab Civil and Political Charges	122
Military Expenditure	170
Despatched to Delhi during the Siege	20
Delhi Administration	12
Cash Balance at close of year	112
Total, about lakhs	436

Or 4⅓ million £ sterling.

Some of the figures are, of course, merely approximate, but they suffice on the whole to give a general idea of our financial operations. It will be observed that the cash balance at the close of the year is considerably larger than at the commencement; but a portion of that consists of sums deposited by the Prize Agency, and, therefore, will have to be disbursed to the troops that took Delhi.

Probable Finances of the Delhi Territory.

84. The transfer of the Delhi, Hissar, and Sirsa Territories to the Punjab will add from 75 to 80 lakhs to our total revenue, and make the aggregate up to nearly three crores or three million pounds sterling per annum. The military charges of Delhi itself being very much less than the revenue, this Territory will aid in defraying the cost of the large regular force, European and other, maintained in the Punjab. But one important source of income is at present uncertain, namely, the supply bills. Large sums are paid by parties into the Punjab Treasuries for bills payable in Calcutta and in the Lower Provinces. In the same way bills are drawn on the Punjab from below. But in ordinary years, sums paid here for bills exceed those disbursed in discharge of bills from below by nearly a crore of Rupees, which sum may be, therefore, considered among our available assets; since 1857, however, these bill

transactions have not adequately revived, though it is hoped that they will revive as soon as commerce with Bengal shall have been restored. If they shall again reach their former figure, a crore per annum, then the receipts of the entire Territory between the Jumna and the Indus, about 3¾ crores, or 3¾ million pound, should be more than equal to the expenditure, which, all military and civil charges included, will not exceed 3¼ crores.* If, however, the receipts from supply bills should diminish materially, then some aid in cash from below would be needed.

Financial prospects of the whole Territory, including Punjab and Delhi.

85. During the period under review, the Punjab Office of Account has been transferred from Agra to its proper place at Lahore. The unadjusted sums in the accounts of the Treasuries, at the close of 1857-58, amounted to only 33 lakhs, a result which appears satisfactory when the troubles of the year and the severe press of business resulting therefrom are considered. The Punjab Civil Auditor's Office has also been transferred from Agra to Lahore.

Offices of Account and Audit.

SECTION IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

---

86. In the last Report it was shown that seventeen churches had either been constructed, or were under construction, at a cost of 3½ lakhs of Rupees, or £35,000, with accommodation for about 8,000 persons. Of these churches, during the past two years, progress has been made with the Umballa church, which is complete, with the exception of the tower. It is a fine structure of the decorated Gothic style, and does great credit to the architectural taste of the Executive Engineer, Captain G. F. Atkinson. During the crisis, the enclosure of the church was fortified, and the building itself was prepared as a rendezvous for European residents in the event of attack; no attack, however, was made, and the beautiful church has not been in any way defaced. The churches at the hill sanataria of Dhurmsala and Murree, and at the Jhelum station, have been completed. The Peshawur church has been proceeded with, and the Meean Meer church, a large structure in the early English style, has been finished. The monumental church at Ferozepoor was nearly destroyed during the mutiny of the troops at that station; it is now being partially restored for temporary use; but, probably, it will be necessary to build a

Church building during the past two years.

Destruction of the Ferozepoor church.

* *Viz.*, 132 lakhs Civil, including Public Works.
192 lakhs Military, including European troops and commissariat, and all native troops, Punjabee and others.

324 lakhs, or 3¼ crores for the Punjab, Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, and the Delhi Territory.

new church altogether. The fine church at Sealkote escaped serious injury when the troops broke out there. Cemeteries have been improved at many stations. Roman Catholic chapels have been extensively repaired. The returns of burials and baptisms are kept up in the prescribed manner.

Staff of chaplains.

87. The staff of chaplains remains as before, seventeen for the whole Territory; but this staff is hardly sufficient, now that additional stations for European troops are created. Umritsur and Mooltan are without Government chaplains, the services there being performed by missionaries. A chaplain will also be needed for Attock and Campbellpoor.

88. During the early portion of 1857, the Lord Bishop of Madras visited these Territories, and consecrated the churches and cemeteries.

SECTION X.

POLITICAL.

Influence of Native Chiefs.

89. On the north and the west the Punjab is bounded by Independent Sovereign States, with whom we have intimate political relations. On the east, our Territories are intermingled with those of numerous Chiefs and Princes who exercise internal jurisdiction, but who are more or less under our control. At a time of public danger, the influence for good or for evil, which these Native Princes, Sovereign and Feudatory, might exercise over our millions of subjects, was unbounded, and the aid which they might render to the British Government, in its difficulties, was of high importance. To the lasting honor of these Native Princes be it said, that throughout the crisis they were so many towers of strength to the Punjab Administration; that they set the right example to our own people; that they interposed a barrier against anarchy. While the balance of events was trembling, many and many a waverer looked to these Princes, and seeing *them* loyal, threw his weight into our scale. The present Section will touch briefly on our relations with each of these Princes during the past two years.

Relations with Cabul.

90. The former Report described the Treaty of friendship entered into by the British Government with Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul on the 30th March 1855. It was not long before the British Government had occasion to prove the sincerity of the friendship it had pledged. In 1856 the Shah of Persia, taking advantage of the rivalry between Barukzye and Suddozye Princes for the Sovereignty of Herat, (the reigning Barukzye Prince being of the Dost's family and the hostile Suddozye being of the same family as the late Shah Soojah,) sent an army against that city. At that juncture there arose an Affghan, named Esau Khan, who gallantly and resolutely defended the city against the Persian army. He sent ambassadors to

the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, who was then in the Murree Hills; but it seemed doubtful whether Esau could hold out; and the Persians threatened Candahar, to which there was a direct road from Herat, and which was now occupied by the Dost himself as an integral portion of his dominions. The Dost besought the Government of India for assistance in money and arms. Accordingly 5 lakhs of treasure (£50,000), and 4,000 muskets, were sent to His Highness with all despatch. But Herat fell to the Persians in October 1856. The Government, however, signified its willingness to render further aid, and the Dost came down in person to Peshawur to meet the Chief Commissioner in January 1857. On the 16th of that month it was arranged that the British should pay the Dost a monthly subsidy of 1 lakh of Rupees (£10,000), to enable him to guard his frontier against the Persians, so long as such aid might appear to the British Government to be necessary; and that a mission, composed of three British Officers, should reside at Candahar, while the subsidy lasted, to observe the course of affairs. From that time the subsidy has been regularly paid, and the mission, consisting of Major Lumsden (Commandant of the Guide Corps), his brother, Lieutenant P. Lumsden (of the Quarter-Master General's Department), and Dr. Bellew, have been treated with honor and distinction by the Heir Apparent, Gholam Hyder Khan, and the authorities at Candahar. In the mean time the British expedition to the Persian Gulf having reduced the Shah to terms, Herat was evacuated in July 1857; and a Barukzye Prince, of the Dost's family, now reigns there. The evacuation of Herat by Persia, at a moment when intestine war was raging in Upper India, was most fortunate for our interests. That we had so befriended the Dost proved most providential when the storm burst upon India. Throughout the crisis he resisted the evil counsels of Chiefs who advised an attack upon Peshawur; and he restrained the fanatical classes, who were electrified by the news of the Indian mutiny, and who talked of 20,000 Affghans pouring through the mountain passes on to the Punjab Frontier. He sent letters, expressing, with striking oriental phrase, his sympathy with our disasters, and his fidelity to our cause. Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan, the Ameer's favorite, though not eldest son and the declared Heir Apparent, who negotiated at Peshawur the Treaty in 1855, recently died at Cabul, in the prime of life, on the 2nd July.

Capture of Herat by the Persians.

British mission to Candahar.

Conduct of Ameer Dost Mahomed.

91. It will now be proper to glance at the state of the frontier when, on the 11th May 1857, the sad news from Meerut and Delhi was flashed by telegraph on the same day up to Peshawur.

92. In Huzara the spirit of the petty Hill Chiefs and of our powerful feudatory, Jehandad of Umb, was excellent. On the Peshawur border the Punjtar Chief was calling in the Hindoostanee fanatics of Sitana, who were sure to prove troublesome to us. The Afreedees of the Khyber were in disgrace for having recently murdered a British Officer, Lieutenant Hand, of the 51st N. I., who had imprudently ventured too near the hills. The Mohmunds, our old enemies, were under blockade. Swat, often the cause of much anxiety, was quiet. In Kohat the Afreedees of the Pass were behaving well. On the Western border a powerful expedition, under Brigadier Chamberlain, accompanied by Colonel Edwardes, had chastised evil-doers in Meeranzye, and had entered the Affghan District of the Toorees to

State of the Punjab Frontier in 1857.

exact retribution ; the Ameer of Cabul having consented that we should ourselves redress the wrongs which our subjects had suffered from his. The same expedition had punished the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees. In the Bunnoo District most of the tribes were obedient to the yoke which the lamented Nicholson had imposed upon them. One tribe, however, (the Muhsood Wuzeerees,) had, during 1856, perpetrated an extraordinary number of raids ; but just about this time, the beginning of 1857, they had almost ceased from offending. This was most fortunate. In the Derajat, the Bozdars had, during 1856, perpetrated many serious raids, and, consequently, a strong expedition, under Brigadier Chamberlain, had entered their hills, and inflicted signal chastisement on the tribe. This occurred in March 1857, and thus a deterring example was made on this tribe just in the very nick of time. To the effects of this expedition may be chiefly attributed the forbearance of the tribes during the critical period which ensued.

Expeditions against offending tribes.

93. It will now be seen that, through the crisis of 1857, there may be recognized, in the state of the frontier, the favoring hand of Providence. In Huzara the Chiefs invariably behaved well. On the Peshawur border civil war broke out in Swat (the point whence danger was most to be apprehended *on the same day* on which the Delhi outbreak occurred ! Some of our worst enemies were thus providentially paralyzed. The fugitive mutineers of the 55th N. I. were expelled from Swat, to perish miserably in their wanderings among the mountains. One tribe of Afreedees, then under blockade for previous offences, came into Peshawur, and enlisted in our service. The murderers of Lieutenant Hand (already mentioned) paid the fine demanded for his blood. A fanatic Syud, who came to preach war against the infidels, was driven away by the men of the Khyber Pass. The fanatic then went to our old enemies, the Mohmunds, but they were pacified by Colonel Edwardes. The Punjtar Chief (already mentioned) tried to disturb the Eusufzye Frontier, as might have been expected ; but that attempt was put down by force. In the Kohat District, the famous Kohat Pass, so often closed before, remained open uninterruptedly throughout the crisis ! The Meeranzye people, awed by the late expedition, paid their revenue better than they had ever done before. The Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees, smarting from recent chastisement, now for the first time behaved well. In the Bunnoo District, the Muhsood Wuzeerees, who had recently begun to conduct themselves respectably, now continued to do so. The people of the neighboring Independent Valley of Dour were torn by factions, but, fortunately, the strife was composed during this very season. In the Lower Derajat the peace was only once seriously disturbed. On that occasion, the Murrees (subjects of Khelat) committed a desperate raid. The assailants were about 500 strong, and all of them mounted : they carried off about Rupees 10,000 (£1,000) worth of cattle, killed thirty-eight men, and wounded four. With this exception, however, the raids were, during the critical period, remarkably few all along the Derajat Frontier—fewer indeed than during the corresponding period of previous years.

State of the frontier during the crisis.

Behaviour of independent tribes.

Daring raid by the Murrees.

94. Subsequently, it was thought proper that the heavy scores of 1857 with the Punjtar Chief should be cleared off ; so, in April 1858, a powerful expedition of 779 Europeans and 4,908 Natives, under Sir Sydney Cotton, accompanied by Colonel Edwardes, proceeded to Punjtar, burnt its several villages,

Expedition against Punjtar.

and thence ascending Mount Mohabun (where, probably, no European had ever set foot before), destroyed a fort there. Then the force went against the Sitana fanatics, the allies of the Punjtar Chief, and the old enemies of the British. The Sitana villages were destroyed, and a number of the fanatics and their Hindoostanee retainers were slain. The place was then made over to two friendly tribes of the neighborhood. Thus were scattered the successors of those desperate fanatics, who, under Syud Ahmed, bade defiance to Runjeet Singh, and threatened to establish a Mahomedan kingdom in the Peshawur Valley.

Destruction of Sitana.

95. It is now proper to record the services of the Chiefs east of the Sutlej. On receipt of the tidings from Delhi, not a day was lost in calling upon the protected Sikh States for the contingents which, as feudatories, they were by Treaty bound to furnish to the paramount. Never was an appeal more nobly responded to. The Rajah of Jheend was actually *the first man*—European or Native—who took the field against the mutineers. He openly declared at once that he should side with the British, under whom he had lived happily for fifty years—a speech calculated to give the right turn to native opinion. He marched with a small but effective contingent of 800 men to Kurnaul; thence he went in the van, clearing the road as the British Force advanced upon Delhi, and procuring supplies. He then held an exposed post in the rear of the British camp; his troops guarded the ferry over the Jumna, on the road to Meerut; a portion of them also shared in the final assault on the Cashmere Gate of the city. The Maha Rajah of Puttiala, the first man in the Cis-Sutlej States, and the highest in rank among living Sikhs, supplied 5,000 men, horse and foot; occupied the Grand Trunk Road, the line of communication between the Punjab and the army before Delhi, for a distance of 120 miles; and guarded the stations of Thanesur and Umballa. The contingent of the young Rajah of Nabha, 800 strong, occupied the fort of Loodhiana, and escorted the siege train from Philore. The petty Sikh Chiefs, eighty in number, with contingents aggregating 1,200 men, foot and horse, were immediately called out for the preservation of order. If any man's contingent was not called out, he would complain of it as a grievance, and beg to be employed. When the Nusseeree Battalion (Goorkhas) mutinied at Simla, the Chief of Sirmoor and the Rajah of Khylore furnished 500 men each to guard that station. All the other petty Hill Chiefs evinced the best spirit. The Rajah of Busahir alone remained lukewarm. In the Jullundur Doab, the Rajah of Kupoorthullah, of high rank amongst the Sikhs, furnished 2,000 men: these formed almost the only native troops employed in the Jullundur and Hooshyarpoor Districts after the Jullundur mutiny. This Chief has now marched with his contingent on service to Oudh. The Mundee State, in the Kangra Hills, furnished a contingent of 200 men. The Rajah of Chumba supplied guards for the English ladies at the sanatarium of Dalhousie. The Bhawulpoor Nawab alone failed to do that which the British Government had a right to expect of him during such an emergency.

Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.

Rajah of Jheend.

Maha Rajah of Puttiala.

Rajah of Nabha.

Simla Hill Chiefs.

Rajah of Kupoorthullah.

96. The Maha Rajah Goolab Singh of Jummoo and Cashmere, who originally owed his position entirely to the British, furnished a contingent of 2,000 men for service before Delhi. Just as this force was about to leave, Goolab Singh died; but his son and successor, Maha Rajah Rumbeer Sing, continued the

Maha Rajah of Cashmere.

same policy. The contingent started under political charge of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lawrence, appointed at the special request of the Maha Rajah. Arrived at Delhi, it took part in the attack on the Kishengunge suburb, on the 14th September; it guarded the British camp while the Europeans were storming the city; it was largely employed in the re-occupation of the Delhi Territory. It has now returned with honor to Jummoo, and the Maha Rajah has accepted an honorary present of a lakh of Rupees (£10,000) from the British Government; His Highness having paid all the expenses of the troops himself. The march of this contingent to Delhi was of importance, not only for the service it performed in the field, but also for the moral effect it produced at the very time when mutineers and various disaffected parties were looking to Jummoo for countenance and, perhaps, support. It was, by means of this contingent, shown decisively that the Maha Rajah was on our side. The obsequies of Goolab Singh were performed at his capital in Cashmere; his ashes have been consigned to the waters of the Ganges at Hurdwar. It is satisfactory to add that *none* of his ladies were sacrificed by suttee.

Jummoo Contingent at Delhi.

97. This Section may close with the mention of two men famous in Sikh History, who have been removed by death within the period under report—Rajah Deenanath (by birth a Cashmeree Brahmin), who was long at the head of Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh's exchequer, died at Lahore on the 27th April 1857; Rajah Shere Singh Atareewalla, the rebel Sikh General during the Second Punjab War, who commanded at the battles of Ramnuggur, Chillianwallah and Goojrat, died at Benares on the 2nd April 1858.

Obituary of certain Punjab Chiefs.

SECTION XI.

MILITARY.

98. Heretofore this Section of these Reports has dealt almost exclusively with the Punjab Irregular Force and the Military Police. On the present occasion, indeed, there is much to be recorded to the infinite honor of both; but during the last year, events in the Punjab, connected with the regular army, have been so remarkable, and have so vitally affected every branch of the Administration, that they also claim notice in the present Report. During this period, indeed, a large share of the energy and attention of the Administration has been devoted to co-operating with the Military Authorities for the public safety. On the arrival of the news from Delhi, the Senior General Officer assumed command of the troops in the Punjab, in immediate communication with the Civil Government. It will therefore be proper to note very briefly the stirring events which occurred in the Punjab, the aid rendered in the re-capture of Delhi, and the part which the Punjabee troops played in these great affairs.

Paramount importance of military affairs during the past year.

99. In the first place it is necessary to consider our military position when the Meerut and Delhi disasters were telegraphed to the principal stations in the Punjab. There were then, in the Punjab Territories, from Kurnaul to Peshawur, about 36,000 native troops of all arms, infantry, regular and irregular cavalry, and artillery. These were all men from Oudh and Hindoostan, except a fraction, who were Punjabees. Against these there were eleven regiments of European infantry, and one of cavalry, and some 2,000 European artillery. The European Force may have numbered 10,500 men. Of this force half was massed at the extremes of the Province, *viz.* three regiments at the Simla Hills and three at the Peshawur Valley. Of the principal fortresses, that of Lahore was held by some European infantry; those of Govindgurh (Umritsur) and Mooltan were held by one company of European artillery each; while those of Philore on the Sutlej, Attock on the Indus, Kangra and Noorpoor, were held by native troops. Our chief arsenal, that of Ferozepoor, was at a station held by European infantry. The second arsenal was at Philore, held by native infantry. Our frontier, 800 miles in length, bordering throughout upon fierce and independent tribes, was held in strength at one point, and that the most important, namely, Peshawur; but the greater part was occupied by about 10,000 irregular troops, cavalry and infantry, of the best possible description. There were also some 9,000 Military Police, horse and foot.

European and Native troops in the Punjab.

Thus the aggregate of Punjabee troops was about 22,000 men. These were, for the most part, natives of the Punjab; a portion something less than one-fourth were Hindoostanees. Immediately after the outbreak, three regiments of European infantry, and one of cavalry, marched away from the Punjab for Delhi, while the Punjab was relieved of only two native infantry corps; so that if the Umballa force be deducted, there were about 7,500 Europeans to 33,000 Hindoostanee soldiers, or 1 to 4½. In the event of collision, however, the assistance of a portion of the Punjabee troops might always be counted on. The circumstances of difficulty were therefore considerable. The European Force was limited. There was a large section, nearly one-third of the mutinous Bengal Army, to be either encouraged in their duty, overawed, or coerced, as the case might be. There were martial and fanatical tribes along the frontier to be kept at arm's length. There were numerous Native Princes to be held firm to their allegiance. There was a large population exposed to evil influence from the proximity of the seat of rebellion, to be maintained in subjection. And beyond all this, there were powerful reinforcements from time to time to be despatched to Delhi.

Punjabee troops.

Difficulties of the crisis.

100. It immediately became evident that the Hindoostanee troops in the Punjab wanted nothing but means and opportunity, in order to rival in iniquity their comrades in Hindoostan. Mutiny was not indeed universal, but the monster reared its head at various times and places, as will be thus seen. On the 14th of May the greater portion of the 45th and 57th N. I. mutinied at Ferozepoor. An attempt was made to seize the great arsenal. Most of the mutineers escaped. On the 21st of the same month, at Murdan, near Peshawur, the 55th N. I. mutinied on seeing an European Force approach to take their arms, and fled, hotly pursued, to the hills: these were nearly all destroyed. On the 7th and 8th of June, the 6th Light Cavalry, the 36th, 61st and 3rd N. I. mutinied in the Jullundur Doab, and escaped to Delhi. At Jhelum, on the 7th July, the bulk of the 14th N. I. broke out on seeing European infantry approach their lines: these were nearly all destroyed or captured. At Sealkote, on the 9th July, a wing of the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th N. I. mutinied, and

Mutinies in the Punjab.

committed some murders : they were intercepted, and nearly all destroyed. On the 30th July, the disarmed 26th N. I. fled from Lahore, having murdered their Commanding Officer. They also were intercepted and destroyed. At Ferozepoor, on August 19th, the 10th Light Cavalry mutinied and escaped. At Peshawur, on the 28th August, the 51st N. I., though disarmed, mutinied desperately : they were all destroyed. It will be seen then that, in a majority of cases, mutiny was resolutely met and sternly avenged. Out of eight instances above mentioned, in five the mutineers were beaten and destroyed; while in three only they escaped. In one instance only was there any thing approaching to a massacre of Europeans.

Disarmings.

101. Furthermore, much was done to prevent mutiny, by disarming the Hindoostanee regiments. The 8th Light Cavalry, the 16th, 26th, and 49th N. I. were disarmed at Lahore, on the 13th May ; the 5th Light Cavalry, the 51st, 24th, and 27th N. I., at Peshawur, on the 22nd May ; the 10th Irregular Cavalry, at Nowshera, on the 26th of the same month ; the 62nd and 69th N. I., at Mooltan, on the 10th June ; the 5th N. I., at Umballa, on the 15th June ; the 33rd and 35th N. I., in the Jullundur Doab, on the 25th June ; the 58th, and part of the 14th N. I., at Rawul Pindee, on the 7th July ; 259 of the 4th Light Cavalry, at Umballa, on the 15th July ; the 59th N. I., at Umritsur, on the 8th July ; the 4th N. I., at Hooshyarpoor and Noorpoor, on the 12th July ; the 39th N. I., in the Derajat, on the 14th July. The native gunners of four troops or batteries of artillery were removed from their guns, and their place supplied by volunteers from European infantry. Thus eighteen regiments, cavalry and infantry, numbering about 13,000 men, were disarmed, in all cases without resistance. This large body of men is still in the Punjab, at different stations, strictly watched. They have sadly shackled our movements during the crisis. They are still a source of some anxiety.

Faithful troops.

102. Besides the above, there are the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, and the 21st Regiment of N. I., and seven* corps of Irregular Cavalry still armed and doing duty. In all, these men may number upwards of 5,000. They have, of course, remained submissive to duty, and some of them have behaved well. Among them, the 1st Irregular Cavalry distinguished itself in the disarming at Mooltan. The Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment in the Peshawur Valley remained faithful, and thereby rendered important service. The 21st N. I. also remained firm. A portion of the 21st N. I. took part in a recent expedition on the Peshawur Frontier. One troop (Major Smyth's) of Horse Artillery, at Hooshyarpoor, gave intelligence of the designs of the mutineers, and was then ordered to Delhi, where it behaved in an exemplary manner.

Securing of forts.

103. The securing of the forts was among the first cares of the Punjab Authorities. Within two days after the Delhi disaster, European infantry was thrown into the forts of Govindgurh (Umritsur) and Philore, and within a few more days into that of Attock. The fortress of Mooltan was shortly afterwards garrisoned by the 1st European Fusiliers from Bombay. A suitable number of Europeans were placed in the hill fort of Kangra. In the Noorpoor fort it has not been thought necessary to place Europeans. The various frontier forts (except that of Peshawur) are still held by the Punjab Irregulars. With these exceptions, however, all the

* Namely, the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Regiments.

Punjab forts, arsenals, and magazines, and principal treasuries, are now held by Europeans, and are efficiently provisioned against a siege.

Despatch of troops to Delhi.

104. The reinforcing of the British force before Delhi was an object of paramount importance with the Punjab Authorities. The first body of troops detached from the Punjab Territories was that which accompanied the late General Anson, namely, the 1st and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers and H. M.'s 75th Foot. These were speedily followed by a siege train from Philore. Then a wing of H. M.'s 8th Foot, a wing of H. M.'s 61st Foot, the well-known Guide Corps, the 4th Sikhs, the 1st Punjab Infantry, the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and parts of the 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry, were despatched to Delhi. Some 300 artillery-men of the old Sikh army were enlisted for our service. A Sapper and Miner Corps of low-caste Sikhs, 1,200 strong, and a body of Punjab Horse-men, were raised and sent to the same destination. It was arranged that the contingents of the Maha Rajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, in all 7,000 men, should co-operate, which they did most satisfactorily. An Irregular Force of about 1,000 men, under General Van Cortlandt, was ordered to clear the western part of the Delhi Territory. Wagon trains were organized from Mooltan to Lahore and Ferozepoor, and thence to Loodhiana, Umballa, and Delhi, to convey men, stores, and material for the besieging force. But, at a later date, in August, one last effort had to be made to send reinforcements. At that time British power, even in the Punjab, rested on a slender basis. There were fierce tribes watching like wild beasts for a chance to spring upon us. There was a large population, faithful indeed as yet, but observing events with strained attention, and speculating whether we should or should not be able to hold our own. There were 6,000 armed Hindoostanee troops. There were 12,000 disarmed sepoys. There were but seven weak regiments of European infantry, and less than 1,000 European artillery—in all about 6,200 men. But of these nearly half were locked up in the Peshawur Valley, and considerably prostrated by fever. The remainder were occupied chiefly in guarding the disarmed sepoys. The only European troops not thus engaged were the remainder of H. M.'s 8th and 61st at Jullundur and Ferozepoor, and H. M.'s 52nd in the Moveable Column at Umritsur. If these should go, there would then be no European reserve whatever in the Punjab, and every station would be reduced to the very minimum of efficient strength. But still such was the paramount necessity of reinforcing Delhi, that even the last available Europeans were all sent under Brigadier General Nicholson. At the same time there were despatched the 2nd, 4th, and 7th Regiments of Punjab Infantry. These were followed by a first-class siege train from Ferozepoor, by a wing of the 1st Belooch Battalion arrived from Sindh, and a contingent, 2,000 strong, from the Maha Rajah of Jummoo. There then remained some 4,500 Europeans (sick included) to hold the Punjab.

Critical time in the Punjab.

Final reinforcements for Delhi.

105. When these reinforcements had started for Delhi, the die was finally cast; the supreme effort had been made; the cup had been drained to its last drop; the chord had been strained almost to breaking. These images do not more than convey an idea of the crisis. If Delhi were taken, the successful course of the Punjab Administration would remain uninterrupted. If, with the last aid, Delhi were not taken, and that speedily, there would then be a struggle not only for European dominion, but even for European existence, within the Punjab itself. To show how near the danger had approached, it may be mentioned here, that during the last month of the siege there was an attempted

conspiracy in the Murree Hills, occupied by Mahomedan tribes, and an insurrection in the Googaira District, thinly peopled chiefly by Mahomedan tribes also, between Lahore and Mooltan, which was put down in about twenty days by some 1,500 troops of various kinds, of whom 150 were Europeans. The conspiracy in the Murree Hills might easily have spread to the Rawul Pindee District. The Googaira movement was sympathized in by the kindred tribes of the Jhung and Shahpoor Districts, who were known indeed to be ready for rising. Both these affairs, originating with Mahomedans, were simply attempts to throw off British yoke, made in the belief that our last hour was come. There was no grievance nor special cause whatever. From these two lessons we may learn what would have happened throughout the Punjab if Delhi had not fallen.

Partial emeutes in the Punjab.

106. It will now be proper to report the measures that were taken in respect to the Punjabee troops.

107. In May 1857 the Punjabee troops were as follows :—

Artillery.

3rd Light Field Batteries and a Mountain Train (30 guns)	542
6 Regiments Punjab Infantry	5,565
4 Regiments Sikh Infantry	3,640
5 Regiments Punjab Cavalry	2,960
Guides, Cavalry	294
Ditto, Infantry	550

Military Police.

7 Battalions	6,534
27 Troops	2,700

There were thus 18 battalions of Punjabee infantry at the time of the outbreak. Immediately afterwards four companies were added to each of these to form the nucleus of new battalions. These fresh corps were rapidly formed, five in May and June, eight in August, two in October, and three in subsequent months : in all eighteen. Levies were also raised in all the Districts to do the military duties of the Province, numbering eventually 7,000 horse and about 9,000 foot. Of the Horse Levies, the best were those Border Pathans who had formerly fought under Colonel Edwardes in the Second Punjab War, and who longed for another opportunity to signalize themselves in our service. As regards the Sikhs of the Manjha, they showed, during the period of the crisis, an unwillingness to enlist. The good recruits of this class were not obtained until *after* Delhi had fallen. This fact is significant of the opinion which the Sikhs entertained of our position.

Augmentation of Punjab troops.

108. In taking these measures, however, the Punjab Authorities strove not to raise a man more than might be absolutely needed for the public safety. It was not desirable to allow a preponderance of physical force either to Punjabees or to

any other class. The aggregate of Punjabee troops, as they were on the 1st of May 1858, amounted to—

Aggregate of old and new Punjab troops.

Old Force	24,815
New Force...	34,000
Total	58,815

Of these, however, the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 17th, 22nd, and 24th Punjab Infantry, and 1st, 2nd, and a squadron of 5th Punjab Cavalry, 1st and 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, and other Irregular Cavalry Levies, numbering upwards of 1,700 sabres, in all amounting to 12,000 men, were, on the 1st May 1858, employed in Hindoostan, Oudh, and other places out of the Punjab Territories (including Delhi). This large force, though Punjabee, that is, formed of natives of the several Provinces pertaining to the Punjab, yet comprises within itself great varieties of race, religion, customs, and language. These many elements are kept together by British power. That removed, they would become separate and even antagonistic. Some of the men belong to the many Pathan and Belooch tribes, who dwell upon our extensive frontier; some are Mahomedans of the Southern and Western Punjab; some are hill-men; some are Hindoos of the Punjab; some are regular Hindoostanees; and a fair proportion, about one-third, are the true Sikhs.

Punjab troops in Hindoostan and elsewhere.

109. Besides the above force, some thousands of Punjabees have been enlisted for the Police Battalions in the North-Western Provinces. Their numbers cannot be exactly known, as the recruiting was arranged by officers sent up by Authorities of other Provinces, and no records were kept up here. Recently, however, under orders of the Supreme Government, some 5,000 foot and 3,000 horse have been, or are being raised for Oudh: and the Kuppoorthulla contingent of 2,000 men has departed from the Jullundur Doab for the same destination. No recruiting now goes on in the Punjab, except under the special orders of Government. There is one well-known Sikh infantry corps in Bengal.

Total strength of Punjabee troops.

110. If the troops serving in all parts of the Presidency be taken together, there must be, at this moment, upwards of 70,000 disciplined Punjabees under arms.

Expeditions on the frontier.

111. Besides the extraordinary war services, the Punjabee Force, during the period under report, furnished troops for expeditions against the Bozdars in the Derajat, and against the people of Meeranzye and the Toores near Kohat. They also shared in a recent expedition against Punjtar and Sitana, on the Peshawur Frontier. In the measures consequent on the conspiracy in the Murree Hills, and the emeute in Googaira, they behaved right well. They played an important part in the disarming of the sepoys at Mooltan.

Services of Military Police.

112. In the first days of the crisis, the Military Police were guarding jails and police posts; but in many places they were at once transferred to cantonments for regular military duty. Thus doing the work of the disarmed Hindoostanees, they were for the nonce our native army, and by their

discipline, efficiency, and conduct, they proved themselves worthy of the trust. In the interior of the country they were the right arm of the Civil Administration. In one instance only, namely, at the time of the Sealkote mutiny, did a portion of them misbehave. On all other occasions their fidelity and military qualities were conspicuous: they were most useful in quelling the Googaira insurrection. It is fitting to add in the present place, that the large authority vested in Commanding Officers, and the magisterial powers exercised by them over their men, have had an important effect on the discipline of the Punjabee troops, both Irregular and Military Police.

Anarkullee Volunteers and Lahore Light Horse.

113. Here also the Anarkullee Volunteers and the Lahore Light Horse may be appropriately noticed. At the commencement of the crisis, in May 1857, the European community of Anarkullee (the Civil Station of Lahore), consisting of clerks belonging to the various central offices, and other residents, volunteered to form a body of infantry, upwards of a hundred strong, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Macpherson. They remained embodied for about eight months. In August 1857 the Lahore Light Horse was formed, consisting of drummer boys of mutinied infantry and cavalry corps, and other Eurasians, about 160 strong (*i. e.* two troops or one squadron), mounted on Government horses of the mutinied cavalry, under command of Captain Snow. They were first employed in quelling the Googaira emeute, then they were despatched to Hindoostan, and have served with credit at Lucknow, in Rohilcund, and Allahabad.

General character and conduct of Punjab troops.

114. But the special services of the Punjabee troops, in the present war, in the North-Western Provinces, during the period under report, will form a page in the Military History of British India. It is not within the province of this Report to relate how the Punjabees bore the privations, the fatigues, the perils, of the ridge before Delhi, and shared in the final conflict within the city walls; how, for long weary months, they threw in their lot with the British, besieged in the Lucknow Residency; how they were among the foremost in the storming of Lucknow city; how they behaved in the re-conquest of Rohilcund; how, in the arid and thirsty jungles of Behar, they gave noble and touching proofs of their devotion to Europeans. Their physique shows that they come of a hardy and warlike stock. Their discipline shows that, though encouraged and well treated, they have never been pampered or spoilt, that they have been taught to be obedient in all things, and that they have been inured to hard work of every description. In our service they have endured not only all the fatigues and privations incident to war, but they have also borne severe moral temptations. They have cared neither for the flattery, nor the threats of our enemies, nor for the taunts of the disaffected, nor for the bribes of traitors. They have never mistrusted our intentions, though they saw the whole Bengal army the prey of jealousy and suspicion. When the political horizon was darkened all round, they never doubted our present power and ultimate success; and they stood by us throughout. Such, without exaggeration, has been the conduct of the Punjabee troops. It is now for the British Authorities to see that they are kept straight in their present path, that they are not tempted more than they can bear, and that no mismanagement shall alienate their fidelity.

115. For the condition in which the Punjab Forces have been maintained, the Chief Commissioner's obligations are especially due to the Commander, Brigadier General Neville Chamberlain, whose high standard of military excellence, and experience in the

field, have greatly conduced to the efficiency of the force. Praise is also due to the following Officers, who have served with the Punjab troops within the period under report :—

Artillery—Punjab.

CAPTAIN J. R. SLADEN,
No. 1, Punjab Light Field Battery.

CAPTAIN G. MAISTER,
No. 2, Punjab Light Field Battery.

CAPTAIN R. MECHAM,
No. 3, Punjab Light Field Battery.

LIEUTENANT T. E. HUGHES,
No. 3, Punjab Light Field Battery.

LIEUTENANT F. R. BUTT,
Comdg. H. M. T. Artillery.

Cavalry—Punjab.

LIEUTENANT W. T. HUGHES,
Comdg. 1st. Regt. Pun. Cavy.

CAPTAIN S. J. BROWNE,
Comdg. 2nd Regt. Pun. Cavy.

LIEUTENANT C. J. NICHOLSON,
2nd in Command.

CAPTAIN C. R. FRASER,
Comdg. 4th Regt. Pun. Cavy.

CAPTAIN W. H. PAGET,
Officiating Ditto.

Guides.

MAJOR H. B. LUMSDEN,
Who has been employed in the Political Mission to Candahar.

MAJOR H. DALY, C. B.,
Who commanded the Corps during its memorable service before Delhi.

New Sikh Cavalry Corps.

MAJOR D. M. PROBYN, 1ST,
Who commanded his Corps before Delhi.

LIEUTENANT G. G. PEARSE, 3RD.

LIEUTENANT J. WATSON, 4TH.

Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry.

CAPTAIN C. CURETON.

LIEUTENANT J. B. LIND,
Commanding Mooltanee Horse.

Punjab Infantry.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN COKE, C. B.,
Who commanded his distinguished Corps (the 1st Punjab Infantry) before Delhi and in Rohilcund: he was twice wounded before Delhi.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. W. G. GREEN,
2nd Regiment Punjab Infantry.

CAPTAIN B. HENDERSON,
3rd Regiment Punjab Infantry.

MAJOR T. WILDE,
4th Regiment Punjab Infantry, who commanded his Corps before Delhi, and afterwards in the operations before Lucknow, where its services were conspicuous.

MAJOR J. L. VAUGHAN,
5th Regiment Punjab Infantry, who did good service on the Peshawur Frontier.

Sikh Infantry.

MAJOR G. GORDON,
1st Sikh Infantry.

CAPTAIN G. W. HARDING,
2nd Sikh Infantry.

CAPTAIN R. RENNY,
3rd Sikh Infantry.

MAJOR O. E. ROTHNEY,
4th Sikh Infantry.

116. Among the Captains of Police, the Chief Commissioner's thanks are more particularly due to Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Lawrence, to Captains H. M. Millar, J. W. Younghusband, and R. N. Tronson. Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence was the first to discover

the designs of the sepoys at Lahore; he commanded afterwards the Jummoo Contingent before Delhi, and assumed charge of the Jhujjur Territory. Captain Millar was severely wounded when aiding in disarming the sepoys at Rawul Pindee. Captain Younghusband did good service in disarming the wing of the 4th N. I. at Kangra.

SECTION XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

117. This Chapter chiefly relates to general improvements, for the prosecution of which the recent disturbed period has not been favorable, the time of our officers having been devoted to matters of more immediate urgency.

POPULATION.

No new Census effected.

118. Since the complete Census described in the last Report, nothing further has been done in this line. Hereafter, as leisure shall permit, a fresh Census can be taken to test the increase of the population.

EMIGRATION.

Punjabees serving abroad in the army.

119. There is nothing to report under this head. The Punjabees are never likely to emigrate. It may, however, be proper to observe, that there has been lately a considerable exodus of Punjabees to recruit our armies, which, though it may lessen the number of laboring hands, will add to the resources of the Province, inasmuch as the soldiers serving abroad are constantly remitting money to their homes.

AGRICULTURE.

Sugar-cane, indigo, cotton.

120. There have been no particular products introduced or improved during the last two years. Generally, cultivation has increased. Of the superior products, the growth of sugar-cane is being extended; indigo and cotton are increasing, as may be seen from the augmented exports. The production of opium in the plains of the Punjab is found to be very difficult, if indeed practicable at all. The poppy plant is grown to a certain extent, but only for making a decoction from the poppy-heads; but opium cultivation flourishes in the hills. The Government experiments in regard to flax and linseed were in themselves successful, but they have not realized the effect that was hoped for in encouraging the people to extend the culture by their own efforts. The production of linseed, to which a great impulse was given in 1854, by direct appeals from the local authorities, has fallen off.

Opium and the poppy.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Timber Agency.

121. The rules for the conservation of the Himalayan Forests, mentioned in the last Report, remain in force. In the Murree Hills, however, the people took advantage of the critical aspect of affairs occasionally to break the Forest Regulations. The Timber Agency of Sealkote and Pangee has remained in operation during the two years, but its results have not been remarkable. Arboriculture, (mentioned in former Reports) continues to be studied. Hundreds and thousands of young trees are planted annually.

Planting of trees.

MINING.

122. The proceedings adopted under this head were noticed in the last Report. Since 1856 nothing further has been done.

SURVEYS.

Cashmere Survey.

123. The interesting Survey of Cashmere, mentioned in the last Report, has been proceeded with during the last two years. The Topographical Survey of the Lower Trans-Indus Frontier has been well advanced. The Revenue Surveys have progressed in the Mooltan District and in the Sind Sagur (Cis-Indus) Doab. Some 16,378 square miles have been surveyed during the two years; no interruption was suffered during the critical year of 1857. This important Survey is now nearly complete for all these territories.

Revenue Survey.

CONSERVANCY OF CITIES AND MINOR WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

Conservancy of cities.

124. During 1856-57 the course of improvement, in these respects, was unremittingly pursued; the drains and streets and environs of cities were improved, especially in Mooltan, Umritsur, and Dehra Ghazee Khan. Caravanserais, wells, rest-places, were constructed by individuals under the encouragement of the Government Officers: much progress was made with lowering the walls and filling up the fosse of Lahore city. During 1857-58 it became necessary, in the crisis, to prohibit the disbursement even of local funds; and thus the progress of improvement was avoidably arrested for a time. That restriction has now, however, been removed.

TEA.

Sale of tea at Kangra.

125. The cultivation of this product is continued under Government auspices in the Kangra Hills. The result of the annual Government sales of tea, for the year 1856-57, was as follows:—5,664 lbs. sold for Company's Rupees 8,496, or £849-12-0, at an average rate of Rupees 1-8 or 3 Shillings per pound. The produce of 1857-58 was made over to the Commissariat Department for the use of the European troops.

DISPENSARIES—VACCINATION.

126. During 1856 the number of applicants for relief at these institutions exceeded that of any previous year, and amounted to 103,123 persons, of whom 95,705 were out-door and 7,418 in-door patients. One great cause of this excess was the prevalence of fever, small-pox, and cholera, during a portion of the year. In 1857 there has been a slight falling off, the number of patients being 99,146. But the year was unusually healthy, and the attention of our officers was absorbed by more pressing affairs during the crisis. In some Dispensaries of the Jhelum, Mooltan, and Leia Divisions, despite the trouble of the times, a better attendance than before was secured. Vaccination also was largely resorted to during 1856, but as the scourge of small-pox was greatly mitigated during 1857, the people, relieved from anxiety, thought less of precaution, and thus vaccination declined. Unfortunately, also, the virus from the depôts in the Simla Hills had deteriorated, and thus the people naturally lost faith. Further arrangements have, however, been made to secure better virus in future, and a separate Superintendent of Vaccine, in the Himalayas, has been appointed.

Number of persons relieved at Dispensaries.

Progress of Vaccination.

Vaccine Depôt in the Hills.

SECTION XIII.

(Additional.)

ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI TERRITORY.

127. The Delhi Territory has been virtually administered, so far as any Administration was possible, by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, ever since the outbreak. In February of the present year, it was formally transferred by the Governor-General to the Punjab Administration. The Territory, as it now stands, contains 13,975 square miles, 2¾ millions of population, and will pay 75 or 80 lakhs (£800,000) per annum of revenue. In future Reports its affairs will be embodied with those of the Punjab generally. But this could not well be done in the present Report; and as the events in the newly transferred Districts have been *sui generis*, it has been thought best, on the present occasion, to group them into one separate Chapter.

Extent of Delhi Territory.

128. By the 20th September 1857, the city of Delhi was finally re-captured by the British. At that time the condition of the Delhi Territory, a vast tract extending from the Jumna to Sirsa on the Sutlej, was as follows:—In the Delhi District, the city people, especially the Mahomedans, had generally proved themselves rebels and traitors. The villagers in the interior of the District, especially the Goojurs and Mahomedans, had for the most part risen. The Goorgaon District was no longer in our possession. The feudatory Chiefs, whom we had maintained in power and affluence since the beginning of the century, had either turned against us, or had incurred suspicion. The Nawab of Jhujjur, the Rajah of Bullubgurh, the Nawab of Furokhnugger, had sided with the rebels. The conduct of the Nawab of Dadree had been almost equally bad. The Nawab of Laharoo had done nothing for us. Such had been

Re-capture of Delhi.

State of the Delhi Districts.

Conduct of the feudatory Chiefs.

the behaviour of the Chiefs round Delhi. To the westward, the Kurnaul District, having been constantly traversed by our troops, had remained in our possession. Mr. C. LeBas, the Judge, having been driven from Delhi at the outbreak, maintained authority and administered affairs at Kurnaul itself. In the Hurriana District (including Hissar and Hansee) and the Sirsa District, the native troops, chiefly composed of the Hurriana Light Infantry, had mutinied soon after the outbreak at Delhi; and all Europeans had been either slain or driven out as fugitives. Then the Goojur and the Mahomedan sections of the population rose; while the Jats and Hindoos generally remained faithful. In the same manner the Rohtuk District had been lost to us. But a force of Punjab levies, under General Van Cortlandt, had crossed the Sutlej from the Punjab, and having been joined by contingents from the Chiefs of Bikaneer and Puttiala, had fought several actions with the rebels, and had recovered to British rule the Districts of Sirsa, Hissar, and Rohtuk.

State of Hurriana.

Re-occupation of the Districts.

129. Immediately after the re-capture of Delhi, forces, consisting of European and Punjabee troops, and the Cashmere contingent, proceeded, some to occupy the Goorgaon District, and some to deal just vengeance to the rebel feudatories. The Chiefs of Jhujjur, Bullubgurh, Dadree, and Furokhnugger, were either taken, or surrendered themselves; their forts, treasure, and equipages were seized as prize for the troops; their lands were placed under attachment: but their families were treated with respect. On the 21st September, the King of Delhi, with his favorite wife and son, surrendered himself to Major Hodson. At the same time several of the Delhi Princes, who had shared in the King's rebellion, were slain.

Rebel feudatories subdued.

130. A Military Commission was forthwith convened to try the principal political prisoners. The Chiefs of Jhujjur, Bullubgurh, and Furokhnugger, were convicted and hung at Delhi; their moveable property has been declared prize; their territorial fiefs have been recommended to be confiscated to the British Government; their families have been either allowed to retain their own private property, or else have been pensioned. The Dadree Chief was, on account of extenuating circumstances, spared the ordeal of being tried for his life; but his territory has been recommended to be confiscated; and he himself is compelled to reside under surveillance at Lahore. The Loharoo Chief has been acquitted of active participation in the revolt. The Dadree Territory has been given to the faithful Rajah of Jheend, and a portion of the Jhujjur Territory, worth 3 lakhs per annum, has been granted to the Maha Rajah of Puttiala and the Rajah of Nabha in reward for their services. As the ceded territory is situate far to the south, on a remote and troublesome frontier, it will prove convenient to place the above Chiefs as friendly Sikh powers among a turbulent Mahomedan population. The Ex-King of Delhi, after a solemn and lengthened trial, held in his own hall of audience, was convicted of rebellion against the British Government, and of being accessory to the slaughter of forty-nine Christians (chiefly females and children) within his palace walls. This important case has been duly submitted to the Governor-General.

Trial of the rebel Chiefs.

Reward of faithful Sikh Chiefs.

Trial of Ex-King.

131. For some time the city of Delhi was placed under a Military Governor, but by the commencement of 1858, the Civil Authorities resumed their functions. As might

have been expected, the number of persons who suffered death for crimes connected with the rebellion was very considerable. It is difficult to analyse all that may have been done during that period of excitement. Towards the end of February 1858, however, when the Chief Commissioner visited Delhi, he found that 1,400 political prisoners were awaiting trial. He immediately organized a Judicial Commission, composed of three Officers, two Civil and one Military, and invested them with the requisite powers (including those of life and death) to dispose of these cases. By May 1858 no less than 851 persons were disposed of by this Commission, of whom 41 were punished capitally, 173 imprisoned, 104 flogged and fined, 533 released on security or unconditionally. But as fresh arrests have been made from time to time, there were still 200 and upwards to be tried, and the Commission is still sitting. Commissions of two officers each were appointed for the other Districts also, but their work has been less onerous.

Trial of political offenders.

132. As regards the city itself, one European regiment is accommodated in the palace of the Moguls, and one in the Government college; the Sikh Corps in the great mosque; the European artillery in the Arabic college. The great magazine is of course held by Europeans. The treasure is within the citadel palace. The most important gates of the city are guarded by Europeans. The city walls and fosse are standing. The church is restored for divine worship. The houses of the city have not materially suffered. For some time after the re-capture, it was deserted of its inhabitants, like a city of the dead. At first the Hindoo inhabitants were gradually and cautiously re-admitted; and in March last, the privilege was extended to Mahomedans also. The Delhi towns-people have, in some measure, suffered the punishment which their rebellion deserved. The mass of them have lost nearly all their moveable property: they had to endure hunger, exposure, and every privation throughout the winter. They are now permitted to return, and the city is being gradually re-peopled: the population may now amount to one-fourth of its former numbers. Many houses of rebels have been confiscated. On all other houses it is proposed to levy a cess. With the proceeds of these confiscations, cesses and fines, it is proposed to establish a fund for the compensation of the Christian sufferers by the mutiny and outbreak at Delhi. Outside the city, the extensive suburbs of native mansions and gardens, and the old British cantonment, are in ruins, and will probably remain so.

Condition of city of Delhi.

Fines and confiscations.

133. In January 1858 a general disarming of the people was ordered to be carried out after the same manner as in the Punjab. By April some 225,000 stand of arms, of all kinds, were delivered up to the Police; and, besides these, there were taken at Delhi forty cart-loads of arms, which were not enumerated. There can be but few arms now remaining in the Delhi Territory.

Disarming of the people.

134. The principle, that the value of property of Christians, or of the British Government, plundered, damaged, or destroyed, should be recovered from the villages or the individuals who did the mischief, is being enforced throughout the whole territory, excepting the Delhi District itself; and its extension to that District also has been recommended to the Supreme Government. Penal fines, under the new legislative enactment, are being levied from the

Recovery of value of plundered or damaged property.

offending villages in all the Districts. Ultimately, it is hoped, that the sums levied from offenders will suffice to reimburse all the Christian sufferers in the Delhi Territory.

Penal fines.

135. The Civil Administration has been remodelled after the Punjab plan. The old Delhi Commissionership and Political Agency, and the Delhi Judgeship, have been abolished. There are now two Commissionerships, namely, that of *Delhi*, comprising Districts of Delhi, Kurnaul, and Goorgaon ; and that of *Hissar*, comprising Districts of Hissar, Rohtuk, Sirsa, and Jhujjur. Instead of a Magistrate and Collector, there is now a Deputy Commissioner in each District, who exercises all fiscal, magisterial, and judicial powers, under the control of the Commissioner. Undivided authority, in all departments, is thus centred in one officer.

Formation of Civil Administration.

136. A Military Police has been organized at the following strength :—

Military Police.

Cavalry	...	...	...	...	... 1,456
Infantry	...	...	...	...	... 2,560

Its cost is at the rate of Rupees 413,400 or £41,340 per annum.

137. The Civil Police machinery has been restored: a considerable number of reliable policemen have been furnished from the Punjab. The patrolling of the Grand Trunk Road is carried on as before. By the addition of bastions and gateways, all police stations and buildings have been rendered defensible.

Civil Police.

138. There has been no violent crime, no dacoitee, no open robbery, since the re-establishment of British authority. Indeed, it is generally remarked that crime of all kinds is rarer than it ever was before. The idle and vicious classes seem to be stricken with terror after all that has happened.

Paucity of crimes.

139. The Judicial Regulations have not been revived. The Civil Courts have been re-opened on the Punjab system and under its Code. A new staff of officers have been appointed. Of the native judicial officers of the former regime, some have been implicated in the rebellion, and some have returned to the Regulation Provinces. The Small Cause (or Tehseelee) Courts, as established in the Punjab, have been introduced into these Districts.

Civil Courts re-opened on the Punjab system.

140. The land revenue has been collected, partly for the instalments due when the disturbances broke out, and entirely for the instalments of the autumn harvest. The annual demand of former years stood at 36¼ lakhs—35 lakhs have been realized during the year (for the whole territory, including Jhujjur and other territory under attachment). The future schedule will, with the confiscated territory, show a land tax of 45 lakhs. The assessment of the land-tax, fixed some time ago, for thirty years, is generally working well, except in certain parts of Hurriana, and many villages on the banks of the Western Jumna Canal, where the land suffers from saline efflorescence, owing to percolation of the canal water. In these latter villages reduction has been granted. The village records of landed rights were destroyed at most

Land revenue.

of the stations, but duplicates have been obtained from the village accountants, who, in most instances, kept these documents throughout the disturbances. The fidelity with which these valuable village papers were generally preserved is highly satisfactory. The annual village papers are being filed for the current year.

Restoration of fiscal records.

141. No time was lost in re-establishing the customs line. During the disturbed months, of course, nothing was collected, but since the re-capture of Delhi, nearly 13 lakhs, two-thirds of the average annual yield (21 lakhs) were realized. For the last two months the receipts have exceeded those of the most prosperous years. This fact shows the revival of trade, and, indeed, of general prosperity. The increase of the customs on saccharine produce is remarkable, the duty yielding nearly double the amount of former years. This is, in part, attributable to the diversion of trade towards this line by the disturbances in Hindoostan and Central India.

Customs receipts.

142. The educational machinery has been re-organized, and the Director of Public Instruction reports that the attendance of pupils at village schools and Government schools in the interior has nearly reached its former average.

Revival of schools.

143. Rewards have been granted in land, in cash, in houses, in pensions, in honorary distinctions, to the faithful among our subjects. Among them, the Nawab of Kurnaul was conspicuous: when treachery, fanaticism, and ferocity were but too generally directed against the Christian, there were yet found many natives, often of the humblest orders, who were kind to our fugitives; and who, sometimes at imminent risk to themselves, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, sheltered the houseless, and escorted the widow and orphan to a place of safety. Not one of these instances of fidelity has been knowingly overlooked.

Rewards to faithful natives.

144. It has not been practicable of course as yet to execute many public works, except those required for military purposes or for defence. The military works at Delhi have been already alluded to; also the defensive additions to civil buildings. The forts in the attached territories have been repaired, and are in occupation of our troops; estimates for repairing the buildings of the cattle stud at Hissar have been prepared. The cattle of the stud itself were carried off by plunderers at the outbreak; but most of the animals have been recovered. The Grand Trunk Road has been kept up throughout the disturbances. The Western Jumna Canal was preserved by the people without injury.

Public works.

145. The total revenue, including land-tax, customs, excise, stamps, and miscellaneous, may be set down at 75, or perhaps 80 lakhs per annum, or three-quarters of a million sterling. The cost of civil establishments at 15 lakhs; of military police at 4 lakhs; of regular troops, European and others, at 12 lakhs; in all 31 lakhs, or £310,000. It is evident, then, that the territory will yield a large surplus.

Finances of Delhi Territory.

146. Such are the results of the first six months of the Delhi Administration. On the whole, it may be said that there is peace in the Delhi Territory. Since the close of 1857 there has been no disturbance of any kind. Of the agrestic population, a large proportion are predatory and turbulent

Present conduct of the people.

by nature; but they appear now to know their masters, and behave accordingly. The perpetrators of the great crimes which so terribly marked the outbreak, the ring-leaders of rebellion, and the worst characters, are, and will be, pursued to the last; but towards the mass of the people, a mild though firm policy is adopted.

147. In the Administration of this territory, the following Officers have been distinguished:—Mr. C. B. Saunders; General Van Cortlandt, C. B.; Lieut.-Colonel R. Lawrence; Messrs. R. Ford, P. Egerton, G. H. M. Ricketts, J. S. Campbell, and C. J. H. Richardes. Mr. R. Oliver deserves special mention for the resolute stand he made at Fazilkee, on the Sutlej, when the whole of his District, Bhuttiana, was in disturbance and confusion. Sir T. Metcalfe was with the British camp throughout the siege of Delhi, and accompanied the troops when the city was assaulted.

CONCLUSION.

General result of this Report.

148. The Fourth Punjab Report is now concluded. We have seen how, during a period of supreme trial, the internal peace of the Province was preserved; how the Administration was carried on without material interruption in any branch; how troops, European and Native, with all the material and munitions of war, were furnished for the siege and capture of the rebel stronghold in Hindoostan; and how a fresh force was rapidly raised to supply the place of the army which had mutinied. But we have also seen how, in order to effect all this, the resources of the Punjab were almost over-taxed; how the strain upon the Administration had become almost greater than could be borne; and how, at last, symptoms were beginning to appear in the Province itself, which, if unchecked, would have soon developed themselves into a disease spreading all over the land. It only remains to state very briefly the causes why the Punjab people remained quiet so long, why they began to rise partially at last, and why they would have risen generally if Delhi had not fallen.

Reasons why Punjab people remained quiet during the crisis.

149. In the first place, the Punjabees had no sympathy with the mutiny which arose in Hindoostanee troops, nor with the revolt which broke out in Hindoostan. In the days of their power, the Bengal sepoys had borne themselves proudly towards the Punjabee soldiers, and the Hindoostanee officials had rendered themselves unpopular with the Punjab people. Moreover, the Punjabees had borne a grudge of centuries against Delhi, and they believed

No sympathy with the Hindoostanees.

that at last the Gooroo, or divine prophet of the Sikhs, would avenge the death of his warrior priests, whom the Mogul Emperors had cruelly put to death. For some generations also, the Sikhs, always fond of plunder, had coveted the spoils of that imperial city. They were, therefore, pre-disposed to engage in the very service which the British Government at this juncture offered to them. The march to Delhi was, indeed, a popular expedition. The fiercer spirits were everywhere enrolled, and the very class most likely to create disturbance at home was drained off to serve abroad. At that moment British prestige was great in the eyes of Punjabees.

Effects of British prestige.

The recollection of such victories as Sobraon and Goojrat was fresh in their minds. The fear of the British was still upon them. They saw that the mutinous sepoys were drawn up in front of guns to be disarmed, or driven away in flight, or slain, or hunted to death. Men judge by what they see, and the

Punjabees concluded that such would be the fate of mutineers everywhere. They were quick enough to perceive the gravity of the crisis, but they thought we should surmount it; they knew that, at all events, their own country would be held for some time, and they sided with the power of the day. Then the people had been disarmed, and were becoming disused to warlike pursuits. At that season the harvest was abundant; trade was flourishing; there happened to be a general comfort and prosperity; and there were no exciting grievances; there was no general desire for change; there was, indeed, a kind of passive satisfaction; there was no jealous sensitive prejudice, no tendency to mistrust the intentions of Government; there were, no doubt, classes who had suffered by our rule, but at that time they were not influential. Many Chiefs, who might have become centres of disaffection, had been exiled, or had died off. There was no person actually residing in the Punjab who could become, at the moment, a popular leader; there were no means ready at hand for getting up any national movement. Most of the eminent men who remained were benefited by our rule, and were unwilling to exchange it for anarchy, the terrors of which they vividly remembered. They openly took our part from the first, and many of them made such efforts as should entitle them to the gratitude of Englishmen.

General contentment.

150. From the combined operation of these causes, the Punjab people remained peaceful at home, and furnished soldiers who fought faithfully by our side through all trials. But as months wore on, they saw that our power in the Punjab was being wasted away, as troops were despatched for Hindoostan without any reinforcements arriving from Europe. They discovered, too, that it was going hard with us elsewhere in India. Incendiary letters came day after day, describing, in highly figurative phrase, the utter isolation of our position. These things sunk deep into their minds; they began to think (what they could hardly have believed at first) that the end of British rule was really approaching. Then latent embers of disaffection began to glow; people commenced as it were to make up their political book against the coming revolution; individuals thought of securing their own future position and influence; of conciliating those who would become formidable, when the hand that ruled all alike should be removed; even our real well-wishers, our loyal agents, would take precautions for the safety of themselves and their families in the troubles which they feared were inevitable; dreams floated about, not perhaps of nationality, or of a restored Sikh commonwealth, but of the possible revival of separate parties, like the original Sikh Missals; the idle and the vicious everywhere hoped for congenial excitement; Chiefs, living idly in their country seats, thought once more of mixing in strife; in the southern waste tracts men looked forward to resuming predatory habits; in the northern hills they sighed for independence; and every where, and especially towards the frontier, the Mahomedan fanatic discerned the good time coming, when a blow might be struck for the supremacy of his race and religion, and for the extirpation of the infidel. The popular mind was indeed fast drifting into disaffection, when two outbreaks actually did occur, the first portents of a storm which would soon have gathered fast and swept over the Punjab. Both these movements did indeed originate with *Mahomedans*, and it did not appear that the Sikhs or Hindoos at all participated in them; but if the fall of Delhi had been delayed much longer, the Punjab people generally would have risen—the Mahomedans first, the Sikhs last; and the Punjabee troops would have reached that limit, beyond which mercenary soldiers will not, and cannot, remain faithful.

How Punjabees at last came to doubt our ultimate success.

Increase of popular excitement and mistrust.

Critical symptoms in the Punjab.

They would stand by us, and risk their lives for us, while we could hold our own; when we could not do that, they would be forced to turn against us. But the moment that the Punjabees heard of the fall of Delhi, their doubts regarding the stability of our rule vanished, their respect for our prestige revived, and they became as good subjects as ever.

Effect of the re-capture of Delhi.

151. The external behaviour of the mass of the Punjab people, and especially of the Sikhs, must be pronounced to have been good. No doubt, whatever immediate apprehension existed, was felt in regard to the Mahomedans rather than the Sikhs. Near the frontier the Mahomedans are especially fickle, fanatical, and proud; and the two disturbances which did actually occur were Mahomedan. But still the Mahomedans have supplied men for more than half our army, and some of them, the Puthans of Mooltan and the Derajat, are among the most zealous and reliable men we have. As regards the Sikhs, they certainly held aloof at first in regard to recruiting, until Delhi fell. Since that time, indeed, they have furnished excellent recruits without stint. Sikhism itself, too, which previously had fallen off so much, would seem again to be slightly on the increase. During the last year the baptismal initiations at the Umritsur temple have been more numerous than during the preceding years. Sikhism is not dormant; but it must be in justice said that the Sikhs did *not* take advantage of the crisis to attempt the restoration of their nationality and their mystic commonwealth; and that, from first to last, they gave no sign against us. It is hard to read the hearts of the Punjab people; and it were vain, from outwardly favorable symptoms, to assume the existence of loyalty, which, perhaps, may never be felt by an Asiatic race towards European rulers. But they have as yet deserved well of the British; and, on the whole, their conduct has been such as should render us more anxious than ever to secure their welfare. At the present time of writing, the general temper of the people is satisfactory. God grant that it may long continue so! The employment afforded to so many thousand hands by military service; the large sums disbursed in the Province itself on this account, and remitted to Punjab in the shape of prize-money, savings of pay, from other Provinces by soldiers serving therein; the sense of having triumphed under our banners over the Hindoostanees—have given to our rule a kind of popularity for the time in the eyes of the Punjabees. There is at this moment more wealth diffused among the people than at any period since annexation. They commonly remark that, in the palmy days of Runjeet Singh, there was scarcely more general prosperity than now. The Punjabees, on the whole, see that they are well off under us; and have a considerable idea of our power and resources. They also feel a strong, though perhaps a natural, pride at their achievements in our service since the outbreak of disturbances.

Conduct of the Punjab people on the whole good.

Present temper and disposition of the people.

General contentment and prosperity.

152. But, in recounting the secondary human causes of the safety of the Punjab during the crisis, it should never, for an instant, be forgotten that the first cause was the mercy of Providence. No doubt, humanly speaking, the Punjab possessed great advantages; it had a people rather favorably disposed than otherwise; a comparatively fair amount of European force; and a system in many respects calculated to weather storms. But as a protection against the peril of the time, all such advantages were as nothing without the support of the everlasting arm of Almighty God. To Him alone, therefore, be all the praise!

153. It is hoped that, during the two years under report, the officers employed in the Administration will be held to have persevered in the course which has heretofore met with the approval of the Supreme Government. During the last year of trouble, they carried on the business of the country despite endless distractions. Besides this, they performed a variety of military and miscellaneous duties arising out of the emergencies of the time. They were ever active in the field. They were instant in business at any hour of the day or night. Often isolated, and surrounded with incipient difficulties, they held their own. Under all circumstances, they comported themselves with steadiness and vigor. It is not too much to say that the conduct of the British Officers, during the crisis, materially influenced the mind of the Punjab people.

Fine conduct of Punjab officers during the crisis.

154. The expression of the Chief Commissioner's obligations is firstly due to the Right Honorable the Governor-General and the Supreme Government, for that uniform support and confidence which have materially strengthened his hands in administering the affairs of the Punjab. To His Lordship in Council, the Chief Commissioner therefore tenders his best acknowledgments.

155. Among the excellent body of Officers who have served under him in civil capacities during the two years, the Chief Commissioner especially commends the following:—

To the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. R. Montgomery (since appointed Chief Commissioner of Oudh), the Chief Commissioner is under very special and deep obligations. That officer, while discharging his own particular duties with that zeal and efficiency so often before commended, took an active and prominent part in the various measures necessary for the safety of the Province. The Financial Commissioner, Mr. D. F. McLeod, also throughout the crisis afforded valuable assistance and advice. Mr. R. Temple, the Chief Commissioner's Secretary, was unavoidably absent in England on medical certificate from close of 1856 to commencement of 1858, resuming his duties in February of the present year. The Chief Commissioner believes that this officer's merits and good services are well known to the Supreme Government. During his absence his post was occupied first by Captain James, and subsequently by Mr. A. Brandreth and Lieutenant E. Paske. These three officers creditably exerted themselves to the Chief Commissioner's satisfaction. Captain James very handsomely vacated his post, in order, at a critical time, to take charge of the Peshawur District, and leave Brigadier General Nicholson free for military duty. The Chief Commissioner's Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Macpherson, deserves especial praise and notice for the zealous and hearty service he rendered, and the incessant labor he sustained from the commencement of the mutinies, till he joined the army head-quarters as Officiating Quarter-master General.

156. Among the Commissioners of Divisions, the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are firstly due to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, C. B., who, during imminent danger, maintained authority in the Peshawur Valley, the post of honor and of difficulty; and to Mr. G. C. Barnes, who, surrounded with difficulties, administered successfully the Cis-Sutlej Division, (which immediately adjoined the disturbed Districts of Hindoostan,) and rendered important aid to the transport of troops, stores and treasure

to Delhi; the Chief Commissioner also commends Mr. E. Thornton, who presided over the Jhelum Division; Mr. A. A. Roberts, who administered the important Division of Lahore throughout the crisis; Mr. G. Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hamilton, and Major E. Lake.

157. This will be the fitting place to mention the name of Brigadier General John Nicholson, a name indeed which can never be forgotton in the Punjab. After having done much to establish British rule on the Derajat Frontier, he was at Peshawur when the troubles commenced. His presence there was valuable. Afterwards, in command of the moveable column, he disarmed several mutinous regiments, he destroyed the Sealkote mutineers, he marched with the last reinforcements from the Punjab to Delhi: there he fought the decisive action at Nujjufgurh, and at last fell in the assault of the city itself. It is, indeed, difficult to describe in words the sense which the Chief Commissioner entertains of General Nicholson's merits and services.

158. Among the Deputy Commissioners, the Chief Commissioner recommends to notice—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Abbott,
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clarke, } recently appointed Commissioners in Oude.

Major F. Marsden, who, having retired from the service, was on the point of going home when the disturbances broke out, but then volunteered to serve on as Deputy Commissioner.

General V. Cortlandt, C. B., who was formerly of the Sikh service, and who, during the disturbances, commanded the Irregular Force in Hurriana, and re-occupied that territory.

Captain H. R. James, who, during the greater portion of the period under review, officiated as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and then rendered good service in his own District of Peshawur.

Major J. R. Becher, whose efforts in preserving order in the Huzara District were conspicuous.

Captain Henderson, who kept the peace of the wild District of Kohat throughout the crisis.

Mr. G. H. Ricketts, who, with a small native force, opposed the mutineers from Jullundur, and ruled the Loodhiana city and district, during a critical period, with eminent vigor and firmness.

Mr. F. Cooper, who held the important District of Umritsur, and with his Police Levies captured and destroyed the disarmed 26th Native Infantry, who had fled in mutiny from Lahore.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth, who, during the troubles, held the difficult and important District of Umballa.

MAJOR R. G. TAYLOR.
CAPTAIN O. MCL. FARRINGTON.
CAPTAIN VOYLE.
MR. G. OUSELY.
MR. H. MONCKTON.
MR. R. E. EGERTON.
CAPTAIN A. L. BUSK.
CAPTAIN J. CRACROFT.
CAPTAIN GRAHAM.
CAPTAIN COXE.
CAPTAIN M. NEILE, who held the partially disturbed Thanesur District during the crisis.
CAPTAIN H. MACKENZIE.

Settlement Officers.

MR. J. H. MORRIS.
MR. A. BRANDRETH.

159. Among the Assistant Commissioners, the Chief Commissioner commends in particular—

LIEUTENANT G. PEARSE.
LIEUTENANT HAWES.
MR. F. MACNAGHTEN.
CAPTAIN ADAMS.
MR. W. MACNABB.
LIEUTENANT G. BATTYE.
LIEUTENANT BOULDERSON.
CAPTAIN FENDALL.
MR. W. PLOWDEN.
MR. R. G. THOMAS.
MR. B. HARDINGE.
MR. D. MACNABB.
LIEUTENANT SHORTT.
LIEUTENANT E. H. PASKE.
CAPTAIN NICOLLS.
LIEUTENANT PARSONS.
LIEUTENANT ROSS.
MR. S. HOGG.
LIEUTENANT W. PASKE.
LIEUTENANT C. HALL.
MR. R. F. SAUNDERS.
MR. C. W. AITCHISON.
MR. H. PERKINS.
MR. W. JONES.
MR. T. THORNTON.

160. Among the Extra Assistants, the Chief Commissioner commends—

MR. W. BLYTH.
MR. R. BERKELEY.
MR. C. R. CROMMELIN.
MR. G. THOMSON.
ABDOOL HUQ.
HADEE HOSSAIN.
SIRDAR JODH SINGH.
SYUD KYAM ALLIE.
MAHOMED SOOLTAN.
SYUD JUMAL ALLIE.
AZIM BEG.
MAHSOOM ALLIE.
MR. J. H. PENN.
MR. L. BERKELEY.
MR. L. J. COWAN.
BUNSEE LALL.
SHAHZADA JUMBOOR.
MITTHUN LALL.
SYUD AHMUD ALLIE.
MADAO PERSHAD.
AGHA KULUBABID.
JAESHEE RAM.
DEVI DITTA.

161. The following officers also deserve commendation :—

Inspector of Prisons.

DR. C. HATHAWAY.

Revenue Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SHORTREDE.	CAPTAIN H. C. JOHNSTONE.
CAPTAIN G. H. THOMPSON.	CAPTAIN SIR E. CAMPBELL.
LIEUTENANT F. C. ANDERSON.	

Customs.

MR. H. WRIGHT.	MR. W. W. WRIGHT.

Account Department.

MR. J. CHRISTIE.	MR. J. W. RAYNER.

162. This Report has been prepared under the directions of Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B., Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, by

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

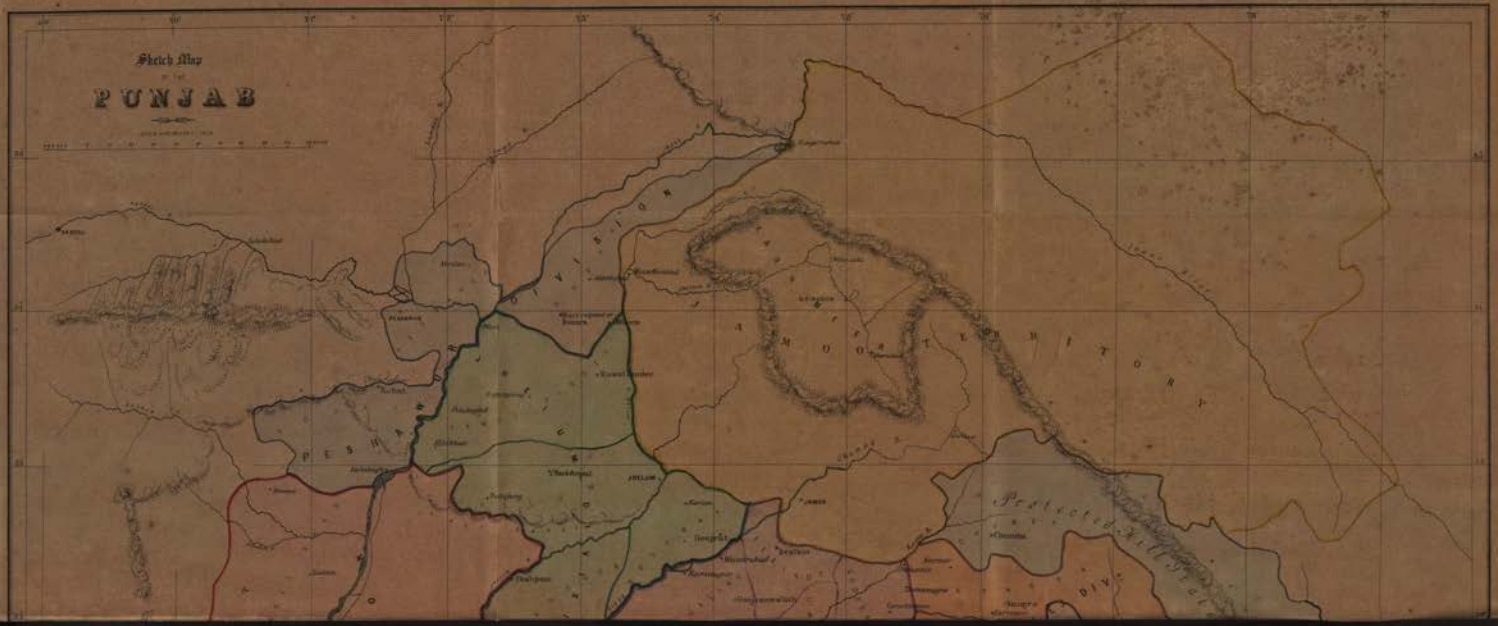
Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1856-57 *and* 1857-58.

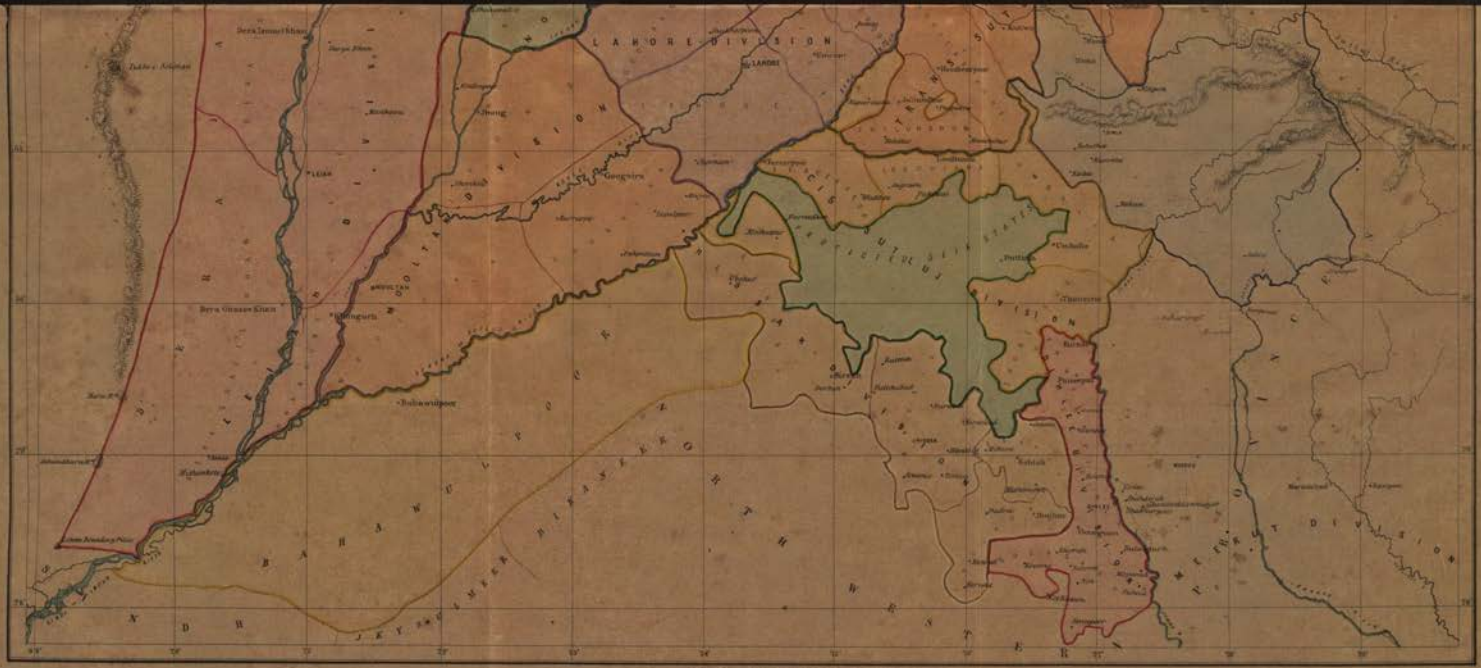
Revenue.	1856-57.			1857-58.			Expenditure.	1856-57.			1857-58.		
ORDINARY.							ORDINARY.						
Land Tax	1,50,16,824	0	0	1,54,67,519	0	0	General	5,96,231	0	0	6,04,207	0	0
Excise and Stamps	30,30,703	0	0	27,51,231	0	0	Judicial	21,32,322	0	0	22,99,947	0	0
Nuzurana Tribute, &c.	5,58,255	0	0	4,20,257	0	0	Revenue	15,74,013	0	0	14,85,729	0	0
Postal, &c.	3,46,230	0	0	3,18,938	0	0	Excise and Stamps	3,05,661	0	0	3,15,084	0	0
Miscellaneous	3,47,917	0	0	4,75,519	0	0	Postal, &c.	14,89,637	0	0	15,24,856	0	0
Toshakhana	8,101	0	0	99,758	0	0	Miscellaneous	5,78,780	0	0	4,65,908	0	0
							Military	50,42,954	0	0	77,17,037	0	0
							Toshakhana	79,224	0	0	99,233	0	0
							Total Ordinary... ...	1,17,98,822	0	0	1,45,12,001	0	0
Total Ordinary	1,93,08,030	0	0	1,95,33,222	0	0	EXTRAORDINARY.						
Extraordinary	19,495	0	0	5,220	0	0	Settlement and Survey	5,48,240	0	0	1,59,417	0	0
Local Funds	10,50,264	0	0	9,92,268	0	0	Public Works	32,39,708	0	0	22,49,937	0	0
							Miscellaneous	20,010	0	0	36,431	0	0
							Total Extraordinary...	38,07,958	0	0	24,45,785	0	0
							Local Funds	8,93,292	0	0	7,08,971	0	0
Grand Total	2,03,77,789	0	0	2,05,30,710	0	0	Grand Total... ...	1,65,00,072	0	0	1,75,66,757	0	0

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

G. A. Savielle, Calcutta Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), No. 1, Weston's Lane, Cossitollah.


Sketch Map
PUNJAB
PESHAWAR DIVISION
JAMMOO & KASHMEER TERRITORY
Protected Hill States
DIV.


LAHORE DIVISION
LAHORE
Dera Ismael Khan
Dera Ghazee Khan
Bahawulpoor
Googaira
Thoorira
Bahawulpoor
Jhong
Leiah
Khangurh
Mooltan
Bahawulpoor
Jhelum
Sindh
Jeysulmeer
Bikaneer
North
Western
Meerut Division
Meerut Division

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAUB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

	PARA.
Amount of litigation: that in 1857 unreal for purposes of comparison with 1858	1
Changes effected in law during the year; limitation of suits; registration of bonds; model forms of village account books; restrictions on the sale of inherited lands; marriage contracts	1
Changes in procedure; revised scale of costs; English depositions and decisions in certain classes of cases; limitation of appeals; regulation of rights of rival decree-holders to sale proceeds	2-4

PART 2.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Amount of crime; comparison most fitly made with 1856, which shows a general decrease of cases	5
Crimes of the third magnitude, and especially cattle-stealing, much diminished...	6
Miscellaneous offences, and especially adultery, increased	6
Results of trials satisfactory	7
Miscellaneous improvements effected	8
More important reforms introduced to legalize the more frequent use of fine and flogging, and the reduction of imprisonment	9–11
Commutation of prison labor for fine, abolished	11
Modification of Act IV. of 1840; and regulations for repressing the prostitution of girls of tender years	11

PART 3.—POLICE.

Disarming of Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, except Hill districts	12
Frequencies of burglaries and thefts; and endeavours made to meet the difficulty of tracing and punishing these crimes	13
Tribes notorious for crime; experiments in progress, or under consideration, to reclaim them	14
Failure of Police to trace the criminals in a few heinous cases	15
Mutiny of native troops at Mooltan; good conduct and success of Police in their pursuit and destruction	16–17
And in the capture of some mutineers in Spiti	18
Strength and cost of Punjaub Police	19

PART 4.—JAILS.

Progressive reduction in number of prisoners,—chiefly owing to change in law above noticed...	20
Reductions in cost of maintaining prisoners	20

PARA.

Rate of mortality low 20
Education of convicts 20
Jail manufactures 21
Superintendent of Lahore Central Jail, created 21

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND-TAX.

Position of the land revenue for the year; accessions and reductions: facility of collections; extraordinary cheapness of produce 22
Progress of revised settlements: of the record of rights; and training of Putwarees 23
Increase of cultivation and general contentment; the causes thereof, one of which is probably the large enlistment of Punjabees 24-5

PART 2.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

Falling off in the Excise 26

PART 3.—SALT AND SUGAR.

Great increase of revenue; frauds discovered in the Kohat Salt Mines ... 27

PART 4.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous revenue; fluctuations 28
General results of all the revenue; comparative statement 29
Exclusive of the revenues of the Delhi Territory 30

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Normal Schools; importance of them 31
District Schools; Delhi College; course of study 32
Tehsil Schools; Village Schools; Indigenous Schools; progress in each class during year 33
Character of Village Schools 33
Visitation and Inspection of Schools 34
Expenditure during the year; grants-in-aid to Mission Schools 35
Sale and gratuitous distribution of books 36
Female education scarcely begun 37
Officers of the Department; the late Mr. Arnold 38-9

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure limited, save for Military accommodation, owing to financial necessities 40

PART I.—ROADS.

Progress and improved condition of Grand Trunk Road 41-2
Sutlej and Beas Road; a lakh sanctioned for its renovation 43
Section of road between the Beas and Lahore 44
Prospect of completing the entire line from Delhi to Lahore 45

	Para.
Hindoostan and Thibet Road suspended	45
Lahore and Peshawur Road; operations during the year ...	46
Project for tunneling the Indus; Steam gun-boat to be employed experimentally at Attock	47
Total expenditure on Roads during the year	48
PART II.—RAILROADS.	
Umritser and Mooltan Line; operations begun, and Earthwork from Umritser to Lahore nearly complete	49
Arrangements for Lahore Station to admit of thorough traffic to Peshawur and Mooltan	49
Features of the country favorable; no physical difficulties	49
Prospects of completion	50
Expenditure to end of 1858-59	51
PART III.—CANALS.	
Naree Doab Canal; opened and in use for several miles	52
Total expenditure from commencement of work	53
Miscellaneous works connected with this canal	54
Inundation Canals in the Mooltan Division	55
Huslee Canal	56
PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Accommodation for Troops	57
Iron Barracks; Delhi Palace Buildings, &c., adapted for the Troops ...	58
Ferozepore Arsenal	59
Total expenditure on Military Works during the year	60
District Roads	61
Miscellaneous Public Works; Local Committees organized	62
Total expenditure on Public Works during the year	63
Public Works constructed at the expense of private individuals	64
Commendation of Officers	65
SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.	
Letters despatched through District Posts	66
Increase of correspondence	67
Bullock Train extended to Peshawur	68
SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.	
Operations of the year; new Lines opened...	69
SECTION VII.—MARINE.	
Punjaub River Navigation; increase in Traffic on the Indus; Steamers of Oriental Inland Transit Company	70

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.	PARA.
Results of the year, compared with 1857-58	71
Surplus from the Delhi Territory	71
Surplus from the old Territory	72
Reductions of expenditure	73
Local Military charges	74
Repayment of Punjaub Loan	75
Supply Bills continue to afford a source of Income; Increase during the year, but the Supply uncertain	76
Necessity of an ample Reserve Fund	77
Prospects of the Current Year	78
Financial Exposition for 1858-59	79
Comparison with preceding year	80
Offices of Account and Audit; commendation of Officers	81
Reduction of Unadjusted Advances	82

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.	
No new Churches erected; operations contemplated	83
More Chaplains urgently needed	83

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.	
Character of events peaceful	84
Cabul	85
North-Western Frontier tranquil	86
Cis-Sutlej Chiefs; services of, and rewards to, Puttiala, Jheend, and Nabha ...	87-93
Loans of Puttiala and Nabha, not yet redeemed	94
Aloowalia Rajah	95
Maharajah of Cashmere; adjustment of his feud with his cousin Rajah Jowahir Sing	96-7
Cashmere re-opened to visitors...	98
Lapse of Hindoor State in Simla Hills	99
Sirmoor and other Hill Chiefships; Bussahir	100
Circumstances of Bussahir	101
Bhawulpoor	102

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.	
Recruiting stopped, and reductions in progress	103
Return of Punjaub Regiments from Hindoostan	104-6
Reliefs and movements of Troops of the Force	107-9
Peshawur Mountain Train incorporated with the Force	110
Conspiracy in 10th Punjaub Infantry, at Derah Ismael Khan	111-12
Reduced strength of Punjaub Infantry Regiments	113
Disposal of disarmed Hindoostanee Regiments: outbreak among those at Mooltan	114
Formation of "Loyal Poorbea Regiment"...	115
Hindoostanee Troops re-armed. and serving	116
Transfer of certain Regiments to Commander-in-Chief...	117

	Para.
Huzara Goorkha Battalion formed	118
Appendices to this Section described	119
Present strength of Force, including organized Police, Horse and Foot ...	120
Commendation of Offices	121

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURE.

Cultivation of Flax; value of Punjaub Flax in the English market	122
Effects of irrigation on Cotton crops	123

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Conservation of Forests; arrangements for	124
Pangee Timber Agency	125-6
Plantations and Nurseries	127

MINING.

Nothing to report on the subject	128

SURVEYS.

Revenue Survey of Baree Doab completed; other Surveys noticed	129

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Increase in number of patients treated at Dispensaries	130
Causes of the objection of natives to resort to Vaccination; and arrangements to remedy the defects	131
Delhi Territory not reported on...	132

CONSERVANCY.

Attentive consideration given to the subject by local Committees; notice of works executed	133

TEA.

Success of Tea cultivation in the Himalayas	134
Quality of the Tea much improved	135
The culture of the shrub popular	136-7

SECTION XIII.—DELHI TERRITORY.

Reason for separate report on Delhi and Hissar Divisions	138
Civil Courts, Delhi Division	139
Ditto, Hissar Division	140
Criminal Courts, Delhi Division	141
Ditto Hissar Division	142
Police; disarming of both Divisions	143

	PARA.
Organized or Military Police in the Delhi Territory	144
Jails, not yet completely conformed to Punjab system	145
Revenue of the Delhi Territory for the year	146-8
Increase by confiscations, &c.; Hissar Division	149
Customs receipts for the year	150
Water-rent of the Jumna Canal	151
Education	152
Surveys	153
Political; claims on escheated estates for debts contracted by late Chiefs ...	154
Miscellaneous business	155
Local improvements	156

CONCLUSION.

Punjaub and Delhi Territory formed into a Lieutenant-Governorship ...	157
Commendation of Civil Officers	158-63

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAUB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Amount of litigation.

1. In spite of the political troubles of 1857, the amount of litigation was unusually great, for with the end of that year ceased the privilege hitherto enjoyed by suitors, of bringing forward their claims for the recovering of debts proved only by Bankers' books, within the term of twelve years. For the future, six years was to be the limit. Eager, therefore, to make the most of their time, a crowd of creditors pressed on the Courts such claims as the change of law would otherwise have made obsolete. In 1858, when the new bar to litigation had been imposed, a decrease of no less than 20,607, in the number of original suits instituted, compared with the year preceding, occurred; and this abatement was visible in every division in the Punjab. The value of the claims preferred also diminished by nine lakhs of Rupees. Out of 66,279 cases on the files of the different Courts, only 1,648 remained undecided. These statistics, which are held to indicate the wakeful scrutiny of the Judges, are satisfactory. A proportion equal to 17 per cent. of the contested suits was given in favor of the defendants; the number of compromises was moderate; and the awards in cases referred to arbitrators were sufficiently checked and modified. The average duration of suits was 26 days, and evinces considerable industry and despatch. About two-fifths of all the suits were disposed of in the Tehseeldars' or Small Cause Courts. Towards the end of the year, certain reforms and modifications of the existing Civil law in the Punjab were proposed by the Judicial Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government; and although these have not come fully into operation, they may here be briefly noticed. They affect both the *Law* and the *Procedure* prescribed by the Punjab Code, which has for some years regulated Civil litigation.

Changes in Law and Procedure.

Limitation of suits.

First.—A further alteration has been made in the Statute of Limitations. Claims to real property may still be heard any time within twelve years. But six years is to be the limit for suits founded on bonds, bills of exchange, partnership accounts, &c.; and suits founded on Bankers' books, disputes between master and servant, and cases regarding marriage, betrothal, and maintenance, with some others, cannot be admitted after three years have expired; whilst petty cases, relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, and the like, can only be heard within three months. The object of these reductions is to diminish

the opportunity for preferring false or fabricated claims; to prevent the postponement of trials, until the cause of action is involved in obscurity from the lapse of time; and to provide for enquiry whilst facts are still comparatively recent.

Registration of Bonds.

Secondly.—To improve the character of documentary evidence, it has been provided that no bond for a sum above Rupees 50 can be admitted in evidence unless registered.

Model forms of account books.

Thirdly.—As a check on the accounts of Bankers, who have long been suspected of imposing on the ignorant agriculturists who form the bulk of their constituents, the maintenance of a day-book, as well as of a ledger, has been made obligatory. Models of such books are to be circulated, and the ledger alone will not, as heretofore, be accepted as evidence.

Restriction on the sale of inherited lands;

Fourthly. An additional restriction has been placed on the sale of hereditary land in satisfaction of decrees; such sales cannot now take place without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

Marriage contracts, &c.

Lastly. Certain rules have been laid down regarding breaches of marriage and betrothal contracts.

Such are the changes of the *law*. Those affecting *Procedure* relate to the subject of costs, the language of record, and processes after decision.

Costs.

2. With regard to *cost*, a revised scale of institution stamps has been adopted, calculated at 2½ per cent. on the value of the claim preferred; and the fees payable for summonses have been fixed at the same rate. By these means, the legal costs, which have hitherto borne somewhat heavily on suits for small sums, will be more equitably assessed, without serious loss to the State.

Language of record.

3. With regard to the *language of record*, in suits below Rupees 100, and above Rupees 1,000 value (which limits have been fixed in order that the experiment may be made both in the lower and higher Courts), officers are obliged to take the depositions of witnesses, and to write their decisions in English, and in their own handwriting. The direct contact into which the Judge is thus brought with suitors and witnesses; the familiarity which he must acquire with their dialect, characters, and modes of thought; the necessity of thorough personal investigation into cases thus thrust upon him; the confidence which he inspires, by conducting the enquiry himself, and by excluding the Moonshees of the Court from all share in the proceedings, are the arguments in favor of this measure. On the other hand, much extra labor is thrown on the presiding officers, and the experiment cannot yet be pronounced pratically successful.

Processes after decision.

4. With regard to *processes after decision*, two modifications have been made. By the *first*, decisions of the lower Courts already affirmed by the Commissioners cannot be appealed to the Court of the

Judicial Commissioner, though that officer retains the power of reviewing any particular case on his own motion. By the *second*, the rights of decree-holders to the sale proceeds of the property of debtors sold by order of Court, are regulated.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Amount of crime.

5. It will be remembered what effect the events of the mutiny in 1857 had upon crime in the Punjab. In some districts, particularly those of the Cis-Sutlej Division, much violent and open crime was committed, which was never fully reported. The returns of that year therefore do not form a fit standard of comparison. The statistics were affected by political causes, which ceased with the restoration of order, and are but slightly apparent in the returns of 1858. In the latter year, when order had been completely restored, the aggregate of reported crimes was greater; 40,088 crimes were registered, to 38,401 in 1857. But going back to 1856 we find that, compared with that year, a year undisturbed by extraordinary events, there was a decrease of 316 cases. Crime was, therefore, it may be asserted, less prevalent than in ordinary years. Examining the details, however, we find that there was an increase in crimes of the first and second degrees of atrocity, though these were still below the average of 1854 and 1855. The excess is attributable to the greater frequency of crimes against life and property on the frontier, particularly in the Peshawur District, where, especially in 1857, they were unusually few.

Decrease of certain crimes.

6. But in crime of the third magnitude, there was a satisfactory diminution. In 1856, these numbered 18,220; in 1857, 17,876; in 1858, they decreased to 16,004. Highway robberies were less by 55 than in 1857; and burglaries, thefts, and cattle-stealing were also less frequent. This decrease was particularly observable in the Leia Division, where the commission of cattle-thefts, the favorite offence of the locality, was much rarer than in former years. The aggregate of miscellaneous offences was larger than in the preceding year. Cases of adultery were more numerous; and the Judicial Commissioner doubts if the leniency of our laws in reference to this crime does not afford it a certain measure of encouragement, highly offensive to the social feeling of the native community.

Result of trials.

7. In all, 56,241 persons were brought to trial; of these about one-third were acquitted, 1,628 were committed to the Sessions, and the remainder convicted by the district Courts. The average duration of cases, in which the Police were employed, was nine days; and in those where they were not, six days. Nearly one-third of the property stolen was recovered; the aggregate of crime reported in proportion to population was as 1 to 323. Of the witnesses, all but about one-tenth of those who gave evidence were dismissed on their first day of attendance. In all these points the statistics are favorable.

Duration of cases.
Property recovered.
Witnesses.

Miscellaneous improvements.

8. The Judicial Commissioner reports that the following Miscellaneous improvements have been effected duringt he past year. Useless records have been destroyed, and a new system of filing those preserved has been prescribed. Orders have been issued to record evidence relating

to crimes *at once*, without delaying for the arrest of suspected parties. The Judicial Commissioner has been empowered to deal finally with crimes committed by lunatics. The criminal law, as relating to Foreign States, has been more clearly defined, And the operation of the Mutiny Acts of 1857 has been suspended.

Reforms.

9. In this year, also, Mr. Thornton proposed certain reforms in the penal law of the Punjab, which, having received Sir John Lawrence's sanction, were subsequently put into practice, pending the confirmation of the Supreme Government. They relate chiefly to legalizing the more frequent infliction of fines and corporal punishment, to the combination of these penalties with imprisonment, and to the limitation of the term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment and its substitutes.

10. It has long been felt that the legal duration of imprisonment rendered its operation as a punishment both unduly severe, and insufficiently intense. The family of the criminal was deprived of his support, whilst he himself, well fed and cared for, lost little but his liberty; and practically, the penalty has not been efficacious in arresting crime, whilst it has greatly increased the sum of punishment. Year by year, the number of criminals in jail has been multiplied, and the State put to vast expense in the construction of prisons and the maintenance of convicts. The events of 1857 necessitated the delegation to the Magistrates of the power to punish summarily by fines and stripes; otherwise the jails would have been overcrowded. Mr. Thornton's paper on the subject being already before the Supreme Government, it is needless here to go into details. Suffice it to say, that the general results are these: a scale is authorized, within the limits of which, according to their competency, the criminal Judges are empowered to impose *fine* for all crimes and offences, making generally an abatement of one-fourth in the term of imprisonment prescribed by the existing law; *flogging*, up to forty stripes, is authorized in cases of robbery, theft, and the like, as well as for adultery and crimes of a sensuous character; and on this account a commutation of imprisonment, not exceeding three months, is allowed; sentence of *imprisonment* is made obligatory for the most heinous class of offences; but in minor felonies and serious misdemeanours, it may or may not be passed according to the nature of the case, whilst *simple* misdemeanours are primarily punishable by fine alone.

11. In the two first-mentioned classes of cases it may happen that fine or flogging, or both, are superadded to a term of imprisonment. Such are the main features of these reforms. In addition, commutation of prison labor for fine, hitherto permitted—owing to the inequality of out-door labor as affecting convicts of former respectability, but now rendered unnecessary by the confinement of prisoners sentenced to hard labor within the walls of the Jails—has been abolished. The district officers have been empowered to decide certain cases, which heretofore it was necessary to commit to the Session. A modification of Act IV. of 1840 has been made, by which the cases cognizable under the Act are clearly defined and restricted, and authority given to the criminal Courts to decide such cases as may be admitted *on their merits*, with power to suspend the action complained of, to punish by fine the offending, and therewith to reimburse the injured party. Lastly, certain regulations have been devised for checking the infamous

practice by which girls of tender age are brought up to become prostitutes. These changes were not introduced until the beginning of 1859, and it is as yet premature to discuss the degree of success which may accrue.

PART III.—POLICE.

Disarming of Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

12. During the past year the population of the Cis and Trans Sutlej States, which had been excluded from the general disarmament which took place on the annexation of the Punjab, were, with the exception of the hill districts of Simla and Kangra, thoroughly disarmed. The total number of weapons collected was 109,669. But the population of the independent Sikh States are not directly affected by this measure.

Frequency of Burglaries.

13. Perhaps the weakest point of our Police system is the impunity with which simple burglaries and thefts are committed. No doubt this failure is partly attributable to the apathy of the people and their unwillingness to prosecute. The more general diffusion of wealth, too, may have increased the temptation to these crimes; and the regularity with which they are reported is greater than formerly. But after making all allowances, the number of such crimes detected and punished, in proportion to the number committed, is unquestionably much below what it ought to be. Attempts have therefore been made to identify the tribes in each district, to whom rumour imputes burglary and theft as a professional and hereditary pursuit, but their success has been but partial.

Notorious Tribes.

14. In the Cis-Sutlej States, these crimes have been traced to no particular caste, but are represented as the work of the dissolute and improvident of all sorts, much the same as in Europe. In other districts certain tribes are notorious for crimes. To be a Harnee, a Jansee, a Boorriah,—men whose ostensible livelihood is procured by hunting and bird-catching, who have no generally fixed abode, yet who nevertheless are often chosen as watchmen,—to be one of *these* is to be known for many miles round as a born thief and vagabond. These and others are known to combine in gangs, to assemble by appointment, plan and effect robberies, and then disperse, baffling detection. Often a share of the plunder goes to the head men of villages, without whose connivance they could not be safe. If one of them happens to be caught in the toils of the law, his fellows support his family; and many profess to cultivate a piece of land, the better to deceive the Police. For some years past, a certain degree of surveillance has been exercised over these notorious tribes, but with little perceptible effect. Experiments are now being made to reclaim them by locating them on waste lands, under Police control, in the hope of thus inuring them to steady habits of agricultural labor; and it is also in contemplation to employ on the canals and railways, under a compulsory system, but with the benefit of wages, the rogues and vagabonds who themselves prefer preying upon the public to earning their own livelihood. Happily, the state of things which at one time obtained in England is here unknown. The honest laborer can always procure work. But there are hereditary classes who for generations have been brought up to thieve, and whom to compel to labor, is to elevate, not to degrade.

15. During the year, some remarkable cases of murder have occurred, without the discovery of the criminals. In the Cis-Sutlej States, a thief stabbed two of his confederates, and wounded two others, summoning them, one by one, by a known signal. In the Trans-Sutlej States, a man murdered a child, merely with the object of increasing his reputation as a supposed wizard. In the Jhelum Division, a watchman, who had made himself obnoxious by reporting cases of abduction, was found murdered. In these cases, the murderers were not apprehended. On the other hand, after a long impunity, two men were convicted of a murder committed some ten years ago in the Kangra District. On two occasions, the Punjab Police have behaved well.

Mutiny at Mooltan.

16. On the 31st of August, two disarmed Regiments of Native Infantry at Mooltan, the 62nd and the 69th, and a troop of Native Horse Artillery, took alarm at the order of Government, according to which they would be sent to Hindoostan in parties of twenty and thirty, and broke out into open mutiny. The Police were posted so as to protect the city and civil lines; the ferry boats on the Chenab were sunk or removed. When the Mutineers fled from the Cantonments, detachments of troops were sent in pursuit in different directions, but only one body, under Captain Norgate, came across the fugitives.

17. The Police were more successful; they followed up the mutineers to the Southern marshes of the Chenab, where they watched them all night, captured large numbers, and aided Captain Norgate's detachment in the destruction of the remainder. Another large body, who had fled up the Chenab northward, was attacked by the Police of the district and of the Customs Department, who, though at first beaten back, when subsequently reinforced by the Yeomanry and peasantry of the country round about, completely annihilated the gang opposed to them. The fate of the unhappy men who so madly revolted at Mooltan, was indeed miserable. Of 1,323 Sepoys who mutinied, 580 perished by the sword, or by drowning, 719 were captured; of 24 only was the end doubtful. On this occasion, effective aid was given to the Police by some of the agricultural tribes.

Apprehension of Mutineers in Spiti.

18. Again, upwards of eighty fugitive Sepoys, who had penetrated from the territory of the Maharajah of Cashmere to the borders of Chinese Tartary, were arrested by the Police of the Kangra District, under Mr. Knox, the Assistant Commissioner.

19. The existing strength of the regular Punjab Police, and its expense, will be seen below:

Strength of all ranks	... ...	11,183 men
Monthly cost	... ...	77,226 Rupees
Strength on 1st January, 1858	... ...	11,028 men
Monthly cost on ditto	... ...	76,692 Rupees

PART IV.—JAILS.

Jails: number of prisoners reduced.

20. Owing to the junction of the Delhi and Hissar Division to the Punjab, seven Jails were added to those already subject to the local Government. Omitting these, however, which have not yet completely conformed to the prescribed system, there was at the end of 1858 a very marked decrease in the number of prisoners. The total was 10,099 compared with 12,469 in 1857. There has indeed been a progressive reduction since 1854, and the number was at the end of the year only 99, in excess of that for which the existing accommodation suffices. The result is satisfactory; the Jails will now not be over-crowded, nor recurring expense be necessary for the enlargement of buildings. The change is due to the operation of the new practice of the Courts, which has substituted in so great a degree the penalties of fine and flogging for prolonged imprisonment. The full effects are not yet visible; but that the reduction is still going on is apparent from the returns of March, 1859, when the number of prisoners in all the Jails, including those of the Delhi Territory, had fallen from 12,405 to 12,031. It is probable that in the current year a very considerable decrease will take place. In the expenditure for the year on the old Jails, there has been a diminution of Rs. 30,000 or £3,000; and the average cost of each prisoner was reduced to Rupees 30-14-3. This low figure is owing to the cheapness of food. The aggregate expense of all the prisons, old and new, was 4,39,362 Rupees, or £43,936, and the average cost Rupees 32-2-11 per head. For all the Jails, the rate of mortality is unusually low, being 4·83 per cent.; and this low rate would be further reduced if the prisons in the Delhi Territory were omitted the average in the rest of the Punjab being 3·28, whereas it was, in 1856, 10·10, and in 1857, 6·67. The healthiest prisons are at Bunnoo, Shahpoor, Sealkote, and Kohat. In those prisons which are deemed by the Inspector unhealthy, on account of bad accommodation, or of the license of out-door labor, the rate of mortality ranges from 5·63 at Rohtuck, to 13·62 at Peshawur. At Delhi, the high rate of 26·23 was reached, but this is attributed to exceptional causes. It is also believed that the absence of mortality may be due in part to the practice lately introduced of releasing prisoners on payment of a fine; in which way sickly convicts have probably been dismissed. During the year, cholera broke out in the Hoshyarpore Jail; and some cases of scurvy occurred at Khangurh and Huzara. Great pains have been successfully taken to reduce the number of juvenile prisoners; and there is, it is reported, no boy under 12 years of age now in Jail. Convict education has received an impulse; the number of prisoners, 2,005, reported at the beginning of the year as being able to read and write, was doubled at the end; and one-third of all the prisoners were under instruction; but the Inspector is not satisfied with this proportion.

Cost reduced.

Rate of mortality low.

Education of convicts.

21. Jail manufactures have prospered, particularly at Umritsur. A total profit of nearly half a lakh of Rupees on this account, has accrued to Government. In this light, the advantage of the system of intermural labor is very conspicuous. It has, however, as yet been but imperfectly enforced in the Jails of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions; there, too, hired labor has been too much substituted for prison labor in the performance of menial service. During the year, only 25 prisoners, out of a daily average of 13,632, escaped from Jail; and at the end of

Manufactures.

the year, 14 only remained at large. The Central Jail at Lahore has been placed under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Dallas, for whom a residence in its near vicinity is being built at the public expense. During the year all the Jails but two were visited by the Inspector, Dr. Hathaway, to whose active supervision their gradual improvement is principally due.

Appointment of Superintendent of Central Jail at Lahore.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Land Tax.

22. The following figures show the position of the land revenue for 1858-59 :

Demand.	Collected.	Uncollected.	Balances.	
			Nominal	Real.
1,51,70,236	1,47,43,388	4,26,848	2,22,223	1,22,042

Realization of the land Revenue.

The real balance does not nearly amount to one per cent. on the total demand. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the demand of Rupees 28,462. This however is exclusive of the land revenue of the Delhi Territory, which amounts to about 40½ lakhs, as will be seen in a subsequent section. In the older Provinces there has been an accession of 1½ lakhs, from the lapse of the Hindoor state in the Simla District. In other districts, owing to minor lapses and resumptions, a considerable increase to the aggregate revenue has accrued. On the other hand, reductions, from special causes, or in the ordinary progress of the settlement, have been made. The general result is, that the total amount of the rent-roll has not varied considerably, though about 1½ lakhs have been remitted. The revenue was collected with ease ; coercive processes were rare; in one instance only was the extreme measure of sale resorted to. The seasons were propitious ; the fall of rain favorable; the harvests generally abundant. On the other hand, has continued that low citation of the prices* of produce which, in a fiscal point of view, is so discouraging to the agricultural population of the Punjab; and which has been so frequently mentioned as necessitating the reduction of a revenue already light. The

Comparative results.

Facility of collection.

Seasons and Harvests.

Extraordinary cheapness of produce.

---

* The prices of wheat varied in different parts of the Punjab as follows:

		Maund	Seers		Maund	Seers
Jhelum and Trans-Sutlej Divisions	from	1 „	6	to	1 „	13
In the Cis-Sutlej and other Divisions of the Punjab	from	0 „	32	to	1 „	8
Delhi and Hissar Divisions.	from	0 „	24	to	0 „	39

In the Punjab, prices have never been less remunerative.

depression of extreme cheapness is more particularly felt by the cultivators of the low moist lands, adjoining rivers, which suffer from too abundant rain; whilst in dry seasons, when prices are commonly high, their yield is largest.

Its effect on alluvial lands.

23. During the past year the revised settlements of the Goojrat and Googaira Districts have been completed. Those of Mooltan, Shahpoor, Jhelum, and Rawul Pindee have been considerably advanced. The expense of these operations is a little above one lakh of Rupees. Gradually, that minute and elaborate Doomsday-book, in which are recorded, on an uniform plan, from generation to generation, every hereditary, every acquired right of peasant proprietors, counted by millions, approaches a termination. Much attention is given to its annual correction; to the instruction of the Putwarrees in whose custody it is kept; and to the abbreviation of the forms and statements in which something of its essence and utility is apt to be lost.

Progress of revised settlement.

Of the record of rights.

Training of Putwarrees.

24. In spite of low prices, and the number of Punjabees enlisted, there has been a large increase of cultivation; and many new wells have been sunk. There is reason indeed to believe, that the agricultural population on the whole were never more prosperous and contented than at present. Something of this is doubtless due to our fiscal administration, to the promptness and liberality with which over assessment has been rectified; to the equality with which the burden of taxation has been distributed. But special causes for the general satisfaction have been at work. It is calculated that there are some 60,000 Punjabees in our employ, and that their pay amounts to 72 lakhs, or about half the land tax. Much of these earnings finds its way back to the homestead of the soldier, so lately a revenue-paying yeoman, and goes a long way towards defraying the liabilities of his village.

Extension of cultivation.

General contentment.

Enlistment of Punjabees.

Their pay.

25. In addition, a large share of the booty from Delhi and Lucknow fell to the Punjabee troops, never backward in its acquisition; and this, too, is now dispersed abroad in the Punjab, and together with rewards, jagheers, and pensions which have been freely granted for good service, has greatly increased the wealth of the community and lightened their difficulties.

Their plunder.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

26. In 1857-58, owing to the dispersion of the camp-followers, who were the chief consumers of spirituous liquors and drugs, there was a falling off in the revenue derived from the excise. During the past year, the collections have risen in the Punjab Provinces from Rupees 4,30,502 to Rupees 4,64,244, being an increase of Rupees 33,742.

Excise.

PART III.—SALT.

27. In the salt revenue derived from the Cis-Indus and Kohat Mines, there was the considerable increase of Rupees 1,32,211. Indeed, this branch of taxation was never so flourishing, having amounted

Customs.

to Rupees 21,22,190. The increase from the Cis-Indus Mines is not however likely to be permanent, but the cheapness of saccharine produce in the Eastern districts gave a strong temporary impulse to the trade. The increase from the Kohat Mines has resulted from the discovery of extensive frauds committed by the native officials in collusion with the Affreedee traders. About 30 delinquents have been punished, and the establishment re-organized. Smuggling is effectually prevented along the Sutlej preventive line, but still goes on towards the North, through the Huzara District.

Influence of cheap sugar on the trade.

Kohat mines.

Punishments for fraud.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

28. The miscellaneous revenue, obtained from canal water-rent, grazing duties, fines, post offices, tribute, &c. for the Punjab Provinces, shows a slight decline on the whole. But the income from stamps increased in almost every district, notwithstanding the reduction of the number of civil suits. The post office receipts also exhibit improvement.

Miscellaneous revenue.

29. Compared with the returns for 1857-58, it will be seen that the sum total of the general revenue has varied but little.

General results.

Year.	Land Tax.	Spirits, Drugs, Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1857-58 Rs.....	1,47,49,089	4,30,502	19,89,979	20,87,306	1,92,56,876
£	1,474,908	43,050	1,98,997	208,730	1,925,687
1858-59 Rs.....	1,47,43,387	4,64,224	21,22,190	19,14,245	1,92,44,046
£	1,474,338	46,422	2,12,219	191,424	1,924,404
Difference Rs.....	5,702	33,722	1,32,211	1,73,061	12,830
£	570	3,372	13,221	17,306	1,283

30 For the sake of comparison, the revenues of the Delhi Territory have been excluded from the above statement; but it is proper to state here that they amount to Rupees 75,48,277, or £7,54,827; and that, with this addition, the annual revenue of the Punjab and its Dependencies exceeds two millions and a half sterling.

SECTION II.—EDUCATION.

31. In this department much must depend on the Normal Schools at Lahore and Rawul Pindee, and the one more recently established at Delhi. At these institutions are trained the teachers for what may be called the county and Parochial Schools. Many of these teachers are unqualified for their duties, and their acquirements therefore are tested by their being obliged to go through a certain course of training previous to being confirmed as Government teachers.

Normal Schools.

District Schools.

32. The principal zillah or country Schools are at Umritsur, Ferozepoor, Simla, and Goojrat. In addition, a School at Delhi, formerly known as the Delhi College, and maintained by a bequest made by the late Nawab Fuzl Ali, has lately been established. The course of study at these superior Schools may be pursued through the medium of the English or the vernacular language, at the option of the pupil. It comprises History, Geography, and Mathematics, together with the rudiments of Science and Natural Philosophy; and is similar to that required from candidates for entrance into the Calcutta University.

Tehseel Schools, Village Schools, and Indigenous Schools.

33. Inferior to these are three classes of Schools, in which the medium of instruction is the vernacular only. These are the Government Tehseel Schools, the Village Schools, maintained by a cess of one per cent. on the land revenue, and the Indigenous Schools, which are independent of Government control, unless supported by grants-in-aid. In the last mentioned class, the plan of study is purely native, and the instruction generally rude and vicious. But the machinery of the educational department is systematically employed in the creation and improvement of the "Tehseel" and "one per cent." village Schools. As regards the Punjab Provinces, exclusive of the Delhi territory (where the organization is still incomplete), the following figures will exhibit the progress made during the past year:

Progress.

	1857-58		1858-59	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Tehseel Schools	110	6,953	116	8,812
One per cent. Village Schools	1,336	12,024	1,844	24,072
Indigenous Schools	3,461	26,317	6,173	32,023
	4,923	47,008	8,193	64,907

In the Delhi Territory, the number of pupils in the Schools under Government control, is reported to be about 3,500; but the next returns will probably show a large increase. It will be observed that whilst there has been a slight increase in the number of pupils at the Tehseel Schools, the attendance at the one per cent. schools has been doubled. Still the latter are far from being in a satisfactory condition. Until lately, many have been confined to Mosques, and have been mere seminaries for the propagation of Islamism. Many of the teachers are ill-paid and incompetent; and it will take time to mature the reforms which are indispensable. There has been no opposition on the part of the people to the spread of education. In some instances, it has been eagerly sought, though generally its progress is suffered with the apathy of ignorance.

Character of Village Schools.

Visitation and inspection of Schools.

34. During the past year the local Government has enjoined upon the divisional and District Authorities a more active visitation and inspection of the Schools, which are certain to draw encouragement from their influence.

Cost of Educational Establishment, &c.

35. The expenditure for 1858-59 is as follows:—

Expended by Government,	...	Rupees 1,69,100
Expended from the one per cent. fund,	„	1,16,691
		Rupees 2,85,791

Mission Schools.

Of the Government expenditure, Rupees 8,054 went in grants-in-aid of Mission Schools, which are usually in a very efficient state

Books.

36. Books to the number of nearly 40,000, realizing some 6,100 Rupees, have been sold. About the same sum is to be devoted to the gratuitous distribution of books.

Female education.

37. Female education has yet scarcely begun in these Provinces.

Mr. Arnold.

38. The Department has recently sustained a severe loss by the death of the Director, Mr. W. D. Arnold, under whom it was first organized, and from whose ability and character its future development might have been confidently expected.

Other officers.

39. He has been succeeded for the present by Lieutenant E. H. Paske, who has previously had some experience of the affairs of the Department. The exertions of Lieutenant Holroyd, one of the Inspectors, also deserve mention.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure limited.

40. The condition of the finances during the past year has not permitted any considerable expenditure on internal improvements, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal, for the progress of which full provision has been made. But the necessity of providing shelter for the force of European troops now in the Punjab, has led to a large outlay on Barracks and other Military works.

PART I.—ROADS.

Grand Trunk Road.

41. The Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Umballa is not yet perfectly completed. The great streams near Umballa, such as the Gugger and Markunda—the broad sandy beds, and periodical floods of which present great Engineering difficulties—are still unbridged. It is, however, in

contemplation to construct permanent bridges as soon as practicable, and a Civil Engineer has been deputed to take sections across the whole country between the road and the hill range, in order that the water-way of this costly viaduct may be accurately calculated. Over all the minor streams, temporary wooden bridges have been thrown. With the exception of about three miles, the whole section has received two coats of metal, and a third coating is now being laid on. It may now indeed be said that every possible measure has been taken to remove the obstacles which have heretofore made this section about the worst for travelling along the whole of the Grand Trunk Road.

42. The sub-divisions of the road, extending respectively between Umballa and the Sutlej, and between Loodiana and Ferozepoor, have been long completed; but during the past year, a third coat of metal has been in course of consolidation.

Sutlej and Beas Road.

43. The sanction of the Supreme Government has lately been received to the reconstruction of the old line of road between the Sutlej and the Beas Rivers. For this work a lakh of Rupees has been allowed, and it is hoped that it will not take longer than one year to finish. The line thus adopted will pass close to the towns of Phugwara and Jullunder, and, though not actually the shortest, is that best adapted both to the Military and Commercial wants of the country. When this section is finished, there will be one continuous metalled road from Delhi to Lahore.

44. The Section from the Beas to Lahore is being coated with a fourth layer of metal, and is otherwise in excellent order.

45. On the whole, the prospect of permanently completing the portion of the Grand Trunk Road under the Punjab Government, is now favorable; the construction of the large bridges near Umballa, and the metalling of the line between the Beas and the Sutlej, will make travelling as easy as on other parts of this magnificent highway. Unmetalled branch roads have been made, connecting the Military hill stations of Kussowlie and Dugshaie with the Hindoostan and Thibet Road; but the extension of this line has otherwise been discontinued from want of funds.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

46. Operations, with the view of making the Lahore and Peshawur Road fit for traffic, for which purpose the sum of 11½ lakhs of Rupees has been sanctioned, have been continued during the year. The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 81,000.

Project for tunnelling the Indus.

47. A project has been submitted by Major Robertson for driving a tunnel under the bed of the Indus. It met with the approbation of Sir John Lawrence, who was willing to allow the construction of an experimental shaft. But the sanction of the Supreme Government has been withheld from considerations of finance. It is proposed, however, to station a steam gun-boat to

Gun-boat at Attock.

ply between Attock and the opposite bank. Still some permanent means of crossing the Indus are greatly to be desired, and are the first Military necessity of the Punjab.

Expenditure on Roads.

48. During the past year, the total expenditure on roads in the Punjab, amounted to Rs. 6,95,906.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

Umritsur and Mooltan Line.

49. On the 8th of February, 1859, the ceremony of turning the first sod of the Railway from Umritsur to Mooltan, was performed by Sir John Lawrence, who had so long advocated its construction. Since then, the work has been energetically prosecuted under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Railway, Mr. Brunton. The physical adaptation of the country—its flatness, freedom from streams, from depressions and acclivities, have been formerly described at length. The northern terminus is at Umritsur, and this will be so constructed as to admit of a *through* traffic from Delhi, whence it is hoped, that in time a line will be made by the same Company now laboring at Lahore. From Umritsur to Lahore, the line is straight and uninterrupted. Already, the earthwork may be said to be completed, save where it has purposely been delayed in the immediate vicinity of the station-plots at Umritsur and Lahore. At Lahore, the station has so been made as to admit of through traffic to Peshawur and Mooltan. This will be the main passenger station, and will be made defensible against any sudden attack. Here, too, will be the workshops, engine-sheds, and spare carriages. But there will be also at Meean Meer a small passenger station. From Lahore, the line, for very many miles, running parallel with the proposed direction of the Baree Doab Canal, the Railway follows the central ridge of the Doab ; and though this is now barren and depopulated, it is not only raised above the drainage of the country, and consequently by far the cheaper route, but the time will inevitably come when, fertilized by the great Canal, its favorable soil will be studded with villages, and reclaimed by their inhabitants. It seems made for a Railway. Not a morass, not a stream, or valley, or hill, interposes until the approach to Mooltan, where there is a mild descent. At Mooltan, as well as elsewhere, the selection of the site of the terminus has been fixed after a thorough consideration of all the Engineering and Military circumstances. Little has yet been done towards the actual construction of the line between Mooltan and Lahore ; but contracts have been given for the erection of bungalows for the engineers, and for sinking wells. The whole material for the permanent way of this part of the line has left Kurrachee some time, and is expected soon at Mooltan ; whilst the rolling stock, and other machinery necessary to the opening of the line between Umritsur and Lahore have already been indented for.

Lahore Station.

Prospects of completion.

50. Making every allowance for the unforeseen delays with which such undertakings are beset, there is reason to believe that the hope of the Railway from Umritsur to Mooltan being in working order within four years, is not unfounded : and long before that time the steam-boats of the Railway Company will be running between Mooltan and Kotree, whence the Railway to Kurrachee will complete the steam communication to the Sea.

Expenditure.

51. The total expenditure in India on the Punjab Railways up to the 30th April, 1859, amounted to Rupees 3,39,465.

PART III.—CANALS.

Baree Doab Canal.

52. This great work for a considerable part of its distance is now nearly complete. On the 11th April, 1859, seven and a half years after the first sod was turned, water was for the first time admitted into its channel. The majority of the more costly and difficult works—the deep-cutting through the boulder encumbered bank of the Ravee—the masonry dam, 300 feet long, at the head—the extensive dams across the mountain stream, which interrupt the course of the Canal—the numerous rapids and falls required to graduate the slope of the country, have been finished; the remainder approach completion. The total length of the Canal and its branches, as projected, from the head to the point, about fifty-six miles above Mooltan, where it rejoins the Ravee, is four hundred and sixty-six miles; and the total estimate of expense amounts to Rupees 1,35,85,502. It is anticipated that by the end of the present year, the Canal will be opened to Lahore; and including the Lahore and Kussoor branches, with escapes and lock-channels, hill-torrent and other cuts, a distance of 200 miles will be included in the immediate operations. During the past year, considerable progress has been made, and a sum of Rupees 10,02,445 has been spent.

Expenditure

53. The total expenditure from the commencement to 30th of April 1859, amounts to Rupees 77,53,165; but the sum actually devoted to the works, exclusive of establishment and contingencies, is a little short of 70 lakhs.

Miscellaneous works connected with this Canal.

54. Irrigation is now given direct from the upper part of the Canal. In connection with the Canal, several hundred miles of roads and fences have been constructed; and trees, in which the country is very deficient, have been planted to the number of a quarter of a million. Captain Dyas, the Director of Canals in the Punjab, under whose superintendence the surveys were made, the works planned, the establishments organized, and the grand design from year to year devoloped, has now been compelled by sickness to leave the country. The same cause has deprived the administration of the services of Captain Crofton, the Superintendent of the Canal, who, also from first to last, has taken a prominent part in the execution of the project. These Officers, however, remained to see the consummation of their long-sustained labors in the opening of the Canal, and to receive the public acknowledgments of the Supreme Government for their services.

Inundation Canals.

55. These Canals have recently been distinguished as the Upper and Lower Sutlej Divisions, under separate Executive Officers. In the upper division, the Khanwah Canal is complete. Masonry outlets and village cuts are being constructed. The Douranee Lunganee Canal, is also nearly finished. The extension of the Sohag, and the repair of the Kustora Canal have been delayed for want of funds; but as these Canals, together with the Khanwah, form one system of irrigation, indispensable to the fertilization of a large tract of once flourishing country, and as the expenditure involved is not considerable, early attention will be given th their reconstruction. On the timely clearance from the silt annually deposited in the Mooltan Canals of the lower division, much of the cultivation of the district depends. This work is performed by statute labor, in lieu of which a commutation in money is

allowed to be paid. It is necessary to see that the Canals are kept in proper order, and made available for irrigation, that the fines paid in lieu of labour are expended on permanent improvements, and that the laborers are not unjustly treated, or unduly detained. With these objects, during the present year, new rules, giving the Executive Officers additional powers, have been framed. The total expenditure on the Inundation Canals, has been Rupees 51,519. On the Indus Canals, principally for charges of clearance, and on account of repairs to the Manka Canal, the expenditure amounted to Rupees 43,947.

Husli Canal.

56. The existence of the Husli Canal gradually draws to a close as the Baree Doab Canal approaches its completion. During the past year, the estimated revenue amounts to Rupees 87,388, the cost of maintenance being Rupees 29,695. The whole expenditure on Canals in the Punjab up to 30th April, 1859, amounts to Rupees 88,00,630.

Total expenditure on Canals.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Accommodation of Troops.

57. Out of a total expenditure of Rupees 16,65,097, nearly 13 lakhs have been devoted to the accommodation of troops. Barracks have been commenced at Rawul Pindee, Dehra Ishmael Khan, Mooltan, Ferozepoor, and Lahore, though at the two last named stations, little has yet been done.

Iron Barracks.

58. The temporary Barracks at Attock and Campbellpoor have been completed; those at Umritsur are nearly finished. At Mooltan, six temporary Iron Barracks are now occupied by troops, and five additional ones are in course of construction. At Lahore also, Iron Barracks of a more permanent sort, having the improvement of a central dining hall, are in course of erection, for a Wing of European Cavalry, and one of Infantry. At Kussowlie, two double-storied Barracks, which had stood for two years only, have been destroyed by fire.

Delhi.

At Delhi, the Palace and certain native buildings, in which the troops are quartered, have been adapted as far as possible for their convenience; but no general plan for the permanent Military occupation of the city, has yet been designed. The sum spent on fortifications is not large. The Fort at Attock, which commands the road as it crosses the Indus, a little below its confluence with the Cabul River, has been improved; and a powder magazine added. Provision has also been made for mounting heavy guns on the ramparts of Suleemgurh at Delhi.

Ferozepore Arsenal.

59. The buildings of the arsenal at Ferozepore, estimated to cost 9½ lakhs of Rupees, approach completion; but certain exterior defences remain to be designed.

Total expenditure on Military Public Works.

60. The total expenditure on Military works during the year 1858-59, amounts to Rupees 12,98,292, and on miscellaneous, Rupees 3,66,805.

District Roads.

61. But little metalled roadway has been constructed, but earthen roads to a length of 2,000 miles have been made. In the District of Sealkote, nearly 400 miles of village intercommunication have thus been opened out. In the Jhelum Division, about 750 miles have been made; in the Leia Division, 376; in the Mooltan Division, 415. The expenditure in constructing these roads has amounted to Rupees 78,395.

Miscellaneous Public Works.

Local Committees organized.

208 Culverts and Drain Bridges &c.
6 Tehseels.
28 Supply depôts.
17 Thannas.
25 Serais.
83 Wells.
23 Tanks.
4 Schools Houses.
Miscellaneous petty works.

62. During the past year, Local Committees of public improvement have been organized for each District, and rules drawn up for their observance. They initiate all local projects, the cost of which is defrayed from the Road, Ferry, Local Agency, Prison labor, and Municipal Funds. The total expenditure on miscellaneous works, comprising the construction and fortification of Revenue and Police posts, bridges, wells, tanks, drains, and such like, as per margin, has amounted to Rupees 2,13,351; and of this sum, Rupees 1,41,707 was drawn from local funds. These funds are just now rich, showing a balance in hand of Rupees 14,35,140.

Total expenditure on Public Works during the year.

63. The following table exhibits the total expenditure of all kinds on public works for the year 1858-59:

	1857-58.	1858-59.	Previous Expenditnre.	Total.
1. Roads	5,51,619	6,95,906	1,18,26,008	1,30,73,533
2. Canals	12,70,000	11,21,375	88,71,413	1,12,62,788
3. Miscellaneous	71,471	3,66,805	28,29,329	32,67,605
4. Military	11,40,976	12,98,292	1,34,96,261	1,58,35,529
Total, Rupees	45,69,411	34,82,378	3,70,22,011	4,34,39,455
£.	456,941	348,237	3,702,201	4,343,945

These figures include the Delhi territory.

Public Works constructed by private individuals.

64. In addition, numerous works of public utility have been constructed by private individuals, to the amount of a lakh and a half of Rupees.

Commendation of Officers.

65. The following Officers serving in the Public Works Department merit special commendation for their exertions during the past year.

Captain C. W. Hutchinson.	Captain F. S. Taylor.	Captain C. Pollard.
Major H. Rigby.	Captain A. W. Garnett.	Captain H. Hyde.
Major A. Robertson.	Captain W. Henderson.	Captain H. Rose.

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. H. Dias, *Director.*
Captain J. Crofton, *Superintendent.*
Captain H. Gulliver, *Executive Engineer.*
Lieutenant R. Home, *Engineer.*
Mr. A. Crommelin, *Engineer.*
Mr. J. D. Smithe, *Superintendent Workshops, Baree Doab Canal.*

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

Under this section there is little to record, except the usual comparative statement of letters despatched through the district posts, which is given below :

District Posts.

Year.	Total number of covers delivered.	Total number of covers returned undelivered.	Grand total number of letters sent to district Post Offices.
1857-58	2,52,332	14,090	2,66,422
1858-59	4,28,294	58,640	4,86,934
Increase.	1,75,962	44,550	2,20,512

Increase of correspondence.

67. The large increase of correspondence is owing to the restoration of political quietude. But the fact that the correspondence has been trebled since 1855-56, will illustrate the eagerness with which the postal arrangements have been made use of, and may also be taken as no unfair indication of the progress of education.

Bullock Train extended to Peshawur.

68. The Government Bullock Train now runs from Lahore to Peshawur; three carts carrying twelve maunds, or nearly lbs. 1,000, start daily, and about half the same weight is returned from the north. The train is also available for European troops.

SECTION VI.—ELEC. TEL.

Operations of the year. New lines opened.

69. Telegraphic communication has, during the year under report, been completed to Mooltan; thence it extends without a break to Kurrachee. A station has also been opened at the important city of Umritsur, and a branch line of wire has been established for the convenience of the Lieutenant Governor between Rawul Pindee and Murree. Another branch line has been opened from Umballa to Simla, where the Head Quarters of the Commander-in-Chief are usually during the hot season. Owing to the completion of the Electric cable over the Sutlej, the station at Philour has been transferred to Attock. The total expenditure in this department has been Rupees 63,422; the receipts Rupees 16,978.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

River Navigation.

70. The River navigation of the Punjab is all that has to be noticed under this head. The gradual and certain increase of the traffic on the Indus, which has gone on from year to year, and which was larger than ever during the calamitous year of the mutiny, has, during the year under report, reached its highest range, as will be seen from the following figures :

Increase in Indus traffic.

Year.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1857-58	3,548	11,79,495	42,125
1858-59	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
Increase.	417	2,16,902	7,746

Considering that the total traffic was in 1855 represented by 952 tons, the prodigious development which has occurred during the last four years is well worthy of remark. Great activity has been excited; and no less than two hundred boats were this year constructed at Wuzeerabad, and sent to Mooltan for sale.

Boats.

But in addition to the native crafts, which have probably not altered in shape since Alexander the Great sailed down the Indus, steamers of light draught and great power, tugging behind them several barges at a time, have made their appearance on this historic river, under the auspices of the Oriental Inland Transit Company, and inaugurate a future unknown to its ancient annals. The particular plan however on which the Steamers and barges are constructed has not proved, in practice, so successful as could be desired.

Steamers of Oriental Inland Transit Company.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Results of the year.

71. The figures subjoined exhibit the financial results of the past year as compared with its predecessor :

		1857-58.	1858-59.
Income	Rs.	... 2,05,30,710	... 2,81,84,679
	£	... 2,053,071	... 2,818,467
Expenditure	Rs.	... 1,78,78,177	... 1,95,53,182
	£	... 1,787,817	... 1,955,318
Surplus	Rs.	... 26,52,533	... 86,31,497
	£	... 265,253	... 863,149

From the expenditure, the cost of the regular Army and of the construction of cantonments has, as is usual, been excluded; but all other expenses are comprised in the above statement. In it also is included the increase of income and expenditure conse-

quent on the annexation of the Delhi Territory to the Punjab Provinces. The income amounts to Rupees 70,56,806, or £705,680; the expenditure to Rupees 26,01,489, or £260,148. The surplus therefore accruing from the Delhi territory is Rupees 44,55,317 or £445,531, nearly half a million sterling.

Surplus from the Delhi Territory.

72. The surplus, however, for the older territory is Rupees 41,76,180, or £417,618, which is the largest which has accrued since 1853-54.

Surplus from the Punjab.

73. The reduction in the expenditure of these Provinces in 1858-59, amounts to nearly seven and a half lakhs; but about two lakhs of this retrenchment is attributable to the stoppage of public works, caused by the general financial pressure.

Reduction of expenditure.

74. The local military charges, which rose considerably during 1857-58, have been reduced by about 7¼ lakhs; but still remain for the older Provinces some 18 lakhs in excess of the charges for 1855-56, and, inclusive of Delhi, run up to 70 lakhs.

Local Military charges.

75. There has been a considerable drain on account of the repayment of the Punjab 6 per cent. loan, of which about 7 lakhs have yet to be redeemed.

Repayment of Punjab Loan.

76. In the last report doubts were expreased with regard to revival of that source of supply which is derived from bills granted in exchange for cash paid into the local treasuries. But it will be seen from the following figures that mercantile confidence has been completely re-established, and that this necessary support to our finances has not broken down. In 1857-58, the supply bills amounted only to 20 lakhs; during the past year they have exceeded Rupees 1,20,90,000; of this sum about 20 lakhs are drawn upon Bombay and the North-Western Provinces; but the great bulk on Calcutta. The specie thus secured has been of vital consequence; no remittance has been received from Bombay since October 1858, and from the North-Western Provinces only 9½ lakhs. There is, however; much irregularity in the supply from bills. In the rainy season, when trade is slack, this resource almost entirely fails; there is then too a simultaneous cessation of the influx of land revenue. Hence, there is always the risk of a deficit in the autumn. To prevent this, remittances from one of the Presidencies are indispensable.

Supply Bills.

77. On the 30th May, 1859, the cash balance in all the treasuries amounted to about 70½ lakhs; and it is necessary to hold at least this sum in reserve to meet the local demands, to prevent the effects of temporary pressure, either from failure of expected income, or the sudden increase of expenditure.

Necessity of Reserve Fund.

78. During the current year (1859-60), this reserve fund cannot be maintained without extraneous supplies to an extraordinary extent. A remittance of 20 lakhs is on its way from Bombay. But in

Prospects of the current year.

addition, 60 lakhs will probably be needed, to prevent the occurrence of a deficit at various treasuries, before April 1860. Besides the enormous Military expenditure, the Railway demands at Lahore and Delhi begin to make themselves felt; and during the current year will probably absorb 40 lakhs.

Financial exposition for 1858-59.

79. The larger operation of the finance of 1858-59 may be approximately stated in the following sums:

ASSETS.

Cash balance on 1st May 1858	Rs.	90,71,000
Local Receipts	„	2,81,84,679
Supply Bills	„	1,20,93,011
Other Bills (supposed)	„	45,00,000
Remittance from Bombay	„	20,00,000
Ditto from North-Western Provinces	„	9,50,000
Total	Rs.	5,67,98,690

DISBURSEMENTS.

Local, including troops under Punjab Government	Rs.	1,95,53,182
Repayments of Punjab 6 per cent. Loan ...	„	30,00,000
Estimated *net* Disbursements on account of Governments, India, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Bombay, and Madras		25,00,000
Old coin sent to Bombay Mint		3,48,000
Railways		3,37,788
Cost of Troops under Commander-in-Chief and Commissariat (supposed)		2,35,09,720
Cash balance on 30th April 1859...		70,50,000
Total Rs....		5,62,98,690

Comparison with year preceding.

80. It was calculated roughly in the report for 1857-58 that the expenditure for the Punjab Provinces, inclusive of the Delhi Territory, will not in ordinary years exceed three millions and a quarter sterling. These anticipations have not yet been realized. The income for the past year under the heads shown above, together with the large cash balance of 1857-58, exceeded 5 millions and a half sterling; and the cash balance at the end of the year is barely equal to the sum which it is necessary to hold in reserve. Possibly the ensuing year may show some Civil and Military reductions; but on the other hand, the Railway demands will largely increase.

Office of Account and Audit.

81. Offices of Account and Audit have now been established at Lahore; and under the Superintendence of Mr. H. D. Sandeman and Mr. W. J. Raynor respectively, have much contributed to promote regularity in matters of finance, to the satisfaction of the local Government.

Unadjusted advances.

82. The unadjusted advances from the several treasuries have been reduced from 37½ to 20 lakhs.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

No new buildings erected.

83. Owing to Financial pressure no new Churches have been built. In the present year the sanction of the Supreme Government was accorded to the completion of the Peshawur Church, which had been delayed pending the erection of the Barracks. It is now in contemplation to construct a Church at Mooltan, where there is a considerable force of European troops. A grant-in-aid of private subscriptions for the erection of a small Church at Abbottabad has been made. The roof of the fine Church at Umballa has been greatly injured by a violent hurricane. No increase has yet been made to the staff of Chaplains, notwithstanding the large number of European troops at present quartered in the Punjab Provinces. More Chaplains are urgently needed.

More Chaplains urgently needed.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Character of events.

84. The Political annals of 1858-59 are unusually barren, and happily none but peaceful events will have to be narrated.

Cabul.

85. Our friendly relations with Cabul have endured; but the mission under the conduct of Major Lumsden, which had been deputed to Kandahar, returned in the summer of 1858. The death of Hyder Khan, the Heir Apparent, has placed Shere Alli Khan, Governor of Kandahar, next in succession to the Dost. Our own policy has been intimated by the Governor General, declaring the Koorum River the boundary of British dominion. For the rest, no opportunity has been lost of interchanging civilities; and at the request of the Ameer, a riding Elephant has been presented to His Highness.

The Frontier.

86. On the long line of the North-Western Frontier, almost perfect tranquillity has been maintained. The frequency of the thefts committed in the Derah Ghazee Khan District, at one time led to the imposition of Police restrictions on members of the low-lived Soliman Kheyl tribe, men who in the cold weather descend to the plains for the sake of good wages; and more lately the peace of Bunnoo has been disturbed by a Wuzeeree raid. With these exceptions, unwonted quiet has reigned on the border.

Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.

87. The important services rendered by the great Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States during the year of the Mutiny have already been recorded. Now must be recorded the manner in which the British Government, in its hour of triumph, has testified its gratitude.

88. To the Maharajah of Puttiala has been granted, in perpetuity, the Narnoul division of the Jhujjur territory, valued at £20,000 per annum; also jurisdiction over the small state of Bhudour, which His Highness had long desired to obtain; and a remission of the annual commutation tax to which he was subject, amounting to Rupees 5,265.

Puttiala.

89. To the Rajah of Jheend has been assigned the hereditary title to the Dadree territory, estimated at £10,300 per annum, together with 13 villages in the Koolaran Pergunnah, with a rental of Rupees 1,381 per annum.

Jheend.

90. On the Rajah of Nabha a portion of the Jhujjur territory, valued at £10,600 per annum, has been bestowed in perpetuity.

Nabha.

91. Certain minor favors have also been conceded; and titular distinctions and ceremonial observances have been awarded. In return, the Chiefs are bound to render Civil and Military services when required by Government.

92. The magnitude of these rewards is not more than proportionate to the importance of the co-operation given at a most critical time by these powerful auxiliaries.

93. The troops of the Maharajah of Puttiala were further engaged on our side during 1858, in the campaign which ended in the restoration of the Maharajah of Gwalior.

94. The Loans, amounting to 6 lakhs of Rupees, made by Puttiala and Nabha, are still unredeemed.

Loans.

95. To the Aloowalia Rajah, who took under his personal command a force of 2,000 men to Oude, and bore his part in six different actions, a considerable estate in that territory has been allotted. He has there become a principal Talookdar.

Aloowalia Rajah.

96. The Contingent sent by the Maharajah of Cashmere to the siege of Delhi was composed of the following troops:

Maharajah of Cashmere.

Artillery	.....	...	...	140
Cavalry	.....	...	...	160
Infantry	.....	...	...	2,267

This force returned to Jummoo in April 1858. Whilst on service they behaved well; the men are reported to be tall, well-made, and not wanting in courage; but better fitted for Infantry than Cavalry. In acknowledgment of the aid which he afforded, jewels and horses to the value of £10,000 are about to be presented to His Highness. The Maharajah himself intends sending for the acceptance of Her Majesty a costly selection of the choicest fabrics of Cashmere.

97. One of the latest acts of Sir John Lawrence, before resigning his office, was to compose the long standing feud between the reigning Chief and his cousin the Rajah Jowahir Singh. The latter is the son of the Rajah Dhian Singh, long the prime minister of the Lahore state, through whose influence, mainly, Golab Singh rose to sovereignty in the hills. After his father's death, Jowahir Singh held a considerable fief in the Jummoo territory, but was expelled by his Uncle Golab Singh in 1856. Since then he has never ceased to intrigue; and, dreaded by the Maharajah, was also a course of anxiety to the Punjab administration, because many discontented spirits looked to him to light up that flame of civil contention at which their best hopes are kindled. Sir John Lawrence obtained the permission of the Supreme Government to mediate between the relatives; and it was finally agreed that Jowahir Singh, on condition of residing at Umballa or any where East of it, should receive from the Maharajah a lakh of Rupees per annum, one-half to be inherited by his male offspring; and the terms of this contract have accordingly been carried out.

Rajah Jowahir Singh.

98. The valley of Cashmere, which had been closed to European travellers since the Mutiny, has this year been again thrown open.

Cashmere re-opened.

99. Of the independent Hill states about Simla, that of Hindoor or Nalagurh, the revenues of which are estimated at Rupees 64,570, has lapsed to the British Government, owing to the death of Rajah Bijjeh Singh in 1856, without legitimated heirs. He left three natural sons, who on account of services of their father during the Goorkha war, on the rejection of their claims to the succession, have received an increase to their Jagheers.

Hindoor State.

100. The young Rajah of Sirmoor, now about 16 years of age, has been permitted to assume the direct management of the affairs of his territory, which, under his father, had fallen into confusion. For their services during the crisis of 1857, several of the Hill Chiefs have been distinguished by honorary titles and investitures. For some time past the position of affairs in Bussahir has attracted anxious attention. This state, rescued in 1815 from the grasp of the Goorkhas, was restored by us to the ligitimate Rajah. He was then a minor; and being opposed by the hereditary Wuzeers of the state, met with difficulties in his administration, which during a long reign he never wholly overcame. He died in 1850, leaving his son still in his boyhood, and under the guardianship of his widow, a clever, but abandoned and intriguing woman. An attempt made to form a regency failed; and one of our own native officials was then deputed with orders to effect a money assessment in the simplest form practicable. The amount, however, was pitched far too high, and had speedily to be reduced. The new system also was from the first unpopular, and strongly opposed by the hereditary Wuzeers. On the occurrence of the mutinies, therefore, the Rajah directed that the revenue should be taken as of old in kind. But the change was incautiously made, much confusion resulted, and the treasury soon became empty. Then again the Rajah would gladly have reverted to cash collections; but the Wuzeers resisted, and the breach between the two parties grew daily wider. About

Sirmoor.

Hills Chiefs.

Bussahir.

this time, the alleged hostility of the Rajah's illegitimate brother, a man of debauched and violent character, induced the Lahore authorities to order his arrest, but without effect. Both the Wuzeers, and the vacillating Rajah, were alternately accused of protecting him. Again, several petitions representing the peculation and misconduct of the officials about the Rajah were given in. Thus there were several elements of discord and danger; the imbecile Rajah, misled by mischievous and venal counsellors, his intriguing mother, his drunken and unscrupulous brother, and the refractory Wuzeers, round whom were rallied a large portion of the malcontent population.

Circumstances of Bussahir.

101. Bussahir is a strong mountainous tract, extending for many marches to the north of Simla. It is intersected by the Hindostan and Thibet road, and any general disturbance was if possible to be averted. Accordingly, towards the middle of April 1859, Mr. Barnes, Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, visited the country, with orders either to reconcile the contending parties, or to take measures for the temporary introduction of British authority. The Commissioner found the Province much distracted. The popular party, the "Doom," as they were called, had for ten months abandoned their homes, assembling in the field in passive insurrection, and occasionally committing violent outrages. The official or "Dhao" party had already been worsted and expelled. The Rajah's brother had openly joined the "Doom;" and the Rajah himself, with his usual fickleness, now pretended to accede to the popular wishes. Gradually, all parties were assembled, unarmed, before the Commissioner, who was for some days engaged in the investigation of the grievances alleged by the people. At last, being convinced that their complaints were in the main founded on justice, he promised the concession of their demands, *viz.*, the collection of the revenue in kind; the strict scrutiny of the State accounts; the amercement of official defaulters; the limitation of the number of executive Wurzeers; the exclusion of the Ranee and the Rajah's brother from power; and the dismissal of an official who had made himself peculiarly obnoxious. The "Doom" then dissolved, and the people dispersed quietly to their homes. The Rajah also professed himself satisfied, and it now remains to be seen if the measures thus taken will secure to Bussahir the benefits of internal peace.

102. On the 3rd October 1858, died the reigning Nawab of Bhawulpoor. He was peaceably succeeded by his eldest son, Raheem Yar Khan, who has been invested with the customary presents on the part of the British Government.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Military.

103. In this chapter there is little to relate worthy of special notice. Few changes have taken place, and but few movements have occurred amongst the troops serving under the orders of the Punjab Government during the year 1858-59. All recruiting has been stopped, and reduction has steadily progressed.

Return of Punjab Regiments from Hindoostan.

104. The 1st, 2nd, and 4th Regiments of Punjab Infantry returned to the province from service in Hindoostan.

105. Of the Regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force which have been employed in Hindoostan since the breaking out of the rebellion, the 1st, and 2nd, Cavalry, 5th Punjab, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Seikh Infantry, still remain there.

106. Three Seikh Companies of Artillery, raised in 1857 for service at Delhi, returned to the Punjab. The Companies were broken up, and the native officers and men were absorbed in the Mounted Police and organized Police Battalions.

Miscellaneous reliefs and movements of troops.

107. The 2nd Seikh Cavalry at Delhi were relieved by the 4th Seikh Cavalry from Lahore. The former corps has since done good service in Rohilcund.

108. The 6th Punjab Infantry relieved the 10th at Derah Ismael Khan, which Regiment is now cantoned at Peshawur. The 8th Punjab Infantry moved from Peshawur to Kohat. The 9th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Regiments marched for Hindoostan, and many of these Regiments have since been actively engaged against the rebels.

109. Four guns of the Artillery, Punjab Irregular Force, were detached to Hindoostan, and have been employed against the rebels.

Peshawur Mountain Train.

110. The Peshawur Mountain Train Battery has been incorporated with the Punjab Irregular Force.

Conspiracy in 10th P. I. at Derah Ismael Khan.

111. A few Mâlwâ Seikhs in the 10th Punjab Infantry at Derah Ismael Khan conspired against the State. The conspiracy was detected, and a searching enquiry was made into the affair, and into the state of the troops at Derah Ismael Khan, by Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B. The result of the enquiry was satisfactory, and showed that the conspiracy was confined to one particular class, in the 10th Regiment only. No capital punishments were deemed necessary; a few men were punished by transportation beyond the Seas; whilst others were dismissed the service. The principal conspirator, however, a Jemadar of the 10th Punjab Infantry, escaped, and is supposed to have found refuge amongst the independent Hill tribes in the neighbourhood of Derah Ismael Khan. The primary object of the conspirators was, apparently, to seize the Fort, which is the depôt for ordnance stores of the Punjab Irregular Force, and which has hitherto been held by native troops. To guard in future against similar attempts, and to baffle the hopes of the disaffected, a European garrison of 100 men now occupies the place.

112. During the course of the enquiry into the affair, the native Commandant of the 6th Police Battalion was murdered by his native adjutant. The murderer is supposed to have been actuated by private motives only. He was immediately seized, tried by a commission under the orders of Brigadier General Chamberlain, and executed in the presence of the troops at the station, within a few hours after the perpetration of the murder.

Reductions.

113. The numerical strength of the Punjab Infantry Regiments, both old and new, is being reduced to 600 privates; but no reduction has been made in the commissioned and non-commissioned grades.

Disarmed Hindoostanee Regiments in the Punjab: outbreak among those at Mooltan.

114. The disarmed Hindoostanee Regiments* at Meean Meer and Peshawur were disarmed and sent to their homes. At Mooltan, owing, it is believed, to misapprehension of the intentions of Government towards them, the 62nd and 69th N. I., which had been disarmed in 1857, broke into open mutiny, attacked the European Regiment, and endeavoured to seize the guns of the Royal Battery. They were repulsed with great slaughter. The 11th Punjab Infantry, under the command of Captain Denniss, behaved admirably on the occasion, and showed an excellent spirit. The great mass of the two Regiments were destroyed in cantonments, and those who escaped for the time and made for the Bhawulpoor territory, were brought in from day to day by the Police, and were executed.

* The 5th Cavalry,
" 8th "
" 16th "
" 24th "
" 27th "
" 35th "
" 89th partially
" 49th "
" 64th "

Formation of "Loyal Poorbeea Regiment."

115. The fragments of the 3rd, 36th, and 61st Regiments of Native Infantry which remained behind when those corps mutinied and broke away from Jullunder, were embodied; and now form a corps styled the "Loyal Poorbeea Regiment."

Hindoostanee troops re-armed and serving.

116. A wing of the 4th, the 33rd, 58th, and 59th Regiments of Native Infantry were re-armed, and are now employed at different stations in the province.

Transfer of certain Regiments to Commander-in-Chief.

117. Four Regiments of Seikh Cavalry, and seventeen Regiments of Punjab Infantry, raised during the Mutinies, under the orders of the Supreme Government, were transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Loyal Poorbeea Regiment was likewise made over to the Commander-in-Chief.

Huzara Goorka Battalion.

118. A regiment of Goorkhas was formed in Huzara, by the transfer of men of this class from Punjab Infantry and Police Battalions. It is styled the "Huzara Goorkha Battalion."

Appendices, Nos. II. and III.

119. An abstract return of the Irregular and Police Force, and a memorandum of the cost for the year 1858-59, will be found in the Appendix. The latter statement is exclusive of the cost of arms, ammunition, and clothing.

Present strength of Force, including the organized Police horse and foot.

120. The troops serving under the Punjab Government consist of four native companies of Artillery, which garrison the frontier forts, and man 3 Light Field Batteries of 18 guns; two Mountain Train Batteries of 14 guns; 5 Regiments of Light Cavalry; 2 Regiments of Mooltanee Cavalry; 11 Regiments of Punjab and Seikh Infantry; one mixed Regiment (Guide corps) Cavalry and Infantry; one Regiment of Goorkhas; 9 Battalions of organized Police; 49 troops of Mounted Police; 3,583 Horse Levies;

and 4,346 Foot Levies. Of the Horse Levies, 1,173 are still serving in Hindoostan. Total of all branches 36,840.

Commendation of Officers.

121. The conduct of the following officers during the year entitles their names to conspicuous mention :

Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C. B.

Cavalry.

Major W. T. Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Major S. Browne, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry

Seikh Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon, Commanding 1st Regiment.
Captain R. Renny, Commanding 3rd Regiment.

Punjaub Infantry.

Major J. L. Vaughan, Commanding 5th Regiment.

Seikh Cavalry.

[Now under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.]
Captain L. B. Jones, Commanding 1st Regiment.

Mooltanee Cavalry.

Major C. Cureton.

Puthan Horse.

Lieutenant A. Vivian.
Major S. Jackson, Commanding Lahore Light Horse.

New Regiments, Punjaub Infantry.

Captain T. F. Stafford, Commanding 7th Punjab Infantry.

Captains of Police.

Captain Younghusband. | Captain Tronson. | Lieutenant Hayley.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture.

Flax.

122. Through the exertions of Mr. Prinsep, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, something has been done in that district towards interesting the people in the cultivation of flax; but elsewhere there has been no movement. The fact is that, owing to the absence of a local demand for the produce, there is no encouragement to rear it; and the zemindars are therefore generally indifferent, and see

no advantage to themselves in its cultivation. But if capitalists were prepared to take the plant off their hands *on the spot*, they would readily grow it. That it can be profitably exported to the English market has been satisfactorily proved. Two tons of flax grown in the Goojranwalla district, and valued at £31-10, actually fetched £90 at Belfast and Dundee. The expenses of export were borne by the Government, so that the net profits, which equalled 80 per cent., were exceptional; but even making all allowances for the present high rates of transport, the best judges are of opinion that the trade might be profitably engaged in.

Cotton: effects of irrigation.

123. A question was mooted during the year regarding the effects of irrigation on cotton crops. The Collector of Baroach (Bombay) deprecated the introduction of a canal into that district, on the ground that it would deteriorate the quality of the plant. It is known, also, that on the Basaltic soil of the Nerbudda territory, the finest crops of cotton are grown without artificial irrigation. So, too, in the Jullunder Doab, good cotton is raised on unwatered land. In the Delhi territory, it is a saying that dry lands produce the best cotton; lands irrigated from wells the second best; and lands drawing water from canals the worst. But in many parts of the Punjab, there is always a certain area of the land irrigated from a well, cropped with cotton. Hence it is plain that quite as much depends on the soil as on the irrigation.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Forests and Arboriculture.

124. Although the finest sort of timber grows in the interior of the Kangra district, more particularly in Koolloo, yet, owing to the difficulty of bringing it into the markets in the plains, it is not practically available. The forests of Kangra Proper produce little but oak and common fir. The oak indeed is of great strength, but decays from exposure to wet. Deodar is free from this defect, and is therefore most in demand for building purposes. The conservation of the Kangra forests has lately received attentive consideration. Owing to the abundance of wood, there is a tendency to waste. The people themselves, deeming the supply inexhaustible, take no pains to supply the place of trees cut down. The manorial rights of Government have therefore been recently more distinctly asserted, and a more watchful surveillance has been devised; whilst at the same time the co-operation of the people has been invited by the grant of larger perquisites, and a more general partition of the proceeds of sales allowed them.

Pangee Timber Agency.

125. The timber agency at Pangee, high up the Chenab, in the territory of the Maharajah of Cashmere, has been continued up to the present time. The quality of the timber has not, however, proved satisfactory. Two causes for this inferiority are assigned, 1st, that the trees have heretofore been felled at the wrong season; and 2ndly, that trees growing at too low an elevation have been selected. But it is believed that the supply of timber for the purposes of the State, and also for the Railways, must be drawn from these extensive forests, whether through the agency or through private merchants; and that the agency is valuable in reducing the price of timber.

126. The present cost of the establishment amounts to Rupees 563 per mensem. Much of the timber felled is still unsold.

Plantations and Nurseries.

127. The planting of trees on canals and roads, continues to form a main feature in all reports of local improvement; but there is nothing under this head which calls for particular notice at present. The sum expended on arboriculture by the district Officers was Rupees 43,064, and there are reported to be 41,85,578 trees alive. In the drier districts a vast number wither away.

MINING.

Mining.

128. Nothing was done during the year under report.

SURVEYS.

Revenue Survey of Baree Doab completed.

129. During the past year the Revenue Survey of the Baree Doab, terminating with the completion of the Mooltan Division, has been brought to an end. Probably, during the present year, the survey of the Sindh Saugor Doab will also be finished. The topographical Survey of the Derajat has been continued by Captain Johnstone in the District of Derah Ghazee Khan. In it is included a portion of the Sulimani range of mountains in which, occupied as they are by unfriendly tribes, the service is one of danger. The Survey of Cashmere, one of great interest, has also been advanced under Major Montgomerie of the Bengal Engineers.

DISPENSARIES.—VACCINATION.

Dispensaries.

130. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries in 1858-59 was larger than in any former year; and compared with 1857-58 when 1,01,692 applicants were relieved, there was a considerable increase, as will be seen below:

Patients treated, 1858-59.

In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
7,603	1,15,528	1,24,419

The increase is particularly noticeable in the Jhelum Division, where the attendance was more than doubled. At Murree alone, there were more than 7,500 additional cases, chiefly from amongst the labourers and mechanics at the station. The Dispensaries in the Leia Division have more frequently than heretofore been resorted to by women, which is a sure symptom of popular confidence. That the attendance at Lahore Dispensary should show a decrease of 200 female patients, is therefore to be regretted. The Dispensary at Umritsur is particularly well managed, and during the year under report was more numerously frequented than formerly. The returns for the Trans-Sutlej States are less favorable than in 1856 and 1857; those for the Cis-Sutlej States are good. Although there was a large increase of attendance on the whole, the number of in-door patients diminished.

Vaccination.

131. The number of cases of vaccination, exclusive of Simla, for which district no returns have been received, amount to 62,470. But of these many were unsuccessful. Two causes combine to hinder vaccination, and repel the natives from adopting the practice. First, the inferior quality of the virus, and the late period at which it too often reaches the stations in the plains ; and secondly, the ignorance and inaptitude of the Natives employed to vaccinate. To remedy the first defect, a separate Medical Officer has been nominated Superintendent of Vaccine, with orders to reside in the Himalayan Mountains. With regard to the failure of the Native practitioners, it is to be hoped that an improvement may be brought about by the newly-instituted Medical College at Lahore.

132. Owing to the prescribed returns from the Delhi Division not being submitted, the Dispensaries of that territory will not be noticed in the present report.

CONSERVANCY.

Conservaucy,

133. Much attention has been paid to this subject by the local committees. At Loodianah, a main sewer, 1,000 feet long, is in course of construction. At Lahore, also, extensive drainage schemes are being executed. The exterior drainage of Umritsur, which has long been projected, has been delayed too long for want of professional Superintendence. Great improvements have been made at Goojrat, Derah Ismael Khan, and Mooltan.

TEA.

Tea cultivation.

134. Experience has shown beyond doubt that the soil and climate of the upper Himalayas are highly favorable to the growth of the Tea plant. The yield of the Government Plantations, covering some 800 acres, at Holta, in the Kangra district, has risen during the past year from 13,190 to 26,000 lbs., valued at Rupees 52,000. It is estimated that the value of the yield of these plantations will in a few years amount to Rupees 1,50,000. Overtures with a view to their purchase have been received from a Company in England.

135. The quality of the Tea produced has much improved, owing to the superior manipulation of the Chinese manufacturers. A small factory has recently been established at Dhurmsala ; and another, by an independent European settler, at Kotgurh.

136. The zemindars of the Kangra district have lately shown an interest in the cultivation, and have accepted, in large quantities, the seeds and seedlings gratuitously distributed to them.

137. The following remarks are by Dr. Jameson, to whose continued care and superintendence success is principally due :

" Throughout the Kangra district labour is abundant, and the work in the plantations highly popular. Any number therefore of workmen can easily be obtained. The results shown by the plantations prove how admirably the Kohistan of the Punjab is fitted for Tea cultivation. Roads throughout the district are good, and well fitted for

beasts of burden, and the great road leading from Hooshearpoor to Kangra is also well adapted for carts ; thus admitting of Teas being transported to good available markets at a cheap rate. Capital, therefore, and hands to guide, are all that are wanting to make Tea cultivation in the Kohistan of the Punjab, and its dependencies, a work of national importance."

SECTION XIII.—DELHI & HISSAR.

138. The Delhi territory was formally transferred from the North-West Provinces to the Punjab, by Act XXXVIII of 1858. The disruption of all establishments had however been so entire, owing to the events of the mutiny, as to entail on the administration considerable difficulties, which it took time to overcome, and which would render a comparison of these divisions with those which rode out the storm, unfair and deceptive. Statistics indeed have been furnished for the Delhi territory only for the last half of the past year.

Delhi and Hissar Divisions ; reason for separate report.

139. The civil Courts in the Delhi Division, comprising the districts of Delhi, Goorgaon, and Kurnaul, were not opened until July 1858. At the end of the year, a considerable number of suits remained pending ; but the average duration of trials, and the proportion of costs, were satisfactory.

Judicial ; Civil ; Delhi Division.

140. In the Hissar Division, including the districts of Hissar, Rhotuck, Jhujjur, and Sirsa, 3,846 suits were tried, of which all but 240 were decided ; otherwise the details of litigation do not call for remark. At present, the courts are in a transition state. The regulation law has been superseded by the more simple code enforced in the Punjab. Some difficulty has been found in the execution of decrees given previous to the transfer of the division to the Punjab, and in some parts suits have diminished in number. But it is represented that the change of system is popular, particularly among the agriculturists, who gain by the rigid scrutiny to which the claims of money-lenders are subjected.

Judical, Civil ; Hissar Division.

141. In the Criminal department, the proceedings of the special commission at Delhi are those of the greatest importance. They resulted in the conviction of 2,025, and in the acquittal of 1,281 persons. Of those convicted, 392 were sentenced to death, 57 to imprisonment for life, 256 to periods of imprisonment varying from 3 to 15 years, and 126 for shorter terms. Of ordinary criminals 4,011 were convicted. The total number of crimes reported was 3,114.

Judicial ; Criminal ; Delhi Division.

142. In the Hissar division, for State offences, 187 persons suffered death ; 83 were imprisoned for life ; 126 for periods between 3 and 14 years, and 15 for shorter terms. The usual Criminal returns are for too brief a period to furnish much information, but crime has not been frequent.

Judicial ; Criminal : Hissar Division.

Police.

143. Both the Delhi and Hissar divisions have been disarmed during the past year. Large quantities of arms had however been previously collected from the city of Delhi; but exclusive of these, 2,49,776 arms have been brought in. In both divisions, the district Police have been re-organized; and the levy of town duties for the pay of City Police has been successfully introduced.

144. Subjoined is a statement showing the numbers and expense of the organized Police of a *quasi* Military constitution employed in the Delhi territory. They are included in the detail given in paragraph 120 of the Military section:

Numbers.		Total.	Expense including staff.
Cavalry.	Infantry.		
1632	81,91	3,613	Rs. 8,77,135 £ 87,713

Jails.

145. The jails of these Divisions have not completely conformed to the Punjab system, but a higher state of discipline will be attained during the current year.

Revenue.

146. The following detail shows the receipts from the several branches of revenue in the Delhi Territory:

Year.	Land tax.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium	Salt	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1858-59	39,27,518	1,10,403	27,63,102	7,47,254	75,48,277

147. In the preceding year, the revenue was only partially collected; so that no fair comparison can be made, but there was a large actual increase for the year under report.

148. The extent to which the land revenue has been realized will be seen from the figures subjoined:

Year.	Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.
1858-59	Rs. 40,64,801 £4,06,480	39,27,518 3,92,751	1,37,283 13,728	57,781 5,778	79,501 7,950

Of the real balance, Rupees 37,851 are in train of liquidation.

Increase by confiscations, &c. Hissar division.

149. The land revenue of the Hissar division has been largely augmented by the addition of the confiscated territory of the late Rebel Nawab of Jhujjur, which has been summarily assessed at Rupees 4,65,577; and also by the addition to the Rhotuck district of

Pergunnah Bahadurgurh, assessed at Rupees 30,601. Some reductions of revenue have been occasioned by the overflow of the Jumna Canal, which is apt to injure the soil by saline impregnation. But on the whole, there has been but little difficulty in realizing the Government dues.

Customs.

150. The revenue gained from the Customs duties on salt and sugar in the Delhi Territory is very important. It amounts to Rupees 27,63,102; and of this sum, Rupees 23,95,086 is exclusively from salt, and is in considerable excess of former years. But this is in some degree owing to the reception at Hansee and Delhi of drafts on Calcutta issued at a premiun in lieu of cash; a practice which has led to the grant of licenses covering the trade from Agra and Muttra, where such drafts were not accepted.

Water rent of Jumna Canal.

151. Of the miscellaneous revenue, the water rent of the Jumna Canal amounted to Rupees 2,48,692. A considerable increase has also accrued from the sale of stamps, especially in the Hissar Division, where owing to the restoration of order, the income has been quadrupled.

Education.

152. It has already been stated in the section relating to education, that although a normal school has been established at Delhi, and a separate European Officer appointed as Inspector, the Schools of the Delhi Territory have but partially revived; and will for some time to come require to be fostered and encouraged.

Surveys.

153. The confiscated territories formerly belonging to the Nawab of Jhujjur, and other rebel chiefs, although summarily assessed, have not yet been scientifically surveyed; but it is proposed that this necessary work shall be commenced during the ensuing cold season.

Political.

154. The estates of Bullubgurh and Furruknuggur having escheated to Government, in consequence of the rebellion of their owners, numerous claims for debts incurred by the chiefs have been brought forward. These having been examined and scrutinized, have been satisfied from the general revenues. In the case of the Jhujjur territory, also, the sums realized to the credit of the late Nawab have sufficed for the discharge of all liabilities. But the domains of the Dadree Chief having been assigned to the Rajah of Jheend, the claims on that Chief have not yet been disposed of.

Miscellaneous business.

155. In addition to re-organizing all establishments, and to introducing a new system of administration, the local authorities have been burdened with a mass of miscellaneous business arising out of the arrest or forfeiture of goods imposed on persons concerned in the rebellion.

Local improvements.

156. The district officers have as yet been able to devote little time to improvements, with the exception of the repairs of roads. But the Hissar district Jail, which was in course of construction prior to the mutinies, has been finished.

CONCLUSION.

Punjaub and Delhi territory formed into a Lieutenant Governorship.

157. In conclusion it has to be recorded, that at the commencement of 1859, the Punjab, together with Delhi Territory, which had been hitherto administered by a Chief Commissioner, were, under the orders of the Supreme Government, placed under a separate Lieutenant Governor. Sir John Lawrence was the first Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with whose administration he had been so intimately connected ever since their annexation to the British empire. But after a very brief interval, he was succeeded by the present Lieutenant Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery. It remains only to mention the names of the Officers whose services during the year under report entitle them to the distinction.

Commendation of Civil Officers.

158. The services of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Thornton, have been very valuable. His official labours have been largely increased by the annexation of the Delhi Territory to the Punjab. He has introduced system and order in the affairs of his department, which, owing to the disorganization arising from the mutiny, had in the Delhi districts unavoidably fallen into confusion, and which still require particular care owing to the transition now taking place from the Regulation of the Punjab law and procedure. Owing to his additional duties, the Judicial Commissioner has been allowed a Personal Assistant, and has found in Mr. Aitchinson, a young Officer of great promise.

159. Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, has had to perform in his department duties equally laborious; and he has done them well. Owing to ill-health, the Government is deprived of his valuable services. His Personal Assistants, during the year, have been, first, Captain Paske, who has subsequently officiated for Mr. Arnold, as Director of Public Instruction; and secondly, Mr. T. H. Thornton. Both these Officers have performed their duties satisfactorily, and evince much promise.

160. The Lieutenant Governor desires particularly to record his high sense of the valuable aid rendered to the Government by Mr. E. Thornton and Mr. D. F. McLeod.

161. Mr. R. Temple continued to hold the appointment of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner (the duties of which he performed for several years with marked ability) until the 8th of January 1859. On his promotion to be Commissioner of the Lahore Division, Mr. R. H. Davies was selected as his successor, and was summoned from an important post which he held in the Agra Provinces.

162. Major R. Lawrence has officiated as Military Secretary, and the Lieutenant Governor desires to acknowledge the excellent service rendered by that Officer.

163. The services of the following Officers require separate mention:

Commissioners.

Mr. G. C. Barnes	Cis-Sutlej States.
Lt.-Col. H. B. Edwardes C.B.	Peshawar Division.
Mr. A. A. Roberts (Offig. Finl. Comr.)	Jhelum Division.

Major E. Lake.....	Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. Temple.....	Lahore Division.
Mr. C. L. Brandreth	Hissar Division.
Mr. C. B. Saunders	Delhi Division.
Lt.-Col. G. W. Hamilton	Mooltan Division.
Mr. R. N. Crust	Lahore and Umritsur Divisions.

Deputy Commissioners.

Captain R. H. James, Mr. P. Melvill, Major J. R. Becher, Captain O. J. M. L. Farrington, Mr. P. Egerton, Mr. W. Ford, Mr. F. Cooper, Major R. G. Taylor, Mr. R. Jenkins, Mr. E. A. Prinsep, Mr. Gore Ouseley, Captain L. Busk, Mr. R. E. Egerton, Captain J. E. Cracroft, Captain W. McNeill, Captain R. R. Adams, and Captain H. McKenzie.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain P. Maxwell, Mr. J. W. McNabb, Mr. C. P. Elliott, Captain R. O. T. Nicolls, Lieut. S. S. Boulderson, Mr. R. Saunders, Captain W. T. Mercer, Mr. D. C. McNabb, Mr. B. H. Hardinge, Mr. W. E. Blyth, Mr. W. R. Thomas, Lieut. A. A. Munro, Lieut. C. Hall, Lieut. J. R. G. G. Shortt, Mr. W. B. Jones, Mr. G. Knox, and Captain H. A. Dwyer.

Extra Assistants.

Mr. J. H. Penn, Madho Pershad, Mr. O. Wood, Qain Alie, Jyshee Ram, Mr. F. R. Scarlett, and Shahzadah Jumboor.

Inspector of Prisons.

Dr. C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyors.

Captain P. Thompson, Lieut. F. C. Anderson, Captain H. C. Johnstone, and Captain Sherwell.

Customs.

Mr. H. Wright, and Mr. W. Wright.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab,

(Signed) R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PUNJAUB ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1858-59.

APPENDIX NO. I.

RECEIPTS. 1857-58 and 1858-59.	Punjab, &c.						Delhi and Hissar Division.		Grand Total.	
	From Returns.		Estimated in the absence of some returns.		Total.					
	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Land Tax	1,54,67,519	1,53,98,418	—	—	1,54,67,519	1,53,98,418	—	46,81,649	1,54,67,519	2,00,80,067
Excise and Stamp	27,51,231	30,08,460	—	—	27,51,231	30,08,460	—	14,95,946	27,51,231	45,04,406
Nuzzurana, Tribute, &c. ...	4,20,257	3,03,885	—	—	4,20,257	3,03,885	—	2,044	4,20,257	3,05,929
Postal, &c.	3,18,938	4,04,729	—	5,000	3,18,938	4,09,729	—	1,15,910	3,18,938	5,25,639
Miscellaneous ...	4,75,519	6,38,120	—	—	4,75,519	6,38,120	—	3,46,294	4,75,519	9,84,414
Toshehkhanas	99,758	55,080	—	—	99,758	55,080	—	59	99,758	55,139
Total, Ordinary :	1,95,33,222	1,98,08,692	—	5,000	1,95,33,222	1,98,13,692	—	66,41,902	1,95,33,222	2,64,55,594
Extraordinary... ..	5,220	3,581	—	—	5,220	3,581	—	—	5,220	3,581
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary	1,95,38,442	1,98,12,273	—	5,000	1,95,38,442	1,98,17,273	—	66,41,902	1,95,38,442	2,64,59,175
Local Funds	9,92,268	13,10,600	—	—	9,92,268	13,10,600	—	4,14,904	9,92,268	17,25,504
Grand Total	2,05,30,710	2,11,22,873	—	5,000	2,05,30,710	2,11,27,873	—	70,56,806	2,05,30,710	2,81,84,679

DISBURSEMENTS. 1857-58 and 1858-59.	Punjab, &c.						Delhi and Hissar Divisions.		Grand Total.	
	From Returns.		Estimated in the absence of some Returns.		Total.					
	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.
General	6,75,956	9,07,512	—	—	6,75,956	9,07,512	—	1,444	6,75,956	9,08,956
Judicial	22,99,947	22,86,911	—	—	22,99,947	22,86,911	—	6,20,994	22,99,947	29,07,905
Revenue	14,85,729	15,85,046	—	—	14,85,729	15,85,046	—	5,00,182	14,85,729	20,85,228
Excise and Stamps ...	3,15,085	3,68,621	—	—	3,15,085	3,68,621	—	1,08,407	3,15,085	4,77,028
Pensions	10,95,338	11,02,851	—	—	10,95,338	11,02,851	—	43,065	10,95,338	11,45,916
Postal, &c. (includes 1,25,055* Electric Telegraph) ...	4,29,518	4,94,214	—	—	4,29,518	4,94,214	—	1,42,608	4,29,518	6,36,822
Miscellaneous	4,65,908	6,27,852	—	—	4,65,908	6,27,852	—	1,15,385	4,65,908	7,43,237
Military	77,17,037	61,52,033	—	—	77,17,037	61,52,033	—	8,42,574	77,17,037	69,94,607
Toshehkhana	99,233	44,482	—	—	99,233	44,482	—	—	99,233	44,482
Total Ordinary ...	1,45,83,751	1,35,69,522	—	—	1,45,83,751	1,35,69,522	—	23,74,659	1,45,83,751	1,59,44,181
Settlement and Survey ...	1,60,987	1,23,026	1,38,000	1,50,000	2,89,987	2,73,026	—	2,607	2,98,987	2,75,633
Public Works Department ...	22,49,937	18,86,813	—	1,50,000	22,49,937	20,36,813	—	5,736	22,49,937	20,42,549
Miscellaneous	36,431	30,422	—	—	36,431	30,422	—	1,511	36,431	31,933
Total Extraordinary ...	24,47,355	20,40,261	1,38,000	3,00,000	25,85,355	23,40,261	—	9,854	25,85,355	23,50,115
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	1,70,31,106	1,56,09,783	1,38,000	3,00,000	1,71,69,106	1,59,09,783	—	23,84,513	1,71,69,106	1,82,94,296
Local Funds	7,08,971	10,41,910	—	—	7,08,971	10,41,910	—	2,16,916	7,08,971	12,58,886
Grand Total	1,77,40,077	1,66,51,693	1,38,000	3,00,000	1,78,78,077	1,69,51,693	—	26,01,489	1,78,78,077	1,95,53,182

* 1857-58 61,633
1858-59 63,422
1,25,055

APPENDIX NO. II.

Statement showing the distribution and strength of the Troops, Civil and Military, under the Punjab Government.

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks.
Artillery.				
No. 1 Light Field Battery	Derah Ismael Khan.....	138		} Six guns each.
„ 2 ditto	Kohat	137		
„ 3 ditto	Bunnoo	138		
„ 4, or Garrison Company	Derah Ismael Khan.....	79		
Huzara Mounted Train	Abbottabad	73		Six guns.
Peshawur ditto	Peshawur	99		Eight guns.
			664	
Cavalry.				
1st Punjab Cavalry	Baraitch, Oude	574		
2nd ditto	Bareilly	654		
3rd ditto	Derah Gharee Khan	577		
4th ditto	Asnee	581		
5th ditto	Derah Ismael Khan.....	583		
Guide Cavalry	Murdan	400		
Lahore Light Horse	Hindoostan	158		
Cureton's Mooltanee Cavalry	Peshawur	659		
			4,186	
Infantry.				
1st Punjab Infantry	Kohat	733		
2nd ditto	Bunnoo	822		
3rd ditto	Kohat	823		
4th ditto	Rawul Pindee	767		
5th ditto	Hindoostan	834		
6th ditto	Derah Ismael Khan.....	833		
8th ditto	Kohat	838		
25th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion.....	Abbottabad, Huzara	889		
1st Seikh Infantry	Oude	886		
2nd ditto	Moradabad	856		
3rd ditto	Oude	1,035		
4th ditto	Abbottabad, Huzara	847		
Guide Corps Infantry	Hoti Murdan	705		
			10,868	
Punjab Police Battalions.				
1st Police Battalion	Lahore	902		
2nd ditto	Kangra	908		
3rd ditto	Mooltan	899		
4th ditto	Umballa	897		
5th ditto	Rawul Pindee	902		
6th ditto	Derah Ismael Khan.....	874		
7th ditto	Umritsur	904		
8th ditto	Delhi	902		
9th ditto	Goorgaon	884		
			8,072	
	Carried over	.....	23,790	

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	.....	23,790	
Old Mounted Police.				
7 Rissallahs Lahore Division	Lahore, Goozranwalla Umritsur Districts ...	748		
5½ ditto	Mooltan Division	497		
4 ditto	Jhelum Division	439		
3 ditto	Derah Ghazee Khan	329		
1 ditto	Derah Ismael Khan..	103		
2 ditto	Peshawur	205		
1½ ditto	Huzarah	164		
			2,485	
New Mounted Police.				
2 Rissallahs Trans-Sutlej Division ...	Jullunder and Hoshyarpore	220		
4 ditto Cis-Sutlej Division	Umballa, Loodianah, Ferozepore and Thaneysur ...	442		
10 ditto	Delhi Territory	1,083		
3 ditto	Hissar District	330		
2 ditto	Sirsa District	221		
1 ditto	Lahore Division	117		
			2,413	
Mounted Levies.				
Peshawur	.....	349		
Kohat	.....	66		
Leia	Mithenkote	36		
Derah Ismael Khan	.....	584		
Derah Ghazee Khan	.....	70		
Mithenkote	.....	103		
Towanna Rissallah	.....	106		
Surfuraz Khan's Rissallah	.....	103		
Cavalry attached to Rajah Jowahir Sing's contingent	..... Hissar	15		
Esa Kheyl Rissallah	Jhujjur	113		
Souter's Towanna Horse	Cawnpore	333		
Ojchard's ditto	Pulwul	370		
Lind's Moolanee Horse	Meean Meer	451		
Stoke's Pathan Horse	Bareilly	155		
Smith's Pathan Horse	Moradabad	169		
Vivian's Pathan Horse	Oude	111		
Musgrave's Huzara Horse	Hindoostan	405		
			3,539	
Old Foot Levies	Derah Ismael Khan.....	223		
			223	
New Foot Levies.				
Peshawur	.....	312		
Kohat	.....	283		
Leia	.....	155		
Derah Ismael Khan	.....	414		
Derah Ghazee Khan	.....	92		
Methenkote	.....	69		
Jhung	.....	74		
Rajah Jowahir Sing's Contingent	.....	642		
Sirsa Infantry Police	.....	287		
			2,328	
Infantry Depôts.				
Jhelum	.....	322		
Sealkote	At Ferozepore	326		
Goordaspoor	.....	268		
Goozranwalla	At Jhujjur	332		
Lahore	Sealkote	286		
Hoshyarpoor	.....	263		
Loodianah	.....	163		
			1,960	
Grand Total	.....	.....	36,738	

APPENDIX NO. III.

Memorandum of the actual cost of the undermentioned Troops under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, from May, 1858 *to April,* 1859.

Stations.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Derah Ismael Khan ...	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery ...	50,870 4 7	11,801 5 5	62,671 10 0		
Kohat ...	No. 2 do. do. do. ...	55,050 15 7	7,484 12 7	62,535 12 2		
Bunnoo ...	No. 3 do. do. do. ...	54,406 15 2	9,712 10 4	64,119 9 6		
Derah Ismael Khan	No. 4 or Garrison Company, Derajat Field Magazine	14,702 14 3	921 7 9	15,624 6 0		
		18,707 13 9	2,514 6 2	21,222 3 11		
					2,26,173 9 7	
Camp Sedhonia Ghât	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry	2,29,261 8 11	19,190 13 4	2,48,452 6 3		
Bareilly ...	2nd do. do. do.	2,65,653 7 7	32,912 4 1	2,98,565 11 8		
Derah Ghazee Khan ...	3rd do. do. do.	2,05,558 3 4	130 13 5	2,05,689 0 9		Including expenses of extra Squadron.
Asnee ...	4th do. do. do.	2,14,857 2 9	195 0 0	2,15,052 2 9		
Derah Ismael Khan ...	5th do. do. do.	2,16,624 5 0	865 13 0	2,17,490 2 0		
					11,85,249 7 5	
Kohat ...	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry	1,50,943 4 6	18,576 8 1	1,69,519 12 7		
Bunnoo ...	2nd do. do. do.	1,44,569 12 4	66,158 5 10	2,10,728 2 2		
Kohat ...	3rd do. do. do.	1,28,729 4 2	4,841 10 5	1,33,570 14 7		
Rawul Pindee ...	4th do. do. do.	1,32,387 1 0	81,684 12 4	2,14,071 13 4		
Camp on the Raptee ...	5th do. do. do.	1,38,435 13 3	17,407 9 10	1,55,843 7 1		
Derah Ismael Khan ...	6th do. do. do.	1,26,043 8 1	14,049 12 4	1,40,093 4 5		
Kohat ...	8th do. do. do.	1,19,540 2 11	426 3 4	1,19,966 6 3		
Abbottabad ...	25th do. do. do.	1,11,833 2 10	20,653 11 7	1,32,486 14 5		
					12,76,280 10 10	
Murdan ...	Guide Corps	2,95,090 3 6	6,755 4 3	3,01,845 7 9		
Camp Sewgurh, Oude ...	1st Regiment Seikh infantry	1,45,936 0 1	16,254 11 5	1,62,180 11 6		
Moradabad ...	2nd do. do.	1,34,262 13 5	4,858 15 8	1,39,121 13 1		
Camp Dhukiee, Hindostan ...	3rd do. do.	1,30,892 12 3	18,915 15 4	1,49,808 11 7		
Abbottabad ...	4th do. do.	1,41,881 1 3	58,793 5 11	2,00,674 7 2		
					9,53,641 3 1	
Lahore Division	1st P. P. Battalion, Lahore	1,03,763 5 8	653 15 0	1,04,417 4 8		
	7th P. P. do. Umritsur	1,04,776 12 0	7,004 1 15	1,11,780 13 10		
	Mounted Police, Lahore and do. ...	2,02,121 7 2	51,419 13 0	2,53,541 4 2		
					4,69,739 6 8	
Mooltan Division ...	3rd P. P. Battalion and Mounted Police ...	2,38,087 10 9	7,499 5 9	2,45,587 0 6	2,45,587 0 6	
Jhelum Division ...	5th P. P. Battalion and Mounted Police ...	2,27,170 5 4	5,508 12 10	2,32,679 2 2	2,32,679 2 2	
Trans-Sutlej Division	Kangra 2nd P. P. Battalion	99,919 6 4	6,175 8 8	1,06,094 15 0		
	and Mounted Police...	55,067 1 4	.....	55,067 1 4		
					1,61,162 0 4	
	Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	47,50,512 8 7	

Stations.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Brought over ...	.....	.....	.....	47,50,512 8 7	
Cis-Sutlej Division	4th P. P. Battalion, Umballa	1,12,524 2 7	299 8 0	1,12,823 10 7		
	Mounted Police	1,07 565 8 10	481 5 9	1,08,046 14 7	2,20,870 9 2	
Derah Ghazee Khan ...	Mounted Police	64,705 12 11	139 10 6	64,845 7 5	64,845 7 5	
Abbottabad	Huzara Mountain Train Artillery ...	21,812 5 8	4,270 12 5	26,083 2 1		
	Mounted Police...	42,553 5 4	.....	42,553 5 4	68,636 7 5	
Peshawur ...	Mounted Police...	63,850 0 0	260 0 0	64,110 0 0	*64,110 0 0	
Derah Ismael Khan	6th P. P. Battalion	1,01,779 1 2	.....	1,01,779 1 2		
	Mounted Police...	31,834 1 9	.....	31,834 1 9		
	Foot Levies	24,348 11 1	.....	24,348 11 1	1,57,961 14 0	
Delhi Division	8th P. P. Battalion at Delhi	1,00,885 14 9	342 12 0	1,01,238 10 9		
	Mounted Police...	1,02,254 3 7	.....	1,02,254 3 7	2,03,492 14 4	
Jhujjur ...	Mounted Police...	58,199 10 11	4,608 14 0	62,808 8 11	62,808 8 11	
Hissar	Mounted Police...	87,567 13 10	.....	87,567 13 10		
	Raja Jewahir Sing's Contingent	80,017 1 8	350 8 0	80.367 9 8	1,67,935 7 6	Maintained as a P. Battalion.
Sirsa	Foot Police 3 Companies	29,370 2 1	.....	29,370 2 1		
	Mounted ditto	74,234 11 0	3,683 5 4	77,918 0 4	1,07,288 2 5	
Goorgaon Division	9th P. Battalion at Goorgaon	99,434 10 0	246 8 3	99,681 2 3		
	Mounted Police...	1,99,137 7 5	2,231 3 11	2,01,368 11 4	3,01,049 13 7	
	Staff.					
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, @ 2,000 ...		.....	.....	24,000 0 0		
Staff Officer Punjab Irregular Force, ... @ 656-10 ...		.....	.....	7,879 8 0		
Medical Attendance ... ... @ 30 ...		.....	.....	360 0 0		
8 Captains of Police ... ... @ 800 each ...		.....	.....	76.800 0 0		
2 Lieutenants of Police ... ... @ 600 each ...		.....	.....	14,400 0 0		
Commissary of Ordnance Punjab Irregular Force ... @ 665 each ...		.....	.....	7,980 0 0		
Deputy Judge Advocate General, Punjab Irregular Force @ 100 ...		.....	.....	1,200 0 0		
Office Establishments to Captains of Police ... @ 320 ...		.....	.....	3,840 0 0		
7 Station Staff Officers		.....	.....	1.800 0 0	1,38,259 8 0	
Peshawur ...	Mountain Train Battery...	40,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		} No returns received.
Raneegunge ...	Lahore Light Horse	60,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	72,000 0 0	1,22,000 0 0	} Estimated outlay.
				Grand Total Rs....	64,29,771 5 4	

The annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical Stores, &c., have not been included in this Statement.

GENERAL REPORT

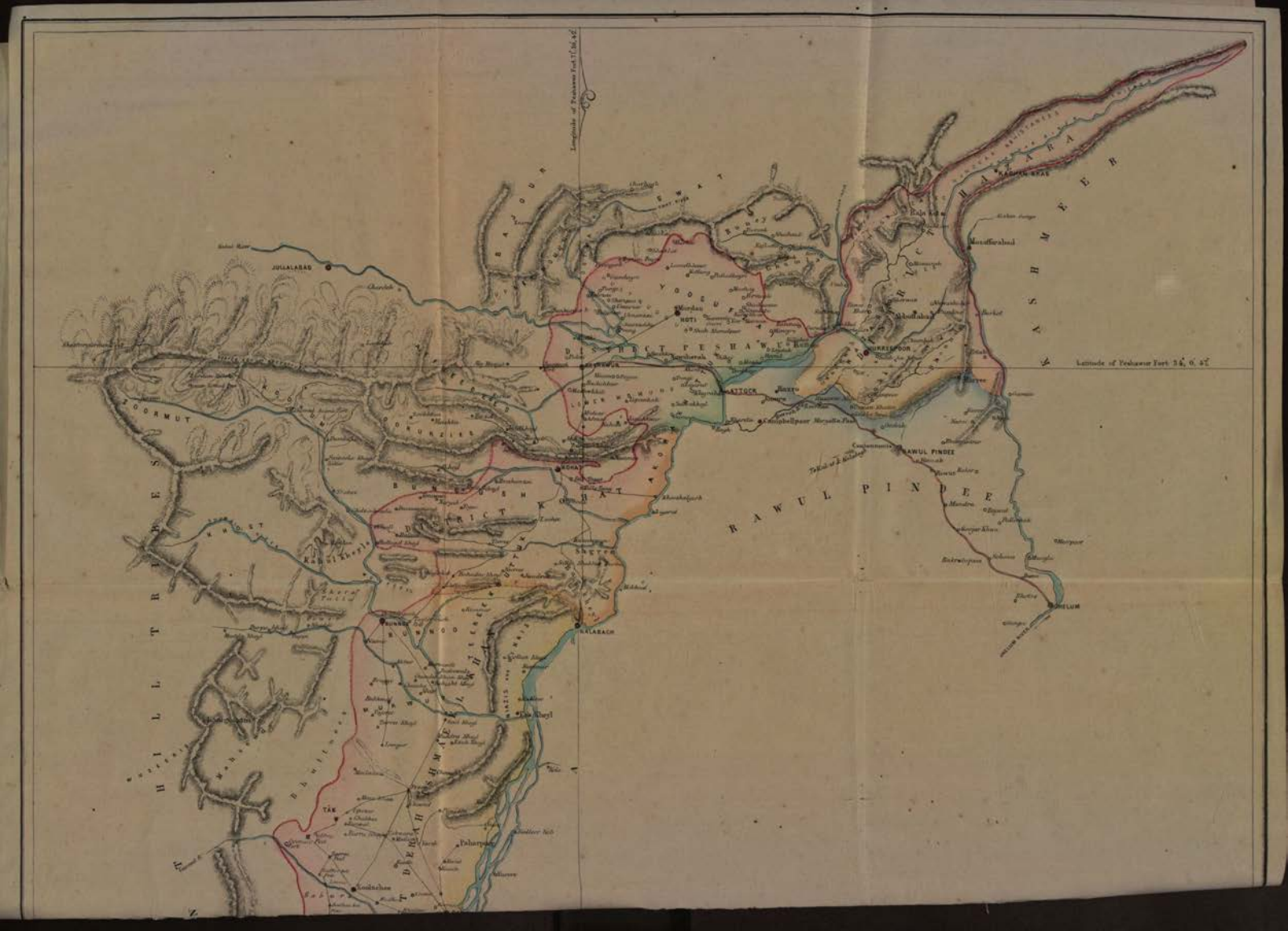
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS

DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1859-60.



Longitude of Peshawur Fort 71° 36' 42"
Latitude of Peshawur Fort 34° 0' 42"
JULLALABAD
SOORMUT
KOORUM
KOORUZES
BUNNOOSH
KHOST
KOHAT
DISTRICT KOHAT
DISTRICT PESHAWUR
YOUSUFZEHAI
BAJOUR
SWAT
HOTI
MARDAN
PESHAWUR
ATTOCK
Campbellpoor
MURREE
Abbottabad
Mozufferabad
KASHMEER
RAWUL PINDEE
RAWUL PINDEE
JHELUM
KALABACH
BUNNOO
Tank
Kooldachee
Paharpore
HILL TRIBES

SKETCH MAP
OF THE
NORTH WEST FRONTIER
OF THE
PUNJAB.

SCALE OF 16 MILES TO THE INCH

0 2 4 8 12 16 32 48 64 80 96 Miles

Note—This Sketch Map has been prepared by the undersigned at the request of the Lieut.t Governor of the Punjab, and compiled from Captain D.G. Robinsons Survey of Hazara, Major J.T. Walker's Surveys of the Peshawur and Kohat Districts, Captain H.C. Johnstones Surveys of the Derah Ghazee Khan and Derah Ismael Khan Districts, — and on the Kohat Khyst Waziree Expedition, — and the published Map of the Punjab.

(Signed) H.C. Johnstone Captain
Surveyor of the Punjab.

October 1850.

SYNOPSIS.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

	Paras.
Amount of litigation increased by new rule of limitation; duration of suits; registration of bonds	2
Reforms in Law and Procedure; reduction of the period of limitation; regulation of documentary evidence; graduation of the cost of serving processes	4
Sale of hereditary land in execution of decrees	5
Record of proceedings in English by presiding officers	6

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Reported crime; its increase; comparative amount of crime.. ..	7-8
Its detection; its punishment	9-11
Effect of changes in penal law on punishments ordered by District Courts..	12
Duration of trials; detention of witnesses	13-14
General results	15
Changes in Law and Procedure; their nature and effects	16-18
Question regarding the increase of crime	19
New jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioners	20
Rescue of young girls from prostitution	21
Great diminution of charges of dispossession in Criminal Courts ..	22
Treatise of Criminal Law prepared	23
Reductions of Forms and Statements	24
Mr. Thornton's improvement of the Local Law	25
Extraordinary Crimes; Suttee in Hissar; Mahomedan agitation regarding the "Imam Mehndee"	26-28
Customs Officers invested with criminal jurisdiction over their own establishments	29

PART III.—POLICE.

Suppression of Infanticide	30
Detection of Thugs, Dacoits, &c.	31
Absence of Dacoity	32
Increasing of poisoning	33
Bad characters forced to labor	34
Sansees made to plough	35
Neglect of village landholders to report disloyalty	36
Return of Civil Police..	37

PART IV.—JAILS.

	Paras.
Decrease in the number of prisoners effected by changes in the penal law. .	38

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Decline in the Land Revenue	39
Reductions of Assessment	40
Grants in reward for services during the rebellion	*ib.*
Coercive processes very rare	41
Settlement work nearly completed	42
Jageerdars exempted from payment for assistance of Government Revenue Officers	43
Revision and abridgment of forms	44
Tenant rights	46

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, ADN OPIUM.

Increase on former year	47

PART III.—SALT.

Increase of revenue, consequent on incorporation of Delhi Territory with Punjab, and enhancement of Duty	48

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

Augmented by accession of the West Jumna Canal to the Punjab ..	49

PART V.—TRADE TAX.

Imposition of certain Taxes, equivalent to an Income Tax of 3 per cent. ..	50
Apprehensions of traders that the new tax would be inquisitorial; and their offer to pay a treble Octroi Duty instead	*ib.*
Large cities allowed to compound for the new tax by raising an equal revenue by Town Duties	*ib.*
Income Tax imposed on the smaller towns and villages	*ib.*
Yield of the new Taxes	*ib.*

PART VI.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Increase during the year	51
Total increase of revenue	52
Comparative statement of revenue	53

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

	Paras.
Organic defects in previous system; their causes	54
Measures devised for their correction	55
Great improvement anticipated from the change	56
Review of the past year's operations	57-66
Comparative statement of students and attendance	67
Expenditure	68
Book Department	69
Normal Schools at Delhi and Umritsur	70-71
Establishment of a first-class School at Lahore as a nucleus for a College; two departments formed for the upper and lower classes; donation and tuition fees levied	72
Expected advantages from the recent reforms	73
Mention of Departmental Officers	74

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Works of internal improvement retarded for want of funds	75

PART I.—ROADS.

Grand Trunk Road; Sutlej and Beas section; state of metalling; bridges	76-77
Lahore and Peshawur Road	78
Murree and Abbottabad Road	79
District Roads	80
Expenditure	81

PART II.—CANALS.

Baree Doab Canal; examination of its bed; boulder rapids; cost of fuel; expenditure; locks not yet made; auxiliary works	82-85
Huslee Canal	86
Upper Sutlej Canals	87
Lower Sutlej Canals	88
Indus Canals	89
Protection of Dehra Ghazee Khan	90
Total expenditure on Punjab Canals	91
Western Jumna Canal; its deteriorating effects on the soil	92-93
Mention of Canal Officers	94

PART III.—RAILWAY.

Progress of the works on the Lahore and Umritsur line	95
Lahore Station	96
Earth-work and bungalows between Lahore and Mooltan	97
Engineers	98
Expenditure; funds supplied	99-100

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paras.
Fortifications	101
Clearances at Delhi	102
Accommodation for Troops	103
Ordnance	104
Expenditure	105
Ecclesiastical	106
Epitaph of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson	107
Miscellaneous works	108
Total expenditure	109
Commendation of Officers	110

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Posts	111
Increase of correspondence	112-113

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

New line between Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan ..	114
Expenditure and receipts	*ib.*

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Indus traffic; increase	115-116
The first "Sindh Railway Tug Steamer" launched	117
"Fox" gun-boat found unsuited to the Attok ferry	118
Purposed survey of Punjab rivers	119

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Improvement in Punjab Finances; surplus	120-121
Increase and Decrease items	122
Cash balance on the 1st May	123
Expenditure in excess of ordinary Punjab expenses; how met ..	124-125
High rate of discount heretofore paid on Supply Bills; reduced to about 1 per cent. by selling bills by auction	126
Six per cent Loan	127
Scarcity of Copper Coin	128
Financial prospects of the present year	129
Review of Punjab Finances	130
Miscellaneous advances	131
Officers of Account and Audit	132

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

	Paras.
Additional Chaplains appointed and arranged for	133
Churches in course of completion	134
Churches sanctioned at small Civil stations	*ib.*

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Cabul	135-138
The Frontier	139
Murder of Captain Mecham; identification of the murderers; responsibility fixed on the Cabul Kheyl tribe; General Chamberlain crosses the Koorrum; settlements of the tribe; their defeat and flight; change in the Meeranzye Valley; passage through the Ameer's territory; maps of the country	140-141
Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees; their settlements; jurisdiction of the Nawab of Tânk; audacity of the Mahsoods; their discomfiture and punishment	142-144
Return of out-lawed Khosas	145
Misconduct of the Pindiali Momunds	146
Cis-Sutlej Chiefs; Durbar at Umballa; precedence of Jheend and Nabha; redemption of debt to Puttiala and Nabha; marriage of the daughter of the Puttiala Maharajah; abrogation of the custom of Bârah ..	147-148
Rajah of Kapoorthulla	149
Restoration of Hindoor State	150
Re-establishment of order in Bussahir; description of revenue arrangements	151
Certain selected Chiefs and Jagheerdars invested with Magisterial and Revenue powers	152
Mahomedans re-admitted to Delhi City	153

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Armed Forces; distribution	154-155
Reductions since 1859; explanation of decrease	156-158
Miliatary operations; expedition against the Cabul Kheyl and other tribes	159-176
Border raids; raid on Tânk; expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees	177-184
Operations by the Military Police Force	185-187
Roads, posts, forts, accommodation for troops	188-194
Commendation of Officers	195-197
Statement showing strength of troops in the Punjab under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, on 1st May 1859.	

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

	Paras.
Flax consigned to the English markets; Kangra flax, hemp, &c. ..	198-200
Lands at the disposal of Government	201
Imphee	202
Extension of cultivation in Peshawur Division	203
Merino sheep in Huzara	204

PART II.—FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Timber; Pangee agency	205
Forests in the Simla Hills	206

PART III.—MINING.

Coal; its discovery in the Murree Hills illusory; coal at Kotlee and Shahpore..	207-209

PART IV.—SURVEYS.

Scinde Saugor Doab Survey finished; Dehrajat Survey	210
Survey of Cashmere	211

PART V.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Comparative results for the year	212-214

PART VI.—CONSERVANCY.

Umritsir Drainage	215
Re-paving Lahore City	216

PART VII.—TEA.

Holta Plantations	217-218
Kangra waste lands	219
The Holta Plantation retained by Government	220
Distribution of seeds and seedlings	221

PART VIII.—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Tour through Delhi and Hissar Divisions	222

CONCLUSION.

Summary of the year's operations	223
Comm ndation of Civil Officers	224

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS

DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1859-60.

SECTION I.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. DURING 1859 peace and order regined unbroken throughout the Punjab and its dependencies, and the action of the Civil Courts was uninterrupted.

2. For the whole Territory no less than 138,821 original suits were instituted; and of these 14,327 remained undecided at the end of the year. Excluding from the comparison the Divisions of Delhi and Hissar, the returns for which were, in 1858, incomplete, 59,043 additional suits were instituted in 1859. It was very well known that the new rule of limitation, reducing the term from six to three years, would come into play in November, and that the creditor must previously sue his debtor or be silent for ever: hence this grand *battue* of litigation. Moreover, by the proportionate graduation of the cost of law processes, justice—particularly as regards small suits, which form the bulk—had been made much cheaper. And cases of dispossession, more generally excluded than formerly from criminal jurisdiction, had become more numerous in the Civil Courts. Much despatch has been used in disposing of this large mass of work. The trials, on an average, were over in twenty-three days. About one-third of the cases were got rid of by confession of judgment by defendants. About 40 per cent. were decreed in full: 14 per cent. given in favor of defendants: 19 per cent. arranged by razeenamah: 7 per cent. dismissed in default and nonsuited. The Tehseeldars tried about two-fifths of the cases decided. The average value of each suit was nearly 61 Rupees. It is remarkable that the value of suits is less by one-half than in 1858. The percentage of costs Rupees 5-3-5. About 8 per cent. of the decisions were given by arbitrators. The new rule regarding the compulsory registration of certain descriptions of bonds has increased the number annually registered from 225 to 1,845; but these are still deeds connected with real property, and no disposition is shown to register simple contracts.

Amount of litigation

Increased by new rule of limitation.

Duration of suits.

Registration of bonds.

3. It is noticeable, that of decrees given only one-third are executed by means of the Courts; the remainder are carried out by the parties themselves. This is considered advantageous, and is employed as an argument against abolishing process fees in the execution of decrees.

Reforms in Law and Procedure.

4. The reforms introduced by Mr. Thornton during the year were these:—

Reduction of the period of limitation.

1*st. Reduction of the period of limitation.*—This did not come into operation until late in the year, and its effects are not yet developed; but, judging from past experience, the tendency will be beneficial. Previous to 1856 suits were heard within twelve years, but the period was then reduced to six years in the cases claimed on bonds and accounts. The result was this: it became much easier to judge of the truth of such accounts: many more were discovered to be fabricated or exaggerated: and a larger proportion of the suits founded on them came to be dismissed. Still, it has been thought that the debtor is held at a disadvantage under the six years' rule, and in certain cases the term has been reduced to three years. Such cases include cases relating to debts and accounts, not being partnership accounts, except those arising out of bond or partnership, disputes between master and servant, employer and agent; and in cases relating to marriage betrothal and maintenance; all actions on simple contract not otherwise provided for; and in claims to hereditary fees and the management of religious institutions. Again, in all cases relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, pre-emption, and caste, the limit has been fixed at three months.

Regulation of documentary evidence.

2*nd. The regulation of documentary evidence.*—Nothing certainly can be worse than such evidence is at present; the bonds are of the rudest sort, containing no specific admission of obligation, and often unattested; and the books kept at the pleasure of the creditor, without any check in themselves. Bonds for sums above 50 Rupees are therefore now required to be registered, either at the Tehseel or Zillah Courts, and accounts to comprehend both a ledger and day-book, models of which have been circulated. The people are very illiterate, and the innovation is rather a bold one. "These new rules," says Mr. Thornton, "though every means has been taken to promulgate them, can hardly yet "be said to be realized by the people, and some little difficulty will be found in getting "people to make use of registration, and it may be advisable to make endeavor to "increase the number of Registry Officers; and a change so important cannot be expected "to be introduced without considerable passive resistance; but if persevered in it will, I "have no doubt, lead to a decrease of litigation and a greater certainty of decrease." If the measure is successful, it will act as an incentive to education, which will be probably taken advantage of in our Rural Schools, now under the control of the District Officers.

Graduation of the cost of serving processes.

3*rd. Graduation of the cost of serving processes.*—This change was suggested by the severity with which costs fell proportionately on suits for small sums. The charge was an average one, *viz.* twelve

annas per process in the District Courts, and eight in those of the Tehseeldars. The new scale creates an *ad valorem* tax on the amount in litigation, at the rate of 2½ per cent., the same as the institution fee. Under this scheme a surplus of about one lakh of Rupees has accrued to Government. It was proposed, consequently, that all process fees chargeable for the execution of decrees should be abolished. But it was feared that the abolition might have the effect of discouraging the adjustment of decrees out of Court, which at present takes place to a large extent. It was preferred, therefore, to commute these fees to an *ad valorem* tax of 1 per cent. As an experiment, the surplus which has already accrued will be devoted to the payment for additional assistance to the Tehseeldars in places where the Civil work is very heavy.

Sale of hereditary land in execution of decrees.

5. During 1859 only twenty-seven applications were made to the Courts for the sale of ancestral land in execution of decrees of Court. Of these nine only were sanctioned. In sixteen cases the land was made over for a fixed period to the creditor with ultimate reversion to the debtor. This process (suggested originally by His Excellency the Viceroy) appears to be very much in unison with Native custom; mortgages being as frequent as sales are rare. The Commissioner of Delhi (Mr. Brandreth) attributes the rarity of applications for the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees to the operation of the Punjab pre-emption rules, which he thinks depreciate the selling price, and render it more profitable to the money-lender to retain the land under mortgage until it is redeemed by the debtor. He would wish to see agricultural debtors put in a position to escape from their embarrassments by means of Insolvency laws.

Record of proceedings in English by the presiding officers.

6. Proceedings continue to be recorded in English by the presiding officers; and the general opinion appears to be that, with practice, the labor is by no means so excessive as to outweigh the many acknowledged advantages of this method of record.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Reported Crime.

7. The year 1859 is the first for which statistics of crime, embracing the Punjab and its dependencies, are forthcoming. They show that, in all, 46,918 crimes were reported, being 1 offence to 324 persons. Of these, 23,692, or 1 to 641 persons, are classed as *heinous*, and 23,226 as minor. Leaving out the Delhi and Hissar Divisions (the returns for which, for 1858, were not complete), it is shown that there was an increase of 658 heinous, and a decrease of 303 minor offences. Murders were more numerous by 11; in the Peshawur District alone 43 were committed. No case of thuggee was reported; and robberies of all kinds, attended with murder, decreased. But cases of wounding, with intent to murder, rose by 17, principally in the Peshawur District. Crimes of the second degree of atrocity also somewhat increased. Culpable homicides were more frequent by 11 cases. Aggravated robberies rose in

Increase of crime.

number, though in a less degree. There were 38 additional cases of aggravated assault; 10 of administering poisonous drugs; 41 of rape; 5 of incest; and 26 of unnatural crime. Amongst crimes of the third degree of atrocity, arson increased by 30 cases; simple dacoities by 7; simple thefts were about the same as in 1858; the ratio of cattle thefts to other crimes increased; highway robberies diminished by 10, and burglaries by 196. In the fourth class of heinous crimes there was an addition of 390 cases under the head of "adultery;" but formerly many of these cases were classed under the denomination of "abduction." Now, owing to a change in the law, which admits of their prosecution in the District Criminal Courts, charges of adultery are more frequent. Cases of coining and forgery have considerably fallen off. Minor offences call for no remark—there is no noticeable variation in number.

Comparative amount of crime.

8. The subjoined Statement shows the comparative amount of crime for four years, commencing with 1856 :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
YEAR.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd Class of Atrocity.	3rd Class of Atrocity.	4th Class of Atrocity.	Total of heinous offences.	Minor offences.	Grand Total.	
1856 ..	199	542	18220	2425	21384	19020	40404	
1857 ..	195	560	17876	2258	20889	17512	38401	
1858 ..	230	541	17457	1503	19731	20328	40059	
1859 ..	238	681	17555	1915	20389	20025	40414	Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions.
1859 ..	265	792	20273	2362	23692	23226	46918	Inclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

Its detection.

9. Out of 46,918 cases reported, 35,694 were brought to trial; and of these 12,905, or rather more than half the number reported, involved heinous charges, on account of which 22,364 persons were apprehended, 13,263 convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. Including minor offences, altogether 47,580 persons were convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. In the following table some of the ordinary comparative tests are applied :—

	1859.	1858.
Proportion of cases brought to trial to cases reported ..	75·86	74·54
Proportion of persons acquitted to the number tried ..	25·91	31·08
Proportion of stolen property recovered	27·50	29·39

10. On the whole, 1859 shows a fair degree of success. It may be added that the sentences of the District Courts have less frequently been reversed in appeal.

Its punishment.

11. There were 56 capital punishments; 83 persons were imprisoned for life; 24 for periods exceeding twelve years. Only 1,225 were committed to the Sessions Courts—a remarkably small number compared with former years, and attributable to the extended powers of the Magisterial tribunals.

Effect of changes in penal law on punishments ordered by District Courts.

12. Illustrative of the practical effect of the changes in the law on punishments ordered by the District Courts, the following Statement is subjoined:—

	Actual punishments inflicted.										Detail of Columns 1 to 4.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Year.	Imprisoned simple.	Ditto, with fine.	Ditto, with flogging.	Ditto, with fine and flogging.	Fined simple.	Flogged simple.	Fined and flogged.	Suspended or dismissed.	Security or recognizance.	Total.	Imprisoned above 2 years.	Ditto 1 to 2 years.	Ditto from 6 months to 1 year.	Ditto 6 months and under.	Total.
Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions. 1858	6902	496	339	30	22134	3455	26	1072	2761	37215	1365	1212	1699	3491	7767
1859	2355	1233	1009	1706	25183	2832	686	791	5709	41504	275	1038	1330	3660	6303
Difference ..	minus 4547	plus 737	plus 670	plus 1676	plus 3049	minus 623	plus 660	minus 281	plus 2948	plus 4289	minus 1090	minus 174	minus 369	plus 169	minus 1464

The number of persons acquitted was about one-fourth of those put on their trial.

Duration of Trials.

13. Original trials occupied, on an average, nine days in cases in which the Police were employed, and seven days otherwise. Sessions trials averaged seventeen days.

Detention of Witnesses.

14. Out of 90,975 witnesses, 81,224 were detained only one day.

General Results.

15. On the whole, therefore, it may be asserted that the penal law has been efficiently administered. If there has been a slight comparative increase of crime, yet a larger proportion has been detected: more cases relatively were brought to trial, and it is shown that of persons tried, a larger proportion has been convicted.

Changes in Law and Procedure.

16. Allusion was made last year to the changes in the Criminal Law and Procedure introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Thornton, the Judicial Commissioner, and some proofs of their actual operation have already been given. The nature of these changes is thus sketched in Mr. Thornton's Report for 1859.

17. "Fine was rendered a universal punishment, and the Courts were given a "right to recover by distraint and sale. The Deputy "Commissioner's power was fixed at 500 Rupees on each "person, the power of his subordinates being smaller. The Commissioner could fine "to the amount of 2,000 Rupees, and the Judicial Commissioner to 10,000 Rupees "on his own authority; whilst larger mulcts required sanction by the local "Government.

Their nature.

"Offences were divided into three classes: those in which imprisonment was a "necessary part of the punishment; *secondly*, those in which imprisonment might or "might not be imposed at the discretion of the Court; and, *thirdly*, those in which "this punishment was entirely prohibited, unless as an alternative measure, when fine "had not been realized.

"Flogging was legalized for certain offences in classes one and two, under certain "limitations. To increase the rigor of punishment, and thus empower us to curtail "the duration of sentences, labor was made imperative on all convicts. The permis-"sion to commute it for fine was abrogated entirely."

18. The effects of these reforms are very perceptible in the returns for 1859. The diminution in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment; the abridgment of the terms of imprisonment; the more frequent resort to flogging, and fine, are all strongly marked. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year has also declined from 11,862 in 1858 to 10,000 in 1859.

Their effects.

19. It has been questioned if the new scale of penalties has tended to augment crime, and if it may not have been too leniently applied. Co-incidentally there has certainly been a slight increase of heinous offences. But the Commissioner of Mooltan alone has attributed it to the mitigation of the period of imprisonment. The Judicial Commissioner does not admit this conclusion; still he has pointed out the necessity of a just discrimination of making punishments really exemplary, and of superadding—as may be done under the new laws wherever stripes and fine are inapplicable—an adequate term of imprisonment.

Question regarding the increase of Crime.

20. The Deputy Commissioners have now authority to dispose finally of charges relating to the following offences, formerly cognizable by the Sessions Courts only:—

New jurisdictions of Deputy Commissioners.

Manslaughter.
Affray, attended with homicide or severe wounding.
Rape.
Unnatural crime.
Adultery.
Forgery.
Counterfeiting coin.
Procuring abortion.
Perjury.

The Commissioners have in consequence been relieved of much labor, and the number of persons committed fell from 1,736 to 1,029.

Rescue of young girls from prostitution.

21. It has also been made penal to introduce girls of tender age into brothels, in which it has been customary to bring them up to prostitution. Under this Regulation 69 girls have been rescued and withdrawn, 36 have been restored to their parents, and 33 made over to other parties. It has been ascertained that 1,034 girls, who are alleged to have been born in brothels, still remain in them. It has not yet been deemed advisable to interfere between parent and child, but Mr. Thornton has given his opinion that "interference is justifiable and called for."

Great diminution of charges of dispossession in Criminal Courts.

22. The result of the measure by which cases of dispossession, or wrongful innovation, have been, as far as possible, excluded from the Criminal Courts, is that the number of such cases before the Magisterial Courts has declined from 4,053 in 1858 to 79 in 1859, without any apparent disadvantage.

Treatise of Criminal Law prepared.

23. A classified epitome of offences, defining the jurisdiction of the several Courts, the punishments due to offences, and the law under which they may be applied, has been published for the guidance of Officers, and a *Manual of Punjab Criminal Law*, compiled by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, is in the press, and will in future form a text-book for examination and general reference.

Reduction of Forms and Statements.

24. A Committee appointed to review, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Cust, the periodical returns required in the Criminal and other Departments, have very materially diminished their bulk and frequency, without reducing the statistical information which they afford.

Mr. Thornton's improvement of the local Law.

25. Mr. Thornton's Judicial reforms, both Criminal and Civil, intelligently conceived, thoroughly matured, and lucidly promulgated, have contributed much to the amelioration of Punjab Law.

Extraordinary Crimes.

26. This Section may be concluded with a notice of some extraordinary crimes committed during the year.

Suttee in Hissar.

27. The occurrence of a suttee at Koongurh, in the Hissar District, led to the dismissal, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, of the entire body of Police, through whose negligence it was permitted to take place.

Mahomedan agitation regarding the "Imam Mehndee."

28. During the summer an ostentatious account of the appearance, in Arabia, of an Imam, commonly identified with the "Imam Mehndee," a prophet, expected by the Mahomedans at the end of the world, appeared in several native newspapers published in different parts of India. The subject was much discussed by the Mahomedans of Lahore, and several parties were

convicted of publicly uttering sedition, and sentenced to various slight punishments, which had the effect of putting an end to the temporary excitement. It came out also that there had been a discussion amongst certain Mahomedans employed in the Educational Department concerning the legality, in reference to their faith, of serving the British Government. About the same time, a Fakeer, named Hubeeb Shah, was convicted of distributing seditious papers in the Sealkote District, and making overt proposals for rebellion and the murder of Europeans: this man was executed. The sensation soon ceased; but it served to show the ease with which the people, owing to their ignorance and superstition, can be imposed upon by designing characters.

Customs Officers invested with criminal jurisdiction over their own establishments.

29. During the year the Officers of the Customs Department were invested with the criminal jurisdiction of an Assistant Magistrate over members of their own establishments.

PART III.—POLICE.

Suppression of Infanticide.

30. It is satisfactory to observe that the local reports are more than usually emphatic in asserting the gradual extinction of infanticide. Amongst the Bedees—the hereditary priesthood descended from Baba Nanuk—resident at Dehra, in the Goordaspoor District, there are now 172 girls. None of these is more than eleven years of age—a fact sufficiently demonstrating that their preservation is entirely owing to British interference. In the Kangra District, formerly so notorious for the commission of infanticide in Rajpoot families, a careful register of female births is also kept. In 1859 such births were reported as being considerably *in excess* of male births. This error is attributed to the fear of the penalties under which female births are registered. The record of male births not being made under penalties is less attended to. It has been ascertained that, of 1,923 girls born during the year, rather more than one-fourth died—a proportion not greater than can be accounted for by ordinary causes. It appears certain that this unnatural crime is on the decrease amongst the tribes formerly addicted to its commission, and the result justifies the cautious measures which have been used for its suppression and their future continuance.

Detection of Thugs, Dacoits, &c.

31. The separate office for the detection of thugs, dacoits, and poisoners has persisted in its operations under the direction of Captain McAndrew. The extinction of thuggee is only prevented by the number of old hardened practitioners at large. Altogether 30 persons were arrested during the year, of whom 11 were committed to the Sessions Court. One man, a descendant of Wuzeer, who first introduced the crime into the Punjab, was executed at Lahore, three murders being proved against him. Two cases of thuggee have been reported in the Sirsa District.

The Lieutenant-Governor is strongly in favor of maintaining this special agency. He believes that, were it abolished, murder and robbery would increase.

Absence of dacoity.

32. No case of dacoity has been reported.

Increase of poisoning.

33. Attention has been drawn to the practice of poisoning by giving *dutoora*. A Punjabee Mussulman confessed to seventeen murders effected by these means. A pretended Syud, who had long travelled about the country as a religious impostor, was hung at Lahore in November, six cases of administering *dutoora*, two of which were fatal, being proved against him. No less than twelve deaths, resulting from the administration of *dutoora*, have been verified The detection of this crime is difficult. Its commission is peculiar to no class. No organized gangs practise it. *Dutoora* grows in many parts of the Punjab, and its acquisition cannot be prevented like that of mineral poisons. Now it is given in the form of a sweetmeat to a traveller, then mixed up in a family dinner by the poisoner disguised as a Fakeer or a Brahmin; or administered to a dancing girl, in order to plunder her ornaments; or to a cart-man for the sake of his bullocks. The accomplices hang back until the drug has taken effect, and consequently are seldom identified. It will probably be necessary to make the possession of concealed *dutoora* a criminal offence, and punish it accordingly. The apprehension and conviction of the poisoners is mainly attributable to the Special Thuggee Agency.

Bad characters, not convicted of crime, but imprisoned in default of giving security, forced to labor.

34. In the Lahore District a plan has been tried of working the bad characters confined in jail on the roads. Task work is measured out to them, for which they receive wages. Any attempt to escape is punished. Their presence is ensured by constant roll-calls. This plan is favorably spoken of. Attempts at escape have been few. The men soon get accustomed to the labor; they see their friends, and begin to save a little money. If withdrawn from surveillance, they would certainly return to their old habits of theft. If re-placed in prison, they not only choke up the jails, but they have not the same chance of reformation. But being forced to labor, yet getting fair wages, they are saved from their old temptations, and habituated to the sweets of rewarded industry.

Sansees made to plough.

35. In the Sealkote District an experiment is being made with the view of training the Gipsy tribe of Sansees to agriculture. Their habits of theft are notorious, and it is good evidence of the justice of enforcing the responsibility of village land-holders, that a Sansee can always obtain security for his good behaviour by feeing the head-men according to a well-understood tariff. During the last year the Sansees resident in Pergunnah Duska have been collected together, and kept under surveillance. Some uncultivated land has been made over to them, in which wells have been dug. Cattle and ploughs were recently given to the Sansees by the Deputy Commissioner. Their hereditary prejudices are much against ploughing or any fixed occupation; nevertheless, they commenced breaking up the soil, with a good deal of publicity, in the presence of the District Officials; and it is considered by Captain Urmston, that a step towards their permanent settlement has been taken. They are bound to repay the advances of money made to them by Government. This experiment was started by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, who was struck by the amount of undetected crime committed by the Sansees and other wandering tribes.

Neglect of village land-holders to report disloyalty.

36. The omission to report the open propagation of sedition so long practised by the Fakeer Hubeeb Shah, who was hung at Lahore, has led to two villages being heavily fined. This impostor prophesied the immediate advent of the "Imam Mehndee" for about a year in the Sealkote District, without any information being given to the authorities. "He "dressed in a conical peaked hat, long robe, green scarf, and loose trowsers. Standing "at the Tukya (which is a public place at one end of the village), he would call in a "loud voice upon God. Then he would proclaim in a similar manner the coming "reign of the 'Imam Mehndee.' He was the precursor and deputy of the Imam, "who would appear that very year. He called on the Mahomedans to assemble "under the flag of the Imam, and Hindoos under the standard of their goddess— "those who should fail herein would be punished by the Imam. He would lay a small "praying cloth on the ground, put rupees on it, look up to Heaven, and say, 'I see "the Imam coming, to horse, to horse!' This kind of preaching went on for at least "four days. One head-man is a Chowdree of some influence in the neighborhood; "he was present at the preaching, so was the other head-man, so were the two "village watchmen, so were many others of the village. The village accountant "and the money-lender were also aware of it. All this is admitted by these people."

"Here" (continues the Commissioner, Mr. Temple) "we see a man, probably from "the dregs of the population, assuming the garb of religion, a disguise so flimsy as to "deceive only the rustic or the vulgar, going about for twelve months (perhaps for "years) through one of the most prosperous and contented Districts of the Punjab, "preaching sedition and extorting alms, never hindered or informed against by the "people, and only arrested when at last he proceeded to a palpably overt act. It is "painful to think how easily impostures of this kind are arranged, how much the "impostor is favored by the people; if not from disaffection, at all events from indiffer- "ence and unwillingness to come forward."

Return of Civil Police.

37. The following is a comparative return of the strength and cost of the Civil Police:—

	Strength.	Cost per mensem.
On 1st January 1859	11,183	77,226
On 1st January 1860	11,292	80,125
Difference	+ 109	+ 2,899

PART IV.—JAILS.

38. The alterations in the penal law sensibly affected the number of persons imprisoned. The admissions in 1858 amounted to 33,656, and in 1859 declined to 22,117. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year decreased from 11,862 to 10,000. The great healthiness which has prevailed in the prisons generally is attributed by the Inspector to the reduction in the number of inmates. There have, however, been some cases of scurvy. The average rate of mortality was so low as 2·35 per cent. The actual disbursements have been reduced to four lakhs of Rupees per annum, being a saving of nearly 40,000 Rupees on the previous year; but, deducting the cost of the permanent guard, the real expenditure has been only two and a half lakhs of Rupees. The cost of each prisoner has been Rupees 16-14-4, and is as low as it can be brought; but the Inspector has shown that economy is not equally practised in all the jails. The number of juvenile convicts has somewhat increased. No great progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners. It is shown that each prisoner employed on manufactures earns about 8 Rupees; and half a lakh of Rupees has thus accrued to Government. The Inspector considers that a much larger sum ought to be raised. The earnings vary unaccountably in different jails. At Umritsur each prisoner earns nearly 24 Rupees; in the Central Jail at Lahore only 2 Rupees. It is obvious that much must depend on management, and that there is room for improvement. The buildings have been kept in repair entirely by prison labor. Fifteen in every hundred are told off for the menial duties formerly performed by paid blacksmiths, barbers, sweepers, &c., and a saving of nearly 6,000 Rupees has thus been effected; but the Inspector appears to doubt if the remainder are compelled to labor as severely or as profitably as they ought to be. Escapes from jail have really been reduced to a minimum, or to 0·08 per cent.; out of ten who got away seven were re-captured. Solitary confinement is limited to fifteen days at a time, and to four occasions during the year—no mental injury has resulted. An experiment is in progress in the Central Jail (Lahore), whereby monitors, selected from the prisoners, undertake the duty of guarding the convicts within the wards, heretofore performed by paid burkundauzes, who are said to be less trustworthy than the prisoners themselves, particularly when the latter are exempted from labor and irons, and otherwise favored. This experiment has not yet had a sufficient trial, but is being carefully tested. Dr. Hathaway has continued to inspect the Punjab Jails during the year with the same minute attention which has tended so much to their improvement and won for him the confidence of Government.

Decrease in the number of prisoners effected by changes in the penal law.

Rate of mortality low.

Reduction of expenditure.

Cost of each prisoner.

Proceeds from jail manufactures.

Convicts made to perform menial duties in place of paid servants.

Selected prisoners appointed as monitors and guards, instead of paid burkundauzes.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Decline in the land revenue.

39. There has been a slight decline in the land revenue, as will be seen from the following figures:—

YEAR.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
1858-59 ...	1,87,79,783	1,82,26,791	5,52,992	43,398	76,590	2,00,263	2,29,420
1859-60 ...	1,86,13,196	1,81,68,735	4,44,465	33,072	53,787	1,59,776	1,97,830

Reductions of assessment.

40. Considerable reductions have been granted in different localities on account of over-assessment, both in the past and present years. As the revised assessments now approach completion, the necessity for further reductions will cease. The assessment will then be a light one spread over a large area, as the jagheers will gradually fall in owing to the demise of the present holders. The recent grants in reward for services have, to a certain extent, caused reductions.

Grants in reward for services during the rebellion.

Coercive processes very rare.

41. Coercive measures, whether against person or property, have been exceedingly rare; and whenever the revenue is moderately assessed, its collection is easy.

Settlement work nearly completed.

42. Settlements or revisions of settlements have been in progress during the year in most of the Districts; but the great bulk of the work has been completed.

Jageerdars exempted from payment for assistance of Government revenue officers.

43. The jageerdars have been freed from the charge which has hitherto been made upon them when they resorted to the assistance of the Government revenue officials in the realization of their rents.

Revision and abridgment of forms.

44. Attention has been paid by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, Mr. R. Cust, to the abridgment of useless forms, both English and Vernacular. Business has newly been distributed into departments, and unnecessary returns and reports dispensed with. In this way, as the work is on the increase, any call for additional establishments has been prevented.

45. The fall of rain was below the average; but the wheat harvest in the Punjab was unusually fine, and the price of agricultural produce slightly improved.

Tenant rights.

46. Tenant right has been a good deal discussed. Mr. R. N. Cust makes the following remarks on this subject in his Annual Report:—

"We are gradually working out an equitable tenant-right-code: we have ruled that the tenant, with right of occupation, can sub-let, or, in other words, maintain a constructive occupancy; that the right of transfer may be an incident of his tenure, though not ordinarily so; he is entitled, moreover, to pay at *certain* rates, not *absolutely fixed* rates, but capable of judicial fixation, and varying with the prosperity of the neighborhood; and where the tenant pays the revenue rate of the village, the non-record of *malikana* at settlement does not bar (whatever period may have elapsed) the trial of *that* matter on its own merits: his rent cannot be converted from grain to cash without his consent, or his fault. On the other hand, we have ruled that no new customary rights of occupancy are now forming; that no period of tenancy will give any right to tenants-at-will, as so recorded."

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

47. This branch has somewhat recovered from the depression noted on dissolution of the sepoy regiments. The increase amounts to 71,001 Rupees.

PART III.—SALT.

Increase of revenue, consequent on incorporation of the Delhi Territory with Punjab, and enhancement of duty.

48. Since the incorporation of the Delhi Territory with these provinces, the Salt Revenue has become an important source of income, with the following distinct avenues of supply:—

1*st.* The Delhi and Hissar Customs line, with a duty of Rupees 2-8 per maund on the produce of the Great Salt Lakes near the Desert.

2*nd.* The Sutlej Preventive line, which brings in no direct revenue.

3*rd.* The Sind Saugor, or Cis-Indus Mines, which are the property of Government, and the produce of which is now sold at the rate of Rupees 2-2 per maund.

4*th.* The Trans-Indus or Kohat Mines. Compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase of Rupees 64,099. This is mainly attributable to purchases made in anticipation of the late increase in the price of the Cis-Indus salt. It is not expected that the present high figure will be annually maintained.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

Augmented by accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab.

49. This branch has been materially augmented by the accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab Provinces. Deficient rains have enhanced the revenue. No tax can be more satisfactory; it can be exacted only with the consent, and to the advantage of the payer. The increase on the previous year amounts to 81,459 Rupees.

PART V.—TRADE TAX.

Imposition of certain taxes, equivalent to an Income Tax of 3 per cent.

50. Pending the perfection of the comprehensive financial measures of the Legislative Council, and in consideration of the deficiency of specie to which the inland situation of the Punjab renders its administration liable, the Viceroy sanctioned the imposition of certain taxes proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The foundation of these was the scale of Licence Duties originally proposed in the Legislative Council, and which in effect amounted to an Income Tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes below 2,000 Rupees.

Apprehensions of traders that the new tax would be inquisitorial

And their offer to pay treble Octroi Duty instead.

In the assessment of these Duties, a general apprehension was found to pervade the principal cities of the inquisition necessary to the computation of the income of individuals, and the leading city of Umritsur offered to contribute to the State a sum equivalent to that which might be estimated to accrue from the Income Tax, by trebling the Town Duties already levied for Municipal purposes, rather than submit to the appraisement of private fortunes. At the time no general fiscal policy had been laid down; and in the Punjab it was considered of greater importance to raise the revenue without delay and without creating discontent, than according to the theoretical canons of taxation. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore,

Large cities allowed to compound for the new tax by raising an equal revenue by the Town Duties.

empowered the local authorities to allow the large cities to compound for the Income Tax by raising an equal revenue through the Town Duties. In petty boroughs and villages the Income Tax took effect. In some Districts, especially in the Mooltan Division,

Income Tax imposed on the smaller towns and villages.

Town Duties were rarely levied, and the whole non-agricultural population was made to contribute at the rate of 3 per cent. on their incomes, without claiming for the scheme any refined equality, or universal applicability; in practice it has certainly the merits of being well adapted to the people concerned, of being submitted to willingly and without complaint, and of extreme cheapness of collection. It has also had the effect of preparing the minds of the people for the general measures of the Legislature. Many of the jageerdars, for instance, will now rather gain than lose by the Income Tax; and the apprehensions of the towns-people must have been much diminished by the treatment of their brethren in the villages. The Town Duties have not proved to have been pitched so high as to interfere with

Yield of the new taxes.

trade. The yield of these taxes for six months has been 9,75,807 Rupees.

PART VI.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

51. Under this head there has been an increase of 5,53,421 Rupees.

Total increase of revenue.

52. On the whole, there has been an improvement in the revenue of 18,04,758 Rupees. Considering the unelastic character of Indian finance, the combined and recurring causes which have ever since annexation rather reduced than augmented the Land Tax, and the stationary level of minor sources of income, this result must be deemed matter of congratulation.

It springs chiefly from the bold inroad which was this year made on the non-agricultural hoards, which had never before paid Duty to the State.

Comparative statement of revenue.

53. The following table shows at one view the comparative revenue of 1858-59 and 1859-60 :—

YEAR.		Land Tax.	Tribute from dependent States.	Spirits, Drugs, and Opium.	Salt.	Canal Income.	Trade Tax.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1858-59 ...	Rs. ...	1,82,26,791	3,05,929	6,74,356	48,87,629	3,89,741	0	20,86,208	2,65,70,654
	£ ...	1,822,679	30,592	67,435	488,762	38,974	0	208,620	2,657,065
1859-60 ...	Rs. ...	1,81,68,735	4,22,956	7,45,357	49,51,728	4,71,200	9,75,807	26,39,629	2,83,75,412
	£ ...	1,816,873	42,295	74,535	495,172	47,120	97,580	263,962	2,837,541
Difference	Rs. ...	—58,056	+ 1,17,027	+ 71,001	+ 64,099	+ 81,459	9,75,807	+ 5,53,421	+18,04,758
	£ ...	— 5,805	+ 11,702	+ 7,100	+ 6,409	+ 8,145	97,580	+ 55,342	+ 180,475

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Organic defects in previous system.

54. It was intimated last year that the Lieutenant-Governor was not satisfied with the working of the Educational Department in these Provinces. Organic defects existed, which neutralized the exertions of the Superintending Officers. Reports on the subject were accordingly called for, as well from the Civil Authorities as the departmental functionaries. A very elaborate commentary on the past operations and their tendency was also submitted by Mr. Roberts, the Officiating Financial Commissioner, under whose general control, up to that time, they had been carried on. In the several accounts submitted, there was a very general agreement as to the unsatisfactory results of the efforts which had been made during the three years foregoing, to diffuse education amongst the people. Those efforts had been vigorous and comprehensive. But in the endeavor to establish a uniform system and a pervading machinery, sufficient regard had not been had to the means without which these could not been successful. After a careful review of the information collected, the Lieutenant-Governor was inclined to trace the acknowledged imperfections of the system mainly to the following causes :—

Their causes.

1*st.* *The inferiority of the Native Superintendents.*—These were mostly foreigners from Hindostan. A similar class had not yet arisen in the Punjab, and only third-rate men found it worth while to take service so far from their homes. Notwithstanding which, the supervision of the Tehseeli and Village Schools was committed to these incompetent men in preference to delaying the operations.

2*nd.* *The excessive extent of the Circles superintended by the European Inspectors.*—Each included some 600 schools, which the Inspector was supposed to visit and examine yearly. In each Division was a Native Deputy Inspector, and in each District a Sub-Deputy Inspector, whose reports and accounts came before the European Inspector, and took up a great part of his time. It was physically impossible for him to exert that searching control, and initiate that wholesome impulse, without which the whole machinery became inactive and mischievous.

3*rd.* *The dissociation of the Educational Department from the Civil Authorities.*—The people seldom bestir themselves even in matters of which they approve, without an impulse from above, whilst they will often strenuously exert themselves to accomplish the purposes of the powers that be. Now, although individuals amongst them occasionally display an extraordinary desire for learning in general, as might be expected amongst an uneducated people, there is very great apathy on the subject. It is true that the Department is a State Institution, but the people are accustomed to learn the will of the Government through the District Officer, whom alone they regard as its representative; and they inferred that the spread of education was a secondary matter, because he had nothing to do with it.

4*th.* *The incapacity of the School Masters.*—For the Tehseeli Schools only inferior men from Hindostan were procurable. The Village Schools were taught by the old masters, who were loath and incompetent to enforce the new-fangled curriculum of study. It would have been better had these Village Schools not been interfered with until fit masters had been trained for them in the Normal Schools.

55 Such were the leading defects ascertained to exist. The following are the measures devised by the Lieutenant-Governor for their correction. They came into operation at the commencement of the current official year.

Measures devised for their correction.

1*st.* The Native Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors—many of them foreigners—have been dismissed with gratuities, and their appointments abrogated. Such as are fit will probably obtain employment as school-masters. By their dismissal considerable funds become capable of more advantageous appropriation.

2*nd.* The general superintendence of the Vernacular Schools—Tehseeli and Village—has been transferred to the District Officers.

3*rd.* The expense of the Tehseeli Schools, heretofore paid from the general revenues, has been transferred to the 1 per cent. fund.

4*th.* Arrangements have been made for increasing the number and efficiency of the Normal Schools for training Vernacular masters. The character of the education imparted will greatly depend upon the efficiency of these school-masters.

5th. A commencement has been made in the establishment of high schools at the chief towns of the principal Districts, where the study of English may be pursued under competent masters, without excluding Vernacular instruction. The saving effected by the dismissal of the Native Superintendents, and by defraying the expense of the Tehseeli Schools from the 1 per cent. fund, will be devoted to the improvement and multiplication of these superior schools.

6th. The aid given to good private Institutions for secular instruction, whether under the direction of Missionaries or not, has been increased in amount.

7th. The Director of Public Instruction has been placed in direct communication with the local Government.

56. These measures have been at work for too short a time as yet to render their effect apparent, but there is every reason to anticipate, from their introduction, a great improvement in the character of the educational institutions, and an increase to their popularity.

Great improvement anticipated from the change.

Review of the past year's operations.

57. A rapid review of the progress of the Department during the year must close this Section.

58. In consequence of the discovery of serious irregularities in the management of his office, it became necessary to remove the Inspector of the Rawul Pindee Circle.

Zillah Schools.

59. In the attendance at the four principal Zillah Schools there was a decline from 783 to 723.

Tehseeli Schools.

60. At the 140 Tehseeli Schools the number of pupils was 10,353, being an increase of 1,200 on the former year.

Village Schools.

61. The number of 1 per cent. Village Schools decreased from 2,029 to 1,704; but in the average daily attendance, amounting to 27,264, there was a slight improvement.

Private institutions.

62. At private institutions the attendance rose from 1,025 to 1,424.

63. English students increased from 860 to 1,725.

Additional Normal Schools established.

64. Six additional Normal Schools for the training of Vernacular teachers were established, and the students increased from 75 to 292.

Grants-in-aid increased.

65. The money granted in aid of private institutions was augmented from Rupees 6,812 to Rupees 8,960.

Indigenous Schools.

66. The number of pupils at Indigenous Schools, exempt from Government instruction, is stated at 63,090; but it is admitted that the returns are doubtful.

67. Excluding these, therefore, the following figures will show, comparatively, with the preceding year, the aggregate number of students:—

Comparative statement of students, and daily attendance.

Year.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.
1858-59 ...	21,653	13,521	2,780	37,954	34,718
1859-60 ...	24,493	17,016	4,177	45,686	42,388

Expenditure.

68. The total expenditure from all sources has been a little short of 3½ lakhs, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Cost of supervising establishment	Rs.	93,643	10	6
Cost of Government Schools.....	„	65,521	3	3
Schools in receipt of aid.....	„	26,861	6	9
Cost of 1 per cent. Schools	„	1,56,442	5	1
Total	Rs.	3,42,468	9	7

The amount contributed by the State was Rupees 1,62,622-8-6; and of this Rupees 68,978 were spent on schools, not on supervision.

Book Department.

69. The number of books sold increased from 29,579 to 53,225.

Normal Schools at Delhi.

70. There are only two schools at present in which the range of instruction is sufficiently extensive to qualify students for the University Examination; one is at Delhi, the other at Umritsur. The Delhi School is supported by a bequest of Nawab Fuzl Ali. There are eight classes, and in all but one English is taught as well as the Vernacular. The subjects are English Reading and Translation, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Euclid and Algebra. But the Inspector complains that the knowledge of the boys is too generally superficial. He has endeavored to introduce a better system, by appointing fixed hours for the study of each subject, and by paying some of the students to act as teachers. Two peculiarities are noted: the pupils greatly dislike being made to study their own language as well as English; and they all desire to begin Geometry before they have mastered Arithmetic. Altogether there are 234 students. Two Scholarships have lately been founded by native gentlemen.

At Umritsur.

71. At the Umritsur School there are 219 names on the register. Of these students only forty-three learn English. Classes in which Goormokhee and Sanscrit were taught, and which have hitherto been largely attended, have recently been abolished. The services of an English Head Master have now been procured, and the appropriation of State funds has

been enlarged. There is also a good Missionary School at Umritsur, but it is found that in large towns there is room for both.

Establishment of a first-class School at Lahore as a nucleus for a College.

72. On the visit of the Governor-General to Lahore, the Sirdars made an express request that a College might be founded at Lahore. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore took immediate measures for the creation of a first-class school. At Lahore and in its neighborhood many of the Chiefs and Courtiers of the old Sikh Monarchy reside. They retain all their aristocratic exclusiveness, whilst they are sufficiently alive to the exigencies of the future to desire education for their sons. To meet their wishes two departments have been made in the school. Into the higher none but the sons of persons who are eligible for the Governor-General's Durbar are admissible: in the lower there is no distinction of rank. This arrangement is extremely agreeable to the upper class, and without it they would not have sent their sons; as it is, there are now about sixty boys in the higher department, and 140 altogether. The change which may be hoped for in the Sikh aristocracy may be measured by the fact that Runjeet Sing used to keep his royal accounts by cutting notches on a stick. In this school an entrance donation and tuition fees have been made leviable, and these dues will generally be collected in Government Schools for the future.

Two departments formed for the upper and lower classes.

Donation and Tuition fees levied.

Expected advantages from the recent reforms.

73. With the Director of Public Instruction, in direct communication with Government; with the attention of the Inspectors concentrated on the development of the higher class of schools, on the dissemination of European learning, on the training of Vernacular school-masters, and on the provision of suitable books; with the Urban and Village Vernacular Schools under the inspection and encouragement of the District Officers and their subordinates acting in communication with the Departmental Officers; with the elevation and increase of high schools and training institutions, and the new impluse given to private seminaries; with the facilities for education afforded to the higher classes—the Lieutenant-Governor indulges in the hope that, in the present year, the diffusion both of Western Science and Vernacular rudimental instruction may be permanently promoted.

Mention of Departmental Officers.

74. In this department the services of Lieutenant E. H. Paske and Captain Fuller, successively Directors of Public Instruction during the year, and of Lieutenant Holroyd, Inspector, deserve acknowledgement.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Works of internal improvement retarded for want of funds.

75. Restrictions on expenditure have interfered with the prosecution of works of internal improvement, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal; but a considerable outlay has been made for the accommodation of troops.

PART I.—ROADS.

Grand Trunk Road.

76. The great break in the road has hitherto been between the Sutlej and Lahore. Much has been done towards the construction of this section during the past year. Between Jullundur and the Sutlej, a distance of 30 miles, one layer of metal has been completed, and travelling is easy. Between the Beas and the Sutlej the land is low, and a large embankment has to be made: this work is now nearly finished.

Sutlej and Beas Section.

When this section has been metalled, the road will be macadamized from Delhi to Lahore. Much, however, remains to be done for its permanent perfection. Repairs of the metalling are in many places indispensable.

State of metalling.

Including the branch from Loodiana to Ferozepore, the length between Delhi and Lahore is 390 miles. The metal is seldom more than 6 inches in thickness, and in many places much less. Great wear and tear therefore will often necessitate the entire re-metalling of the road. Until the metal has been raised to 9 inches, the road must be considered unfinished. But the expense is large, and will be spread over some years; it will amount, as now estimated, to nearly ten lakhs.

Bridges.

77. Again many of the principal bridges are temporary, and some of the streams, most obstructive to traffic, altogether without bridges. Careful surveys have been made, and designs and estimates are under preparation; but except at a very much increased rate of expenditure, the work will extend over many years.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

78. The progress of the Lahore and Peshawur road has been somewhat retarded from the difficulty of procuring labor. The expenditure amounted to nearly two lakhs of Rupees. His Excellency the Viceroy having travelled the whole length, has determined that this road shall be metalled as early as practicable.

Murree and Abbottabad Road.

79. A road between Murree and Abbottabad is under construction. The length is about 32 miles, and the country through which it passes, mountainous and difficult. During the winter work is interrupted by the snow.

District Roads.

80. By the District Officers 825 miles of earthen and 21 miles of metalled road have been made from local funds.

Expenditure.

81. The expenditure by the Chief Engineer on communications has amounted to nearly 8½ lakhs.

PART II.—CANALS.

Baree Doab Canal.

82. The portion of the Baree Doab Canal, which has been commenced upon, comprises—

140 miles of the main canal.
62 miles, or the whole of the Lahore branch.
30 miles of the Kussoor branch.
30 miles of the Sobraon branch.
25 miles of escapes, cuts, &c.

287 miles in all.

Of this distance 114 miles are actually opened, and water flows down past Lahore. Less than one-tenth of the excavation remains to be done. Every exertion is now being made to render the work profitable. Surveys for the Rajbuhas or irrigation channels are being pushed on, and it is estimated that the year 1860-61 will show a revenue of two lakhs. During the past year the cost of repairs has been heavy, amounting to 1,30,156 Rupees. Clearances at the head were necessary, as, owing to the absence of machinery for raising the gates of the regulator, silt had accumulated to a large extent. During December and January the water was turned off, and an examination made of the bed. The Director states that "the regulator at Madhopore was slightly injured. The "flooring of the entire bay was torn up to a length of 13 feet, and an average depth of "1·75 feet. A new wall was put in, and the flooring re-placed. The repairs were very "difficult to carry out on account of percolation; a pump was kept continually at "work while they were in progress. The dam stood "very well." The pavement of only two boulder rapids was found to be injured. These overfalls have still to be tried with a full supply of water, but they are recommended as cheap and substantial. An idea of the benefit to the neighborhood, from the progess of the canal works, may be formed from the fact that the payments for manure for fuel up to this time amount to nearly 2½ lakhs of Rupees.

Examination of its bed.

Boulder rapids.

Cost of fuel.

83. The total expenditure from the commencement has been nearly a million sterling, or 96,29,189 Rupees. During the year 8,92,332 Rupees have been spent.

Expenditure.

84. The canal is not ready for navigation, on account of the locks not yet being made. When these have been completed, invalid soldiers will be able to proceed from Lahore to the Hills in the easiest way possible.

Locks not yet made.

85. The auxiliary works progress. The saw mills at Madhopore are completed, and cut up the wood for the neighboring cantonments. The canal roads and fences measure 754½ miles. More than 250,000 trees are reported to be alive, besides about 150,000 in nurseries.

Auxiliary works.

Huslee Canal.

86. The Huslee Canal has brought in an income of 94,240 Rupees, against which 29,039 Rupees have to be charged for expense of maintenance. This old native canal pays in an astonishing manner, and its management is creditable to the Department. It boasts, moreover, of 73,120 flourishing trees, with several nurseries.

Upper Sutlej Canals.

87. The income from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals has been greatly contracted, owing to the failure of the water in the spring. Some expensive improvements were necessary at the mouth, for which provision could not at the time be made. During the cold season an effective clearance was made. The expenditure has amounted to 39,855 Rupees.

Lower Sutlej Canals.

88. The banks of the Lower Sutlej Canals are being improved. The expenditure has been 41,672 Rupees.

Indus Canals.

89. The inundation of the Indus was not so severe as usual, but it has been thought advisable to raise and strengthen the great bund. The new mouth lately constructed for the Manka Canal is said to answer well, and irrigation from these canals has gradually extended, as the figures below will show:—

1856-57	... .	1,07,465 beegahs.
1859-60	... ...	1,63,555 „

Protection of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

90. Regarding the protection of the town of Dehra Ghazee Khan from the inundations of the Indus, the Director remarks, "I am still "of opinion that a series of spurs, properly constructed, "cannot fail to prove successful. In Cuttack the current of the Kajooree River has been "successfully diverted from bearing down directly on the revetment by a method "of brush-wood spurs: a similar expedient might be equally effective in protecting "Dehra Ghazee Khan."

Total Expenditure on Punjab Canals.

91. The total expenditure on the Punjab Canals was 10,60,331 Rupees.

Western Jumna Canal.

92. With the exception of a few cuts and small bridges, no original works have been undertaken; but a good deal in the way of surveying, with a view to future alterations, has been done. Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, writes—"There is much work "to be done on these canals, and I trust that the Government will deal with this "magnificent and well-paying public work with liberality. I calculate that the revenue "for the past year will not be less than 3,60,000 Rupees, while the current expenses "and establishments will not cost more than 1,60,000, leaving a clear profit to the "Government of two lakhs of Rupees, independent of the indirect revenue obtained "through the land rents of the Paneeput, Delhi, Rohtuck, and Hissar Districts, which, "in a season of drought like the past, entirely depend on the canal water and the "efficiency of the canal."

93. Fiscally, nothing can be more satisfactory: unhappily there is another side to the picture. Unscientifically constructed, the canal bed is in many places above the level of the country, and interferes with its drainage. Swamps are formed: the soil is deteriorated: worst of all, with the excess of water up comes from below a coating of salts, which has for several years past gone on spreading, and has unquestionably not only injured the productive powers of the land, but impaired the physical condition of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor has reduced the land revenue wherever deterioration of the soil has been proved, and doubtless much relief has thus been afforded; but a permanent remedy will probably be found only in an extensive system of drainage, which Captain Turnbull is now devising.

Deteriorating effects on the soil.

94. The services of the following Officers deserve special mention:—

Mention of Canal Officers.

Western Jumna Canal.

Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation.
Lieutenant C. C. S. Moncrieff.
Sub-Conductor M. Duncan.

Punjab Canals.

Major H. Drummond, Engineers, Director.
Major H. W. Gulliver, Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Lieutenant R. Home, Engineers.
Mr. H. Garbett.
Mr. E. Palmer.
Mr. J. D. Smith, Superintendent of Work-shops.
Mr. J. Kelly.
Mr. S. G. Hanna.

Huslee Canal.

Mr. B. Browne.

Indus Canals.

Mr. D. Kirwan.

PART. III.—RAILWAY.

95. Much progress has been made during the year on the section of the Railway between Umritsur and Lahore. The raised embankment is completely finished. The whole of the bridges have been made ready to receive their girder tops: most of the general drainage culverts have been completed. A sufficient quantity of ballast has been collected: nearly the whole of the iron work required for the permanent way has been delivered alongside the line, and sleepers are also being deposited. Designs for the stations at Mean Meer and Attarree have been sanctioned.

Progress of works on the Lahore-Umritsur line.

96. The works for the Lahore Station were commenced on in February last. The fortified passenger station is well advanced. The tool, engine and carriage sheds are being erected. The

Lahore Station.

masonry of these buildings is of very superior finish. The locomotives and machinery have left England, and a band of plate-layers is daily expected.

Earth-work and bungalows between Lahore and Mooltan.

97. Between Lahore and Mooltan two-thirds of the earth-work have been done by the native contractors. Bungalows for the residence of the District Engineers, with wells, are in course of erection, and near Lahore are fairly advanced.

Engineers.

98. A large staff of Engineers is employed on this Railway, and, with good management, the Railway should be completed from Umritsur to Mooltan within the next three years. The Lieutenant-Governor has done every thing in his power to expedite the work.

Expenditure.

99. The total expenditure on works last year is reported to be 3,22,306 Rupees.

Funds supplied.

100. The total sum drawn by the Lahore and East Indian Railway Companies from the Punjab Treasuries was 12,29,000 Rupees.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Fortifications.

101. Some slight addition to the defences at Attok, Kohat, Akalgurh, and Selimgurh have been effected; otherwise no money has been spent on fortifications. The decision of preliminary questions retards the progress of the fortifications at Abbottabad, the repair of the old fort of Mooltan, and the construction of the fortified enclosure to the arsenal at Ferozepore.

Clearances at Delhi.

102. At Delhi the whole of the mud houses within the Palace enclosure have been demolished; the stately gateways and palace buildings remain. Outside the enclosure a large number of houses are being knocked down; but the celebrated Hindoo street, known as the "Dareeba," will be spared.

Accommodation for Troops.

103. Out of ten barracks necessary for the accommodation of two Regiments of European Infantry at Rawul Pindee, three have been completed during the year. They are remarkable for their height and size. Probably five more will be ready for the troops by December next. Additional accommodation for the invalids at Murree has been provided. Certain buildings required for the Mountain Train, and two Native Infantry Regiments at Abbottabad, have been completed. The iron barracks at Mooltan are finished, except the permanent flooring. Two iron frame barracks at Mean Meer, on a plan very superior to those at Mooltan, are also ready. If these barracks were only a little higher, they would probably be as good as any in India. Similar barracks are nearly ready for the troops at Ferozepore. At Subathoo three new barracks have been completed. Plans and estimates are prepared for permanent barracks at Delhi. Between Dehi and Umballa five permanent rest-houses have been erected for the convenience of the European Troops when marching.

Ordnance.

104. The arsenal works at Ferozepore in 1859 have been brought to a close, with a saving on the estimate of one lakh or 11½ per cent.

Expenditure.

105. The total expenditure on Military works has been 10,97,360 Rupees.

Ecclesiastical.

106. The Churches at Peshawur, Umballa, and Sealkote are in course of completion.

Epitaph of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson.

107. The following inscription appears on the tablet which has lately been placed in the Obelisk at Mooltan :—

Beneath this Monument
lie the remains of
PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS AGNEW,
of the Bengal Civil Service,
and
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Lieutenant, 1st Bombay Fusilier Regiment,
Assistants to the Resident at Lahore,
who, being deputed by the Governor to relieve,
at his own request,
Dewan Moolraj, Viceroy of Mooltan,
of the fortress and authority which he held,
were attacked and wounded by the garrison
on the 19th April 1848;
and being treacherously deserted by the Sikh escort,
were, on the following day,
in flagrant breach of natural faith and hospitality,
barbarously murdered
in the Eedgah, under the walls of Mooltan.
Thus fell these two young public servants,
at the ages of 25 and 28 years,
full of high hopes, rare talents, and promise of
future usefulness.
Even in their deaths doing their country honor.
Wounded and forsaken, they could offer no resistance,
but hand in hand calmly awaited the onset of their assailants.
Nobly they refused to yield,
foretelling the day when thousands of Englishmen
should come to avenge their death,
and destroy Moolraj, his army, and fortress.
History records how the prediction was fulfilled.
Borne to the grave by their victorious brother soldiers and countrymen,
they were buried with Military honors
here, on the summit of the captured citadel,
on the 26th of January 1849.
The Annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire
was the result of the war,
of which their assassination was the commencement.

Miscellaneous Works.

108. The following are the miscellaneous works executed during the year by the Civil Authorities:—

7	Tehseels and Thannahs	Rs.	34,212
11	Ditto, fortified	„	8,235
4	Treasuries, fortified	„	5,804
5	Court-houses	„	36,641
7	Staging Bungalows	„	10,523
2	School-houses	„	2,877
10	Seraies	„	30,426
2	Supply-houses	„	265
1	Jail, completed	„	9,099
4	Dispensaries constructed	„	6,541
8	Tanks	„	6,867
38	Wells	„	15,500
234	Drain Bridges	„	35,143
	Other works costing above 500 Rupees each ...	„	68,124
	Ditto costing less than 500 Rupees each ...	„	22,701
	Total,	Rs.	2,92,958

Total expenditure on public works during the year.

109. The total expenditure in this Department is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

	Works.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Previous expenditure.	Total.
1.	Roads	6,95,906	10,52,674	1,23,77,627	1,41,26,207
2.	Punjab Canals...	11,21,375	10,95,960	77,22,350	99,39,685
	Jumna Canals...	not known	1,60,000	not known	not known
3.	Miscellaneous	3,66,805	2,21,268	29,00,800	34,88,873
4.	Military	12,98,292	15,15,271	1,46,37,237	1,74,50,800
5.	Rupees ...	34,82,378	40,45,173	3,76,38,014	4,50,05,565
	£ ...	348,237	404,517	3,763,801	4,500,556

In the above the expenditure from local funds is not included. During 1859-60 this amounted to 4,86,858 Rupees. Owing to financial pressure the Department has not had its fare share of funds; and this is the more to be regretted, as the supervising establishments have not been susceptible of reduction.

Commendation of Departmental Officers.

110. In the Department of Public Works, during the past year, the exertions of the following Officers have been conspicuous :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Ommaney...	Chief Engineer.
Captain C. W. Hutchinson	Superintending Engineer.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Righy ...	,, ,,
Major A. Robertson	,, ,,
Captain H. Hyde	Executive Engineer.
,, H. Rose	,, ,,
,, C. W. Nightingale	,, ,,
,, S. H. J. Davies	,, ,,
,, F. S. Davies	,, ,,
,, A. R. Bayly	,, ,,
,, E. N. Sandilands	,, ,,
,, S. Black	,, ,,
Mr. J. P. C. Anderson	,, ,,
,, C. J. Campbell	,, ,,
,, H. Scott	Assistant Engineer.
,, L. B. Bean	,, ,,
Lalla Kunhya Lall	,, ,,

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Posts.

111. The following figures show that the District Posts continue to enjoy the confidence of the native community :—

Year.	Total No. of covers delivered.	Total No. of covers returned undelivered.	Grand total of letters.
1858-59	4,28,294	38,640	4,66,934
1859-60	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319

Increase of correspondence.

112. The correspondence has increased by one-sixth, and has more than trebled since 1855-56.

113. It is from such facts that we may gather the practical value attached to rudimental education.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

New line between Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan.

114. During the year the Stations of Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan have been connected by the Telegraphic wire. The communication thus effected between Lahore and the extreme frontier Military Station has already proved of great advantage. The expenditure in this Department has amounted to 1,03,201 Rupees—the receipts to 34,613 Rupees.

Expenditure and Receipts.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Indus traffic.

115. The subjoined Statement shows the progress of traffic on the Indus during the past year:—

YEAR.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1858-59	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
1859-60	3,806	14,85,212	53,043
Difference ...	— 159	+ 88,815	+ 3,172

Increase.

116. The traffic has not increased in the same proportion as last year, which may perhaps be attributed to the better prices obtainable for agricultural produce in the Punjab and Delhi Territory.

The first "Sindh Railway Tug Steamer" launched.

117. The first of the six Sindh Railway tug steamers was launched on the 27th of March, but in an incomplete state. The barges had not up to that time arrived. The want of the steamers has been much felt in the transport of material for the Punjab Railway. The arrangements of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company for the navigation of the Indus unfortunately failed—a consummation which cannot be sufficiently regretted.

"Fox" Gun-boat found unsuited to the Attok ferry.

118. The "Fox" gun-boat was for some time stationed as a ferry boat at Attok, but the strength of the stream rendered her utterly useless.

Purposed survey of Punjab rivers.

119. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy has it in contemplation, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, to effect a survey of the Punjab rivers. At present steamers do not come above Mooltan; but in all probability they might, with a better knowledge of the currents, ascend to Fazilka (a rising town) on the Sutlej to Jhelum, and *possibly* even to Lahore on the Ravee.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Improvement in Punjab Finances.

120. The following comparative statement exhibits a considerable improvement in the Punjab finances:—

Year.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1858-59	Rs. ...	2,74,99,141	1,82,94,296	92,04,845
	£ ...	2,749,914	1,829,429	920,484
1859-60	Rs. ...	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,18,74,173
	£ ...	2,957,058	1,769,641	1,187,417

121. In computing the surplus, the cost of the regular Army, and of constructing cantonments (which are imperial charges,) have, as usual, been omitted. But that the surplus from the local revenues should amount to so much as 118¾ lakhs, or more than one-third of the whole receipts, is a highly satisfactory result.

Increase and Decrease items.

122. The details of the receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix I. There has been a net increase on the receipts of the past year of 20,71,442 Rupees, and a net decrease in disbursements of 5,97,886 Rupees. Under the head of "Excise and Stamps" there is an addition exceeding 4½ lakhs, principally under the head of "Stamps." The Trade Taxes have also brought in nearly ten lakhs. The land revenue has slightly declined. The decrease in disbursements is principally in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. Under the head of "General" there is an increase of one lakh, attributable to the change in the form of Government; and under the head of "Miscellaneous" three lakhs, of which about half is the amount of discount paid for supply bills.

Cash Balance on 1st May.

123. The cash balance in the Treasuries was 140 lakhs on the 1st May, or exactly double what it was last year.

Expenditure in 1859-60, in excess of ordinary Punjab expenses.

124. Besides the ordinary expenses of the Province, which included twenty lakhs on account of *Civil* Public Works, and the entire cost of the local corps, the Punjab Government had to provide for the pay of the regular Army within its boundaries, for the cost of the Commissariat, of Military Public Works, and of the Railway operations, as well as for excess of disbursements over receipts on account of other Governments. These may be set down as follows:—

Military, Commissariat, and Public Works	204 lakhs.
Railway	12½ „
On account of other Governments, &c.	20 „
Total	236½ lakhs.

125. To satisfy this drain, there was the surplus of 118¾ lakhs. There remained about 118 lakhs to be provided from other sources, exclusive of the maintenance of a sufficient cash balance. This has been accomplished by granting supply bills, and with the aid of remittances from other Presidencies, as will appear below:—

How met.

SUPPLY BILLS DRAWN.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
On Calcutta	105 lakhs	... ... 130¼ lakhs.
„ North-Western Provinces...	15 „	... ... 19¼ „
„ Bombay	7 „	... ... 0 „
Total	127 lakhs	... ... 149½ lakhs.

CASH REMITTANCES.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
From the North-Western Provinces	... 11,00,000	... 17,80,000
„ Bombay	... 25,00,000	.. 35,70,000
	36,00,000	53,50,000
Total assistance received	... 1,63,00,000	2,03,00,000

126. The discount paid on supply bills during the last six months of 1858-59, and the first six months of 1859-60, was extremely high. The rate varied from Rupees 2-8 per cent. at Delhi to 3 Rupees per cent. at Peshawur. At the suggestion of Mr. Cust, Financial Commissioner, the supply bills have since been put up to auction, and four lakhs a month are now obtained at about 1 per cent. discount. But if larger sums were required, probably the rate would increase.

High rate of discount heretofore paid on Supply Bills.

Reduced to about one per cent. by selling bills by auction.

127. The Punjab 6 per cent. Loan, outstanding at the end of the year, amounted to 11¾ lakhs. During the year 70,000 Rupees were paid off. The arrangements made for the extinction of the greater part of the Loan are explained in the Political Section.

Six per cent. Loan.

128. Great inconvenience has been experienced in the cantonments of Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, in consequence of the scarcity of copper coin. Half a lakh's worth has now been received from Bombay, and another half lakh is on its way.

Scarcity of Copper Coin.

Prospects of the present year.

129. The financial prospects of the present year are favorable. The reductions in the local Military Forces (mainly in the mounted and foot levies), though gradual, will, by the end of the year, effect a prospective relief of 38½ lakhs. There will also be an increase of revenue from the new taxes, which may be estimated at twenty-one lakhs. On the other hand, the demands on account of Public Works, Railways, and compensation for losses by the mutinies, will increase; and the Accountant estimates that extraneous funds, to the amount of 120 lakhs, will be required.

Review of Punjab Finances.

130. The above review will show that the Punjab finances are prosperous and economically managed; and that the Province subject to the Lieutenant-Governor are remunerative acquisitions, paying their own expenses, and contributing about one-third of their revenue to the Imperial treasury.

Miscellaneous advances.

131. The accounts are also in good order, the miscellaneous advances having been reduced to sixteen lakhs, the lowest figure yet attained.

Officers of Account and Audit.

132. As Accountants, Messrs. H. D. Sandeman and Balmain, and as Civil Auditor, Mr. E. C. Chapman, have performed their respective duties with much ability.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Additional Chaplains appointed, and arranged for.

133. Additional Chaplains have been appointed to the undermentioned Stations:—

1. Umritsur.
2. Dehra Ismael Khan.
3. Nowshera.
4. Cambellpore and Attok.

With the aid of the Lord Bishop, and of contributions from the Station residents, arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of two Clergymen appointed by the Additional Clergy Society at Hissar and at Jhelum.

Churches in course of completion.

134. A temporary Church has been commenced and nearly completed at Mooltan. The Churches at Umballa and Sealkote are about to be completed. The Church at Jullundur has been restored, and that at Delhi improved. The sanction of the Supreme Government has further been given to the erection, at fifteen Civil Stations, of small Churches, capable of containing the probable congregations.

Churches at small Civil Stations sanctioned.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

135. During the past year our friendly relations with the Ameer of Cabul have been undisturbed. His Highness' forces, under the command of his son, Mahomed Afzul Khan, have conquered the neighboring State of Koondooz, and procured the submission of Budukshan, thus advancing the Afghan frontier to the River Oxus. Captain James, Commissioner of Peshawur, gives the following account of Koondooz:—

Cabul.

" About two centuries ago the country north of the Oxus and east of Bokhara " was divided into numerous independent Ozbek States, one of the principal of which " was that of Kirari, under a Chief named Morad Bêg, of the Kutaghan tribe of " Ozbeks. His son, Mahomed Khan Bêg, being driven out of that State by the King " of Bokhara, crossed the Oxus, and seized possession of Huzrut Imam, Talikhan, and " Koondooz, founding the State of that name, which, with some intervals of dispossession, " has remained in the hands of his descendants to the present day. In 1740, Huzrut " Bêg, of the same family, drove the ruling Chief into the eastern hills, and was " confirmed in the Chiefship of Koondooz by Nadir Shah, to whom he submitted " himself at Bulkh. Shortly afterwards the State of Koondooz was annexed by Ahmed " Shah Dooranee, and formed part of the Afghan Government of Bulkh. In 1785, " an Ozbek Chief, named Kooat Khan, who had received from Tymoor Shah the " Government of Narin, a district in Koondooz, to the south-east of the city of that " name, revolted from the Afghan yoke, and not only assumed the Chiefship of " Koondooz, but spread his conquests over Budukshan and some of the dependencies " of Bulkh. When Tymoor, in 1789, marched against Bokhara, he received the " nominal submission of Kooat Khan, but this was ignored on the return of the former " to Cabul. Many changes followed, and, finally, in 1815, Mahomed Morad Bêg, " a lineal descendant of the Chief of the same name formerly mentioned, successfully " asserted the supremacy of his family; and under him the Koondooz State attained its " highest prosperity, for he included in his dominions Budukshan, Bulkh, some districts " to the north of the Oxus, and all the country between that river and the Hindoo " Koosh. This was the ruler with whom our Officers were acquainted during our " intercourse with Toorkistan. He seems to have been a noted marauder, devoting " his life to schemes of plunder and annexation. He would bring the people of the " countries he conquered to the unhealthy swamps of the Oxus, where they died in " thousands, their places being soon taken by others. Mahomed Morad Bêg was " succeeded, some few years ago, by his son, the present ruler, Attaleek Khan, for " whom no great fear or respect is entertained. He has gradually lost the chief part " of his father's possessions; those to the west having fallen again to the Afghan " Governor of Bulkh, whilst Budukshan and the trans-Oxus States have regained " their independence. His present dominions comprise only the three districts of " Koondooz, Huzrut, Imam, and Talikhan. The population consists of Ozbeks and " Tajiks. The former are chiefly of the Kutaghan tribe, and they occupy the northern " part of the province, including the towns of Koondooz, Huzrut, Imam, and Talikhan. " The Tajiks are generally supposed to be of Persian origin, and were in possession of

" the country before the Ozbek conquest; they still maintain their independence in some " of the neighboring districts, as Chitral, Darwaz, &c., but in Koondooz they occupy " only the southern portion towards the Hindoo Koosh, including Kaghlan and " Anderah, Khost, and Fering. They naturally hate their Afghan rulers, and they " have a special grievance in the cruel perseverance displayed by the late Meer in " transplanting colonies of them to the pestilential fens of the Oxus. Besides the " above races there are several nomad tribes, who visit parts of the province " periodically with their flocks; and the population altogether is estimated at 200,000. " The Meer derives his revenue partly from the produce of agriculture and partly " from taxes on pasture. Both are taken in kind: the former at the rate of " one-tenth, the latter at one-fiftieth of the stock annually. The sheep of the " country are celebrated, being the broad-tailed species of Doombah. Agriculture " is not extensive, except in the proximity of the river. Formerly the ruler of " Koondooz collected transit duties on the road from Cabul to Bokhara, but this is " now within the Afghan border; the only other items remaining to him being a " house tax arbitrarily assessed, and a tax on the gold washings of the streams. " The whole of his income may amount to two lakhs per annum. The force at the " disposal of the Meer is the militia of the country, who are nearly all horse-men. " Every Chief holds his estate or office under a Military tenure, and is bound to " maintain a certain number of horse-men properly mounted and equipped. He, again, " apportions this number amongst the houses under his authority, from five to ten " houses being required to furnish and maintain a horse-man. Small presents and a " share in plunder are the perquisites to which these men look. About three-fourths " of this militia are Ozbeks, and one-fourth Tajiks: it may number 8,000 in all. The " horses are small but good, and notoriously capable of sustaining exertion: they are so " reared as to be able to work for several days on the most scanty allowance of food."

136. The policy of the Ameer is to carry on the administration through the local Chiefs maintaining strong garrisons of his own troops at some of the principal places, and a line of posts on the Oxus. An attempt at revolt took place at Anderah, in the south, but was put down without much difficulty. The King of Bokhara, an Ozbek himself, has not seen with satisfaction the advance of the Afghans. At one time he marched a force to the Oxus, but suddenly retreated. He has endeavored, but without success, to obtain a celebrated jewel called " Jehangeeree" from the Ameer of Cabul.

137. Rehm Dil Khan, the last of the four Candahar brothers, died recently in Persia. Sooltan Ahmed Khan, of Herat, has paid a visit to Teheran, and was favorably received.

138. During 1859 several reports of the presence of a Russian envoy at Bokhara were received. His objects were stated to be to obtain free passage through the King's territories for Russian merchants; to procure the release of certain Russian subjects in captivity at Bokhara; and to solicit the consent of the King to Russian vessels being admitted to ply on the Oxus. The King is said to have refused the last request, but to have assigned a serai in the town for the accommodation of Russian merchants.

The Frontier.

139. Although the Koorrum stream has been authoritatively pronounced the boundary of British territory, it is merely a political line of demarcation, and villages subject to us possess lands on both sides. Such is the position of Thull. In April 1859 some of the villagers drove their cattle into their pasture lands across the stream, and consequently out of British territory, whereupon some 200 or 300 of the Hussun Kheyl Wuzeerees swooped down from their hills in the neighborhood of Khost, and carried off eighty head of cattle. The Thull people pursued the robbers, but were worsted, and lost three men killed and two wounded. Now, whatever titular dominion there may be to the country beyond the Koorrum, in fact there is no Government and no public means of redressing wrongs. But it happened that this Hussun Kheyl tribe had previously been guilty of outrages within our boundary, and orders were out for the apprehension of some of its members; so a party of them with much property were seized on their way to the salt mines in the Khuttuk country by our feudatory Kwajah Mahomed Khan. These reprisals immediately brought the Hussun Kheyl to their bearings. They sent delegates to the Deputy Commissioner, and agreed to pay for the injury done by them to British subjects, and to give hostages for the future peaceable behaviour of the tribe.

Murder of Captain Mecham.

140. The barbarous character of the hill tribes was sadly exemplified by the murder of Captain Mecham, of the Bengal Artillery, which took place early in November. The unfortunate Officer was proceeding in the evening by bearer dâk from Bunnoo to Kohat, escorted by two sowars. When within 2 miles of Luttummur, five or six hill-men, who had been lurking behind bushes, rushed out. The bearers dropped the dooley: the foremost sowar gallopped off: the hinder fired his carbine, and did likewise. Captain Mecham had barely time to fire his revolver once, when he was set upon and murdered.

Identification of the murderers.

Enquiry indicated that the murderers belonged to one of two gangs of Wuzeerees well-known on the Khuttuk and Bunnoo borders. The head of one gang is named Zungee, a notorious freebooter of the Mullikshye branch of the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees; the other gang frequently acts in concert with Zungee. The murderers themselves belonged to the Hatti Kheyl Wuzeerees, most of whom are settled within our territory, and have been punished by the Bunnoo authorities.

Responsibility fixed on the Cabul Kheyl tribe.

141. The Lieutenant-Governor determined to hold the Cabul Kheyl tribe responsible for the seizure of Zungee and the murderers. Captain Henderson, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, therefore convened a *Jirga*, or deputation of the tribe, and explained to them the demands of Government. The Jirga, however, professed their inability to comply with them. The wealthier members would have been glad to separate from the body of the tribe, and to have made terms for themselves, but this was not permitted; and the whole were told that they would be treated as enemies on account of their failure to give up the robbers. This was on the 7th December. On the 20th General Chamberlain

General Chamberlain crosses the Koorrum.

crossed the Koorrum with a force of some 4,000 men, besides irregular levies. The operations are detailed in the Military

Section. In the winter the Cabul Kheyl tribe are in the habit of descending from the higher hills of the Soliman range for the sake of cultivation and pasturage on both banks of the Koorrum, between Billund Kheyl and the junction of the Kheytee stream. But to meet the attack of the British Force, they collected all their members, with their flocks and herds, on a range of hills called Maidanee, where they made a stand; but were soon put to flight, with the loss of their winter stores and many of their cattle. The cognate tribes of the neighborhood gave no assistance to the Cabul Kheyl. Subsequently, the man who was foremost in the murder of Captain Mecham, Mohubbut, was seized in his mountain lair, and given up to Major Taylor by the Ahmedzye tribes. He was executed on the scene of the murder. The expedition greatly conduced to this result. An opportunity was also afforded of inspecting the valley of Upper Meeranzye, and the accounts given of the extension of cultivation and of the prevalence of order since our troops were there in 1856, are highly satisfactory, and attest the wisdom of the coercive policy which has been employed in dealing with the wild frontier tribes. The acquiescence of the Ameer of Cabul was duly signified to the passage of our troops through the trans-Koorrum Territory. The Engineers who accompanied the force made accurate maps of the country through which it passed.

Settlements of the tribe.

Their defeat and flight.

Change in the Meeranzye Valley.

Passage through the Ameer's Territory.

Maps of the Country.

142. The troops had hardly returned to their cantonments when their services were again required against another and principal branch of the Wuzeerees, the Mahsoods. Their hills lie to the west of the Ghubbur Mountain, which stands between Bunnoo and Tânk. They have long been notorious for carrying off the cattle left to graze at the foot of the hills. It had more than once been in contemplation to send troops against them, but circumstances had interfered. The Nawab, Shah Newaz Khan, is charged with the police and fiscal management of Tânk. He is himself the son of a Wuzeeree lady, and his wife is of the Alizye sub-division of the Mahsood clan. It happened that the Nawab was absent with Major Taylor for the purpose of attending the Governor-General's durbar at Sealkote.

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

Their Settlements.

Jurisdiction of the Nawab of Tânk.

143. The Mahsoods were already in agitation on account of the demands made on the Cabul Kheyl. One of Captain Mecham's murderers and the free-booter Zungee were hiding within the Mahsood boundary, and the tribe did not know but that they might be called on to give them up. So, after destroying a small fort which was being erected in the pass by Shah Newaz Khan's friends, they advanced to the extremity of the pass, with the determination of attacking and plundering the town of Tânk. Intimation was given to the native officer on the spot, who, summoning the detachments from the neighboring posts, advanced with about 160 sabres, and a few of the Nawab's men, against the Mahsoods, who numbered some 3,000. On coming within gun-shot, the Ressaidar pretended to retreat, but on the Mahsoods

Audacity of the Mahsoods.

Their discomfiture.

pursuing irregularly, faced his horsemen about, and chased back the broken and flying hill-men to their fastnesses, with the loss of a tenth of their number.

Their punishment.

144. This audacious aggression showed the absolute necessity for chastising the tribe, and the Lieutenant-Governor at once obtained the sanction of the Viceroy to an expedition, under the command of General Chamberlain, being sent against them, with the object of exacting redress for the past and security for the future. The Military movements need not here be detailed. As yet they have not resulted in the submission of the Mahsoods. But a loss was inflicted on them in the destruction of their harvests, from which they will not recover for years; they have been defeated in passes which they deemed impregnable; their chief town, Kaneegorum, was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine. Another important town, Mukeen, where the Chiefs of the tribe principally live, was destroyed and given up to plunder; our troops marched where they pleased, the enemy being afraid to oppose them; the bravest men of the tribe were slain; and their hitherto unknown country was scientifically surveyed and mapped. It may be necessary to blockade the passes for some time to come to complete the punishment, and make the Mahsoods sue for terms; but it is not probable that they will again venture to violate our frontier, or that the example will be lost on the neighboring tribes.

Return of outlawed Khosas.

145. Certain outlaws of the Khosa tribe having sued to be allowed to return to the Dehra Ghazee Khan district and re-settle in the plains, have been allowed to do so on the security of the Lugharee Chief, and on condition of future good behaviour.

Aggressions by the Pindiali Momunds.

146. The Pindiali Momunds, whose settlements are between the Cabul and Swat Rivers, have long been notorious for their raids on our territory, being excited thereto by a Chief who formerly held a jagheer in the plain under the Sikh Government. Within little more than four years *nineteen* such raids have been committed, by parties varying in strength from 100 to 500, in which thirty-three British subjects have been killed and wounded, and nearly 600 head of cattle carried off. This is exclusive of minor outrages, attended by loss of life and limb, committed by smaller bands. The tribe has not yet been punished within its own territory.

Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.
Durbar at Umballa.

147. In the course of his progress through these provinces, the Viceroy and Governor-General held a durbar at Umballa on the 18th January, which was attended by all the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. On this occasion, a question of precedence, which has long been contested between the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, was settled in favor of the former. The debt contracted by the British Government to the Maharajah of Puttiala and the Rajah of Nabha, amounting to 28,82,000 Rupees, has now been redeemed, under an arrangement which increases the territory and revenue of the two States, and at the same time relieves our administration of the out-lying Pergunnahs

Precedence of Jheend and Nabha.

Redemption of debt to Puttiala and Nabha.

of Kanoudh and Boodwanah, and permits of the amalgamation of the two Districts of Rohtuck and Jhujjur, and of a permanent reduction of expense. In the same way the domains of the Rajah of Jheend have been augmented on his payment of a nuzzurana of 4,20,000 Rupees. These Chiefs are gratified by the addition to their territories; and the arrangement is not inconvenient to the British Government, either in a financial or an administrative point of view.

Marriage of the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala.

148. In December the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala was married to the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. Both families are of the Jât tribe. Hitherto neither has sought alliances beyond its own neighborhood. The estimation in which the Maharajah is held by the British Government, on account of his services during the mutiny, has elevated him in the eyes of the native nobility. Many Chiefs of the highest rank, who have not hitherto been in the habit of attending on such occasions, were present either in person or by their representatives at the marriage. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp; but the Commissioner, Mr. G. C. Barnes, was able to procure the omission of the "Bârah," a custom which obtains at the marriage of great personages in India, better honored in the breach than the observance. A large enclosure of thorns is made, within which are crowded all who propose to take advantage of the bridegroom's liberality, generally all the thieves, vagabonds, and beggars of the territory. On the last day of the festivities each one of these receives a Rupee. The waste of money is often enormous; and it was calculated that it would have amounted to three lakhs of Rupees had it been allowed at Puttiala.

Rajah of Kapoorthulla.

149. Some years ago, under the will of the late Rajah of Kapoorthulla, the talooquas of Waheean and Bhoonga, in the Jullunder Doab, were severed from his independent territory, and made subject to the British Administration as an ordinary jagheer held by the present Rajah's brother, Soochet Singh. But the present Rajah and Soochet Singh having jointly solicited that these talooquas should be again annexed to the independent Kapoorthulla Territory, the Supreme Government have granted their request, and, in consideration of the present Rajah's services, waived its jurisdiction. The conquest jagheers of his family in the Baree Doab have also been restored to him, on condition of his paying a tribute in excess of the revenue.

Restoration of Hindoor State.

150. It was stated in last year's Report that the Hindoor State, in the Simla Hills, had lapsed to the British Government. But, in consideration of the services of the head of the family (one of great antiquity), during the Goorkha war of 1814, and in accordance with the wishes of the Home Authorities, the Viceroy, at the Umballa Durbar, restored the Sovereignty in the person of Ugger Singh, an illegitimate son of the late Rajah, subject to the payment of Rupees 5,000 annual tribute.

Re-establishment of order in Bussahir.

151. The measures taken for the restoration of order in Bussahir have proved successful. In October last, the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, again visited the principality, and stayed nineteen days at Rampore, the chief town, during which period the winter fair took place. The people were assembled to exchange the Himalayan products—borax, sulphur, wool,

opium, blankets, Cashmere wool, &c., for the sugar and cotton of the plains. Mr. Barnes reports that, with the exception of some complaints about the inequality of the assessed revenue, he found them perfectly contented. The following is his description of the revenue arrangements in this Highland Chiefship:—

Description of Revenue arrangements.

"Bussahir lies amidst the most elevated ranges of the "Himalaya. Snowy ridges divide one portion from another, and the valley of the "Sutlej is almost the only route by which to penetrate into the interior. Half of "the population belongs to a different type of man, and speaks a different language "from the other half. Upper Bussahir is beyond the influence of the rains. There the "grape abounds—the sheep is famous for its wool—and barley or rye, the solitary "harvest of the year, ripens in October. The revenue of Bussahir is realized by "eighteen different imposts or 'kurrads.' The State has a direct share in every "department of industry, and is not above receiving its income in a little ghee, "oil, corn, honey, wine, ingots of iron, wool, as also contributions from the flocks "and herds of the people. The British tribute is realized in cash, and the cost of "certain religious festivals is provided for each by its separate money tax. The Rajah's "elephant has a cess specially imposed for its maintenance, to which every peasant "contributes at the rate of three annas a house. A similar impost exists for furnishing "the Rajah's magazine. The collections are going on in every month of the year. The "Wuzeers collected only the cash revenue. There was a separate official who had charge "of the grain department, and was his own collector. The oil, wine, and ghee were "in the hands of another minister, who stored the produce and was responsible for the "accounts. The pasturage fees, and the contributions of live stock, such as sheep and "goats,' were collected and managed by a separate officer. Each of these ministers "employed his own staff to collect the dues of his department, and was independent of "the other. Each kept separate accounts with the people and the treasury. A peasant "had scarcely got rid of an importunate collector when another appeared, and his life "became a continual worry. Each officer made his own disbursements, and credited only "the nett revenue to the treasury. If any zemindar emigrated, or died childless, his "lands were taken up by others, who repudiated his obligations. The excuse for this was "that the revenue was a personal matter, fixed upon the man and not upon the land. "The same rule applied in the case of sales or mortgages. The new owner paid no "additional tax, and the seller was still responsible for the revenue." On this rude system the Wuzeers agreed to engraft some simple but efficient reforms at Mr. Barnes' suggestion. An additional security for the tranquillity of the country was taken in the banishment of the Rajah's illegitimate brother, Futteh Singh, who now lives at Kangra under surveillance. The revenue of Bussahir is estimated at about 25,000 Rupees per annum. The expenses of the principal temple are heavy. The splendid Deodar forests, on the banks of the Sutlej, might afford an increase, but hitherto they have not been well managed. On the whole, the political condition of Bussahir has greatly improved during the past year under Mr. Barnes' superintendence.

152. In a durbar held at Lahore on the 14th of February, the Governor-General announced the intention to bestow Magisterial and Revenue powers on certain selected Chiefs and Jagheerdars. Since then twenty-seven Chiefs have been invested with a limited

Certain selected Chiefs and Jagheerdars invested with Magisterial and Revenue powers.

jurisdiction in all departments, subject to an appeal to the District Officers. This measure has given great satisfaction to the higher classes in the Punjab.

153. The Mahomedan population, excluded from the City of Delhi on its capture by our troops, have been allowed to return, and the attachment has been taken off their houses.

Mahomedans re-admitted to Delhi City.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY REPORT.

Armed Forces.

154. Strength of the various armed forces serving in the Punjab on the 1st May 1859 and on the 1st May 1860.

Description of Troops.	On 1st May 1859.	Arms.	On 1st May 1860.	Remarks.
Regular Army.				
Europeans ... Artillery ...	1,843	90 Field Guns ... 11 in position ..	No information in this Office.	
Europeans ... Cavalry ...	2,106	Sabres ...		
Europeans ... Infantry ...	15,805	Bayonets ...		1,552 disarmed natives.
Total ...	19,754			
Natives ... Cavalry ...	2,451	Sabres ...		
Natives ... Infantry ...	12,968	Bayonets ...		
Total ...	15,419			
Grand Total ...	35,173			
Frontier Force.				
Artillery	750	18 Field Guns ... 12 Mily. Train Guns...	652	
Cavalry	3,369	Sabres ...	3,228	
Infantry	10,868	Bayonets ...	9,636	Of this 1,660 are serving in Hindoostan.
Total ...	14,987		13,516	
Police.				
Mounted Branch	4,898	Sabres ...	4,427	
Foot	8,072	Bayonets ...	9,059	
Total ...	12,970		13,486	
Levies.				
Levies, Mounted	3,539	Sabres ...	1,357	
Ditto, Foot	4,511	Bayonets ...	2,056	
"Cureton's"	659	Sabres ...	549	* Formed from the Levies since 1st May 1859.
"Lind's"	0	Sabres ...	*569	
Lahore Light Horse ...	158	Sabres ...	0	Transferred to Commander-in-Chief.
Total ...	8,867		4,531	
Grand Total ...	36,824		31,533	

The foregoing Statement shows that we had Europeans 19,754 of all arms.
Natives 46,952 ditto.

Distribution.

155. The distribution of this force may be thus briefly noted:—

European Troops—Stations.

Delhi, Umballa, Dugshaie, Subathoo, Ferozepore, Loodiana, Jullunder, Kangra, Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Dehra Ismael Khan, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawur. Native troops of the regular army are at all the above stations, and also at various out-stations.

Frontier Force.

This force holds the line of country, Trans-Indus, from Kohat to the boundary of Scinde, about 500 miles, and also has troops in Peshawur, and holds Eusufzaie and Hazara. Two regiments of Sikh infantry are still serving in Hindoostan.

Police Force.

The regular Military Police are distributed, as in 1859, throughout the Province, in the proportion of about 906 foot, 443 mounted, in one Division; a Division sometimes comprising four Districts, and never less than three.

The Levies are troops which were raised during the mutiny, chiefly to supply the places of those sent to the army in Hindoostan.

They are for the most part employed, Trans-Indus, on police duties, and are under process of reduction.

156. The regiments of "Cureton's" and "Lind's" are composed of Mooltanee and Pathan Levies, which did good service during the mutiny, and subsequently were embodied into regiments. They are both transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and have become a part of the regular army. The Lahore Light Horse was a body of Eurasians, also raised during the mutiny; it did good service in Hindoostan, and has been transferred to the regular army.

Local Troops.

Reductions since 1859.

157. The Statement shows a decrease effected between the 1st May 1859 and the 1st May 1860, of 5,291 men.

Frontier Force.

		Decrease.	*Increase.*
Artillery	... ...	98	...
Cavalry	... ...	141	...
Infantry	... ...	1,232	...
	Total	1,471	...

Police.

			Decrease.	*Increase.*	
Mounted Branch	...	...	471	...	
Foot ...	...	...	...	987	
Levies, Mounted	...	...	2,182	...	
Ditto, Foot ...	...	...	2,455	...	
"Cureton's" Cavalry	...	...	110	...	
"Lind's" ditto	...	...	...	569	
Lahore Light Horse	...	...	158	...	
Total	...	...	5,376	1,556	
Grand Total ..		...	6,847		
Deduct ...	...	...	1,556		
Total	...	...	5,291	actual decrease.	

Explanation of decrease.

158. The decrease in the Frontier Force of 1,471 is in pursuance of the order of Government. Each regiment of cavalry will go on reducing until it reaches 420 sabres; each regiment of infantry until it reaches 600 bayonets.

Police Mounted Branch—Reduction 471.

The six ressallahs employed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States have been reduced by twenty-five sowars each ressallah. The extra troops raised during the mutiny for the Lahore Division has been abolished. Rohtuck District—one troop to be maintained instead of two; Goorgaon and Jhujjur Districts—three ressallahs to be maintained instead of five; Hissar District—two ressalahs instead of three; some supernumeraries owing to these ordered, and partially effected reductions, still remain to be absorbed in the above Districts: all enlistments are stopped, and the supernumeraries are being rapidly absorbed.

Foot Police—Increase 987.

This is due to the formation of Rajah Jowahir Singh's contingent and 3 companies of the Sirsa police into a police battalion. The battalion was formed for the police duties of the Bhuttiana Territory, and to supply to some degree the place of the Hurriana light infantry, which mutinied and took an active part in the late rebellion. Rajah Jowahir Singh's contingent was chiefly composed of Dogras. The formation of this levy and the three companies into a police battalion, designated the 10th, was not only absolutely necessary as a means of employing the men who were mainly instrumental in re-organizing those Districts during the mutiny, but their services were imperatively required in those Districts: the efficiency of the force in Hurriana was thus materially improved, and extra expense was not entailed on the State by so doing.

For the levies, mounted and foot, and "Cureton's" cavalry, no explanation is necessary. For "Lind's" cavalry, showing an apparent increase of 569, it may be stated that these men were last year forming parts of various levies, and have now been collected into one regiment, since 1st May 1859, as before noticed.

The Lahore light horse, 158 men, has been transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Of the levies raised during the mutiny, the following have either been absorbed or discharged during the past year :—

Mounted.

Souter's Towana Horse...	333
Orchard's ditto	370
Stoke's Pathan ditto	155
Smith's ditto	169
Vivian's ditto	111
The Esa Kheyl Ressallah	113

Regular Army.

Military Operations.

159. There has not been any occurrence calling for the employment of the regular army, Europeans and Natives, in the field, during the past year.

Frontier Force.

The late Captain Mecham, of the artillery branch Frontier Force, having been murdered on the night of the 5th November 1859, and certain hill tribes having refused to give up the murderers, it was resolved that the offending tribes must be coerced.

Expedition against the Cabul Kheyl and other tribes.

160. A field force of the following strength was collected at Kohat:—

	Fighting-men.
Sappers and Miners	16
Artillery.	
1st and 2nd light field batteries	127
4 9-pounder guns.	
2 24-pounder howitzers.	
Peshawur and Huzara mountain trains	144
2 3-pounder guns.	
5 howitzers.	
Cavalry.	
Guides, 2nd Punjab	431
Infantry.	
1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Punjab and 4th Sikhs, detachment of Guides, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry	3,193
Levies.	
Mounted	240
Foot	1,216
Total, fighting-men ...	*5,366

* Of the above force, the levies were necessary for keeping up communication, holding posts, supplying escorts, &c.

161. This force marched from Kohat on the 15th December, under the Command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B. On the 19th it reached Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the left bank of the Koorrum River; on the 20th crossed the Koorrum River, and encamped near the village of Billund Kheyl.

162. The country beyond was totally unknown, but we had this advantage, that the neighboring tribes refused to aid the tribe of the "Cabul Kheyl," against whom the force was proceeding.

163. The enemy took up a strong position at a place called Maidanee, about 8 miles west of our force at Billund Kheyl. General Chamberlain thus describes it:—"Its general features may be described as two parallel ranges contiguous to each other, "terminating at either end in a gorge, and enclosing a long narrow valley. The "two gorges, which are the water channels, are the means of entrance to the valley, the "one facing the east being termed 'Geniob,' and the other, to the south, 'Gukha.'"

164. On the 21st General Chamberlain reconnoitered both entrances. Gukha, which was 16 miles from camp, was considered not promising, and the Geniob entrance was, after an examination by the General that same day, selected as the entrance to be forced.

165. On the 22nd the troops, as per margin, marched at 6 A. M. to force the Geniob entrance. After 7 miles' march, winding through hills and ravines, the first position of the enemy was reached.

Detachment Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Kennedy.
4th Regiment Sikh Infantry, Major Rothney.
1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, Major Lambert.
3rd Regiment Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Ruxton.
4th Regiment Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Jenkins.
4 pieces Peshawur Mountain Train, Captain DeBude.
3 pieces Huzara ditto, Captain Butt.

166. Two columns of attack were formed; the left under the General, the right under Major Lambert. The right column met with little or no resistance; and out-flanking with their mountain train guns the breast-works and other obstacles raised by the Wuzeerees to oppose the left column, they very materially aided that column to advance without much loss. The Wuzeerees made a very gallant charge on the guide infantry of the left column, but were repulsed, and gradually driven back from ridge to ridge; so that in two hours the position was taken.

167. It should be observed that the main body of the tribe were defending the Gukha entrance, by which they expected the force would attempt to enter. The Wuzeeree encampment and property having been destroyed, the troops returned to the camp, which had moved up 5 miles into the Geniob ravine. In this action we had only one killed and eighteen wounded—enemy's loss unknown, supposed have been fifteen killed and many more wounded.

168. On the 23rd, forays carried successfully into the neighboring valley of Durnanee; 24th, returned, *viâ* the Kheytee River; 25th, overtures sent in by the Cabul

Kheyl tribe; 26th, 27th, and 28th, halted at Shewa to receive the overtures, and to obtain by the Survey Officers as much topographical information as possible; 29th, the Cabul Kheyl tribe having come to terms, the force, as per margin, marched to "Spumwahur," in order to coerce another tribe, the Toree Kheyl Wuzeerees. The rest of the force moved to Billund Kheyl under Colonel Lumsden. The Toree Kheyl tribe submitted and came to terms without coercion; force halted three days at Spumwahur, during which hostages were received and topographical information obtained.

2 pieces Peshawur Military Train.
50 sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Punjab Infantry.

169. The Wuzeerees on the right bank of the Koorrum River having been sufficiently coerced, the force was directed against the "Gungee Kheyl," "Omerzaie," "and Huttee Kheyl" Wuzeerees.

170. These branches of the great Wuzeeree tribe reside on the spurs of the "Wullai" and "Kafer Kot" ranges of mountains, on the left bank of the Koorrum River. The Civil Officers informed these tribes that, if no opposition was offered, and they came to terms, no injury would be done to life and property.

171. These tribes, warned by the late coercion of the Cabul Kheyl tribe, felt resistance was unadvisable; they implicitly trusted the faith pledged to them, remained quietly in their encampments, and watered their flocks at the same pools with the horses of our force.

172. The necessary conditions being settled, and much topographical information obtained, the troops were, by the 6th of January, free to return to cantonments.

173. The success of the expedition was complete, and the reasons for our forces not meeting with more opposition, General Chamberlain considers to be—

1*st.* The strength and efficiency of our force.

2*nd.* The conviction that we merely desired to exact reparation from them, and not to bring them under subjection. Our ability to exact reparation for injury was fully proved; the conduct and spirit of the troops was most excellent, and the topographical information obtained by Captain Johnstone of the Revenue Survey, and by Captain Pollard of the Engineers, is very considerable and most valuable.

174. General Chamberlain notices especially the cordial assistance rendered by the Khans of the District who accompanied the camp. For this expedition the services of a detachment, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry, was most readily granted by Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B., who was also good enough to place several Officers temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

175. The services of Officers who thus joined, temporarily, are hereafter acknowledged.

176. In conclusion, it is desirable here to record the valuable and honorable notice taken of this expedition by His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India:—

"The Governor-General directs me to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will "have the goodness to convey to Brigadier General Chamberlain his best thanks for the "promptitude and success with which these important operations have been conducted.

"On the 15th of December last, the force commanded by that Officer marched from "Kohat, and on the 14th of January it returned to that station, having, in the short "period of one month, exacted reparation from the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees, for the "support and shelter given by them to the murderers of the late Captain Mecham; and "having, while effecting that object, exhibited to the tribes of the District through which "he marched, not only the power of the Government to reach and punish those amongst "them who are guilty of offence, but its careful forbearance towards all others.

"I am directed to request that the Governor-General's thanks may be particularly "conveyed to all the Officers mentioned by Brigadier General Chamberlain, and gene- "rally to the force which was under his Command.

"The Governor-General attaches great value to the survey of the district through "which General Chamberlain marched. The conduct of Captain James, Commissioner "of Peshawur, and of Captain Henderson, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, in "co-operation with Brigadier General Chamberlain, will be duly acknowledged by the "Governor-General in the Foreign Department."

Border Raids.

Lower Dehrajat—District, Dehra Ghazee Khan.

177. Raids by the hill tribes in force have not occurred; some few petty cases of robbery were promptly taken up by our frontier posts.

Upper Dehrajat—District Dera Ismael Khan.

178. Hardly a month has passed during the past year in which the Wuzeerees did not commit some raid on the inhabitants of our Districts. The Sheoranees also have been a little inclined that way, but nothing great, or to be compared to the incessant raids carried on chiefly by the Mahsood branch of the great Wuzeeree tribe. With the utmost vigilance of our posts, it has not been possible to stop this, though, on various occasions, by the activity and gallantry of the posts, cattle has been re-captured from the marauders before they could get it clear away into their own hills. The only raid, however, of sufficient importance to be noticed in itself, and in its results, occurred on the 13th of March last.

Raid on Tânk.

179. On the afternoon of that day, about 3,000 of the Mahsood Wuzeerees moved into our plains with the openly avowed intention of destroying and pillaging the town of Tânk, which is distant from the Wuzeeree Hills about 8 miles. Tânk is the capital of the District so called; it is the residence of the Nawab of Tânk, who exercises, under our control, judicial and revenue functions in that District: it may be seen on the map about 50 miles north-west of Dehra Ismael Khan.

180. The native officer at the frontier post of Tânk, Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, was not quite unprepared to oppose the inroad; with considerable sagacity and forethought he had made every preparation he could to prevent the raid being successful, and finally moved out himself to attack the enemy, with a force of 158 sabres of the frontier force, collected from the neighboring posts, and twenty of the Nawab's sowars, with thirteen of our mounted levies.

181. On meeting the enemy, he managed, with considerable tact, to induce them to follow him still further away from their hills, until he reached ground on which cavalry could act.

182. To the utter astonishment of the wild heterogeneous mass of warriors, who had been following him with shouts of derision, and an ill-directed matchlock fire, the little body of cavalry then faced about, and, without the slightest hesitation, charged vigorously into the disunited and confused mass of hill-men. The result was the almost instantaneous rout of the whole body of the enemy.

183. The Wuzeerees, personally brave, and invariably of vigorous, muscular frames, wanted the power of combination to resist effectually the charge of our cavalry. Cut down and ridden over, they fled in confusion, the men in front forcing back the men behind, till all became a helpless rabble, struggling, striving, straining, to regain the safety of the mountain pass. It cannot be supposed, however, that so small a body could, with impunity, attack even a rabble so vastly its superior in number. We lost one of the levies killed, fifteen troopers wounded, seven horses killed, and thirty wounded.

184. The enemy, it was satisfactorily ascertained, lost upwards of 200 killed, and many more wounded. The following order by His Excellency the Governor-General appropriately concludes the history of this raid: so far as its own facts are concerned, its results will be noticed hereafter:—

"*General Order by His Excellency the Governor-General of India.*

"*Camp, 22nd March* 1860.

"His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to admit Ressaidar Sahadut "Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India,

" with the title of Bahadoor, in recognition of the excellent service rendered by " him on the 13th instant, in repelling, with a small party of horse, a very large body " of Wuzeerees, who threatened the Thannah of Tânk in the Derajat.

" A Sword of Honor will be presented by the Governor-General to Ressaidar " Sahadut Khan as a further mark of approval of his judgment and intrepidity."

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

For this, *see* paras. 142 to 144.

Operations by the Military Police Force.

185. This force has, during the past year, been employed in the usual duties peculiar to it. These duties may be briefly enumerated as follows :—" Guarding treasuries and civil posts and out-" posts throughout the province; escorting treasure and prisoners; furnishing personal " guards to Civil Officers, and various minor duties incidental to them as military " police." Their efficiency and good conduct has been very satisfactory, and is very creditable to the Officers concerned.

186. The part taken by the 6th battalion of police, Trans-Indus, in the Mahsood expedition, is there shown; this battalion was raised and attained its high character in the first instance under Captain Younghusband, Captain of Police; it is satisfactory to observe that it has in no way fallen off under its late and present Commanders.

187. The levies who are here classed under the head of police have been drilled and trained for police duties; their conduct has been satisfactory.

Military Roads, Posts, and Defences.

Roads.

188. The chief purely military road is that which, starting from the Peyzoo Pass, on the north of the Dehra Ismael Khan Frontier, runs along the whole line of frontier posts down to the Scinde boundary, a distance of about 380 miles. This road is kept in proper order by the Frontier Force Officers, under the direct orders of the General Commanding; it is passable in all weathers for cavalry and guns, and is most valuable for military purposes. A line of road, partly military, partly civil, proceeds from Peyzoo (before noted) *viâ* Bunnoo, and thence *viâ* Buhadoor Kheyl to Kohat, distance about 120 miles.

189. From Kohat to Peshawur there is a made road, except in the Kohat Pass itself; but the pass is very practicable for troops.

190. In addition to the above main lines of military communication, there exist numerous lesser lines from the head-quarter military stations to the posts in the frontier; their total length being about 152 miles.

Posts.

191. The military posts form a military cordon from Kohat to Scinde, along the whole line of Trans-Indus Frontier, about 500 miles; they are in the charge of the Frontier Officers, and are held, either by the frontier force itself, or its auxiliaries, the levies. They are valuable and necessary. In the Lower Dehrajat they have been moved up close to the hills; the dryness of the soil, the heat and the brackish water found generally at a depth of 280 feet from the surface, renders the duty at these posts in the Lower Dehrajat trying and severe; it has been, however, most cheerfully and efficiently performed. In addition to the above, posts are also held by the frontier force in the valleys of Eusufzaie and Abbottabad, in Huzara, and a detachment supplied to Murree.

Forts.

192. *See* Section "Department Public Worsk," para. 101.

Accommodation for Troops.

193. The accommodation of the regular army will be found under the head of "Department Public Works."* For that of the frontier force it may be said that lines are provided under the usual regulations by the Government, both at the head-quarter stations and at the outposts. The lines are good and comfortable.

194. The irregular cavalry generally prefer putting their horses under shelter, no matter how temporary it may be, so long as it keeps the sun and rain off the horses' loins.

COMMENDATION OF OFFICERS.

Frontier Force.

195. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is greatly indebted to Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen.

In addition to the performance of the duties of his onerous and responsible position, he has most successfully conducted arduous and trying military operations of the greatest value and importance to the Government.

196. The conduct of all the Officers of the force has been excellent; that of the following Officers during the past year deserves especial mention:—

Artillery.

Captain T. R. Sladen.
Captain E. Maister.
Captain J. E. Hughes.
Captain F. R. Butt.
Captain F. R. DeBude.

* Para. 103.

Cavalry.

Major L. B. Jones. | Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cureton.
Lieutenant E. J. Godby. | Lieutenant J. B. Lind.

Guides.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B.
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.

Infantry.

Brigade Major J. W. Lambert, Commanding 1st Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Wilde, Commanding 4th Regiment.
Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command of 1st Sikhs.
Lieutenant C. P. Keyes, Commanding 6th.
Captain J. P. W. Campbell, Commanding 1st Sikhs.
Major O. E. Rothney, Commanding 4th Sikhs.

197. His Honor gladly acknowledges the valuable services rendered by the following Officers, who accompanied the late expeditions, but are not immediately under the orders of this Government:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Olpherts, C. B. and V. C., who volunteered, and rendered valuable service as Orderly Officer to General Chamberlain throughout the Koorrum expedition.

Major Walker, Bombay Engineers, Grand Trigonometrical Survey, who accompanied the Koorrum and Mahsood expeditions, and obtained much valuable topographical information for the Government.

Captain Johnstone, Revenue Surveyor, who also accompanied both expeditions, and aided greatly in adding to our topographical knowledge of those Districts.

Captain Pollard, of the Engineers, who rendered excellent service, not only in a military capacity, but in surveying, military sketching, &c.

Captain Chalmers, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers), and did good service.

Police.

Captain G. McAndrew. | Captain R. N. Tronson.
Captain Younghusband. | Captain H. H. Miller.

Captain W. Wyld.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Captain J. W. Bean. | Captain LeGallais.

STATEMENT showing strength of Troopsunder the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, on 1st May 1859.

	Europeans.				Natives.				Remarks.
			Artillery.		Regular.		Irregular.		
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Men.	Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Delhi Brigade ...	0	1,573	158	6	0	0	0	1,202	
Sirhind Division ...	573	3,605	269	20	0	846	210	1,622	
Lahore Ditto ...	1,115	5,690	771	41	0	964	1,521	2,934	
Peshawur Ditto ...	418	4,937	645	34	87	861	633	4,539	
Total ...	2,106	15,805	1,843	101	87	2,671	2,364	10,297	

ABSTRACT.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Artillery ...	1,843	0
Cavalry ...	2,106	2,451
Infantry ...	15,805	12,968
Total ...	19,754	15,419

G. HUTCHINSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secy., Govt. Punjab, Mily. Department.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Flax consigned to the English Markets.

198. The despatch to the English markets of flax grown in the Goojranwalla District was mentioned in last year's Report. The actual prices obtained at Dundee and Belfast ranged from £35 to £45 per ton. But in considering these prices, it must be borne in mind that the market price of flax, at the time of despatch, was very low, while the flax market in Europe was particularly favorable. The cost of transport from Lahore to ship-board at Kurrachee is at present from £8 to £9 a ton. The price of flax fibre is about 8 Rupees per maund, or £22-8-0 per ton. It is calculated, however, that both the cost of carriage and of the fibre may probably be diminished.

Kangra Flax.

199. Some flax sent from the Kangra District was valued in England at from £55 to £60 per ton. But Mr. Roberts (late Financial Commissioner) states that "it appears that there is some "doubt among the traders at home, whether the so-called flax of Kangra is not, after "all, only a finer species of Himalayan *hemp;* further, the hemp is termed by them "a kind of 'Rhea fibre.' This product is known by botanists as the '*Urtica nivea*' of "Linnæus, or the '*Borhmeria nivea*' of Roxburgh; and the latter is, I believe, identical "with the '*China grass*' of Assam, a well-known article of commerce. It may prove "interesting hereafter, in a botanical point of view, to test, by scientific examination, the "identity or affinity of these two products; but whatever be the botanical order or species "assigned to the Kangra flax, whether it be regarded as belonging to the *Urti caccæ* or "*linacæ*, there can be no doubt of the decided opinion of the traders at home of the "value and superiority of its fibre. In the opinion of Messrs. Kain and Co. of Dundee, "if it could be put on board at Kurrachee for £26 a ton, it would undoubtedly leave "both to importer and exporter a very handsome profit."

200. The Kangra hemp was valued at from £30 to £32 a ton, and was considered as an excellent material for cordage. The *sunn* fibre ("*Crotolaria juncea*") was not so highly appreciated.

Lands at the disposal of Government.

201. The following estimate has been made of the land at the disposal of Government in these Provinces:—

	Acres.
Forest and waste lands	2,312,260
Culturable	5,196,779
Cultivated	3,596
Unculturable	751,014
Total ..	8,263,649

Of this area but a small portion is in the hills, or adapted to European colonization.

Imphee.

202. The African "imphee" has been naturalized with some success.

Extension of cultivation in the Peshawur Division.

203. The extension of cultivation in the Peshawur Division is particularly remarked by the Commissioner, more especially in the remote and heretofore uncivilized Meeranzye Valley.

Merino sheep in Huzara.

204. In the Huzara District the breeders of Kaghan and Balakôt evince anxiety to get the Merino rams, of which there is a small stock belonging to Government. A kind of "puttoo" (coarse

broad cloth), made from the mixed wool of these sheep and those of the country, is superior to anything of local manufacture.

PART II.—FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Timber. Pangee Agency.

205. The demand for timber, both in Scinde and the Punjab, increases with the progress of public works, particularly Railways. Large supplies are received through contractors from the territories of the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere. The Government agency is still maintained at Pangee, in the hill country of the Chumba Rajah. The establishment has recently been increased, and arrangements made for augmenting the supply of timber. For some time past doubts have been expressed regarding the durability of the Pangee timber. It is, however, in demand for the bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur Road, for the viaducts of the Scinde Railway, and for the Kurrachee harbour. By experiments made at the Roorkee College, it has been shown that the Pangee Deodar is superior to Sâl, a little inferior to the Deodar of Gurhwal, and, on the whole, a very serviceable wood. The agency is certainly profitable. The direct profit from its establishment amounts to 43,260 Rupees, and the indirect profit to two lakhs, accruing from the reduced rate at which the timber is sold to Government. It is anticipated that the wood will acquire a harder and closer grain as the forest is thinned.

Forests in the Simla Hills.

206. In the territories of the Hill Chiefs about Simla, immense forests exist, but many are as yet inaccessible. Those forests which lie on the Sutlej are resorted to by European speculators and contractors. The interior hills are covered, especially on their northern slopes, with forests of the Keloo *(Cedrus deodara)*. But the absence of water carriage renders the timber unmarketable. In the neighborhood of Simla, the forests which had been almost cleared are again springing up with innumerable young trees. The forests in the Huzara and Kangra Districts are carefully preserved.

PART III.—MINING.

Coal.

207. The hopes raised of the discovery of coal in the Punjab have proved illusory. Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological Survey, after examining the localities in which it was asserted to exist, made the following remarks:—

Its discovery in the Murree Hills illusory.

"The Murree coal is lignite; a good specimen of it, analyzed in the laboratory "of the Geological Survey of India, gave 36 per cent. of "volatile matter. In all the specimens, the woody fibre is "recognizable. I have examined eighteen localities, widely scattered through a consi- "derable range of hills, and they all present the same features. They are the stems or

"roots of trees imbedded in the thick beds of soft sandstone of the lower Siwalik "formation of the middle tertiary period. When the stem has been crushed, the whole, "two to three inches thick, is lignite: in other cases the core is mostly silicified "(petrified) wood, the bark alone being pure lignite. I did not see any place "where half a maund of this substance would be extracted."

Kotlee Coal.

208. Mr. Medlicott's report regarding the coal supposed to exist at Kotlee, in the Maharajah's Territory, was equally discouraging.

Shahpore Coal.

209. The lignite found near Shahpore, in the Salt Range, burns fairly, leaving a brown cinder of nearly the same dimensions and form as before it was burnt; but the quantity of sulphur in it would render its use in locomotive boilers destructive, as it will not coke.

PART IV.—SURVEYS.

Scinde Saugor Doab Survey finished.

Dehrajat Survey.

210. The survey of the Scinde Saugor Doab has been finished, and Lieutenant Anderson's party transferred to Oude. The survey of the Dehrajat has also been brought to an end by Captain H. C. Johnstone, who makes the following remarks on the year's operations:—

"The plains presented no unusually difficult features; desert tracks, with bad "water, were met with as before; the population was, if any thing, wilder than in the "southern portion of the Dehrajat—it certainly was more fanatical.

"The hills, however, presented unusually great difficulties. In many respects they "differed from the hills of past seasons. Formerly I found them with but a scanty "population, comparatively easy of ascent, and the distance from the plains to the "peaks of the Soliman not more, on an average, than 12 miles. During the past "season I found large, powerful, and lawless clans (the Bozdars alone muster three "thousand fighting-men), who had scarcely ever seen a European, except at the head of "troops sent for their chastisement, and were consequently extremely jealous of my "entry into their country; the hills, much higher, were rugged and difficult of ascent, "and the Soliman, on an average, 25 miles from the plains. By paying the "Chiefs, and rewarding guides and villagers, I got a sulky admittance into the "mountains. On several occasions the clans assembled in force, and were with "difficulty quieted."

Survey of Cashmere.

211. The survey of Cashmere has been prosecuted under the able direction of Major Montgomerie.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

Comparative results for the year.

212. The increase in the number of persons, and particularly women, treated in the Punjab dispensaries, is highly satisfactory, as will be gathered from the following figures :—

Year.	In-door Patients.			Out-door Patients.			Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1858 ...	7,089	862	7,951	87,890	29,694	1,17,584	1,27,269
1859 ...	8,967	1,212	10,179	1,19,350	41,167	1,60,519	1,72,605
Difference ...	+ 1,878	+ 350	+ 2,258	+ 31,460	+ 11,473	+ 42,935	+ 45,336

213. During 1858 the dispensaries in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions were not in working order, and the 11,255 additional patients treated during 1859 cannot be fairly counted as indicating progress; but deducting these, there still remains an increase of 34,081 patients in evidence of the growing popularity of these institutions.

Vaccination.

214. The comparative return of vaccination is also favorable. The Lieutenant-Governor has urged this subject on the attention of both Medical and District authorities, and there has been no active opposition on the part of the people. Complaints are still made regarding the quantity of the virus and the inefficiency of the native vaccinators.

Comparative results for the year.

Operations.

Year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
1858 ...	47,790	9,773	5,146	62,711
1859 ...	67,534	15,783	7,983	91,300
Increase ...	19,744	6,010	2,637	28,589

PART VI.—CONSERVANCY.

Umritsir Drainage.

215. A professional Surveyor is now employed in making the survey, preliminary to the execution of the drainage works for the city of Umritsir. The situation of the town renders the drainage extremely difficult.

Re-paving Lahore City.

216. During the year an expense of 89,000 Rupees has been incurred in re-paving the city of Lahore.

PART VII.—TEA.

Holta Plantations.

217. Although the season was too cold and rainy, the out-turn of tea in the Holta plantations was considerably larger than last year. The following was the yield:—

Black Teas ..	Souchong	lbs.	1,870
	Pouchong	„	22,480
Green Teas		„	4,942
	Total, lbs. ..		29,312

218. The native tea-makers have become accomplished manipulators, and rival their Chinese instructors. Still Dr. Jameson is of opinion that no factory should be without Chinese superintendents, who take a pride in maintaining the quality of the tea, which would, under exclusively native workmen, deteriorate, and so prejudice the Indian teas in the European market. The great bulk of the produce has been made over to the Commissariat Department. The demand for seeds and seedlings has greatly increased. Two independent Companies have their representatives in the Kangra Kohistan; and private parties are also anxious to engage in the cultivation.

Kangra waste lands.

219. The difficulties in the way of obtaining waste lands in the Kangra District have previously been explained. At the time of the settlement the waste lands were included in the area of the existing townships, the owners of which are, consequently, for the term of settlement, incapable of disturbance, whether they bring the land under cultivation or not. It was however extremely desirable that land should be available for tea cultivation, and the Lieutenant-Governor, with the object of facilitating its conveyance, deputed an Officer (Lieutenant E. H. Paske) to negotiate between the zemindars and intending purchasers. He made a personal survey of the waste lands; and such as were fit for the growth of the tea plant, and which the village communities were willing to dispose of, he brought up. The advantage of this course was that it gave thes peculator a parliamentary title, free from the intricate limitations which might have encumbered one obtained by private bargain. Some 3,500 acres were thus bought, and put up to auction on the 1st July. It is expected that the footing thus gained by European settlers will greatly stimulate the production of tea.

The Holta Plantation retained by Government.

220. There was some intention at one time to sell the Holta factory. But it was represented that the possession of these plantations by any one Company would establish a monopoly, and prevent other settlers from obtaining seed. The factory has therefore been retained. It has been greatly enlarged, and additional pans erected.

Distribution of seeds and seedlings during the year.

221. In his last report, Dr. Jameson (who has charge also of the plantations in the North-West Provinces) states, that "during the last "season upwards of one hundred tons of tea seeds, and "two and a half millions of seedling tea plants, have been distributed from the "Government plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Punjab, to private parties. "The tea plant therefore is being broadcast over the hilly districts of Bengal, the "North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and will, ere long, become an important article "of exportation."

PART VIII.—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Tour through Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

222. In the month of December, the Lieutenant-Governor made a tour through the Divisions of Hissar and Delhi, lately added to the Punjab Territories. The journey was made at the rate of from 40 to 60 miles a day, in a carriage drawn by camels. The stations visited were Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar, Hansee, Rohtuck, Jhujjur, Goorgaon, and Delhi. The distance between some of these is very great, and it would have occupied a whole season to have proceeded in the ordinary way, by marching 10 or 12 miles a day with tents. The Viceroy in his journey from Lahore to Peshawur also travelled in a camel carriage.

CONCLUSION.

Summary of the year's operations.

223. The free intercourse held by the Viceroy, during his progress from Delhi to Peshawur, with the Officers of Government and the Native Chiefs, will enable His Excellency to supply any deficiencies in the foregoing narrative, and to decide if there has been any deterioration in the character of the Punjab Administration during the past year. In the Departments of Civil and Criminal Justice the practical working of recent reforms has been vigilantly watched. The re-organization of the Police was deferred, pending the orders of the Supreme Government, since received. The Land Revenue has been abated in every instance recommended by the District Officers; and new Taxes have been imposed on the non-agricultural population, heretofore exempted from a share of the fiscal burden. The gross income of the State has been raised by nearly 20¾ lakhs; the local expenditure has been reduced by 5,97,886 Rupees, and the surplus raised to 118¾ lakhs. Richly rewarded for undoubted services, the Independent Chiefs are identified with the British Government. Where internal disorder called for interference, as at Bussahir, it has been considerately exercised. In pursuance of a declared and stable policy, certain aggressions of frontier tribes have been promptly and effectually punished, and the ability of our troops to penetrate the most unknown and difficult mountain defiles has been twice successfully proved. At a time of financial pressure, the funds available for public works have been rigidly applied to the construction of barracks, the completion of main communications, and the continuation of canals. There have been effected in the system of education organic reforms, enlisting in

its advancement the whole official influence of the State, reserving the energies of the Departmental Officers for the higher branches of the work, and providing a variety of schools fitted to the requirements both of the higher and lower classes of the people. Lastly, the progress of the Railway; the tenure procured for European Settlers in the hills; the cultivation of tea; the greater frequency of postal communication; the increase of river traffic; the multiplication of churches; the alleviation of disease; the extension of vaccination—will show that the various subjects conducive to material and moral development have received due attention at the hands of the Local Government. If these results (many of which are independent of human exertion) be in any degree satisfactory, the Lieutenant-Governor desires cordially to acknowledge how much they are owing to the unvarying support which His Honor has received from the Head of Her Majesty's Indian Government, and to the zealous and sustained efforts of the Civil Officers. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are justly due to the whole body, and especially to those whose names are specified below.

Commendation of Civil Officers.

224. The Office of Judicial Commissioner, during the past year and that preceding, was filled by Mr. E. Thornton. The results of his administration have been recorded, and evince the careful though reforming solicitude with which it was conducted.

225. On Mr. McLeod's departure, Mr. A. A. Roberts officiated as Financial Commissioner, with much satisfaction to the Local Government. He was subsequently appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, being succeeded by Mr. R. N. Cust at the close of the official year.

226. Mr. C. U. Aitchison's efficiency as Personal Assistant to the Judicial Commissioner is attested by his promotion to be Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department; and he has left behind him a memorial of his diligence in his *Manual of Punjab Law*. His successor, Mr. T. H. Thornton, and Mr. H. E. Perkins, Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, have evinced capacity and application in the performance of their duties.

227. The special acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. R. H. Davies, who conducted the duties of the Secretariat throughout the year. He combines with great ability sound judgment and much industry.

228. The services of Major R. C. Lawrence, the Military Secretary, were also very valuable. On his departure, owing to ill health, he has been succeeded by Major G. Hutchinson (Bengal Engineers), late Military Secretary in Oude.

229. Mr. W. Kirkè, the experienced Superintendent of the Secretariat, rejoined his office at the close of the year. During his absence his duties were satisfactorily carried on by Mr. R. H. Haviland.

230. The following Officers also deserve particular mention :—

Commissioners.

Mr. G. C. Barnes, Cis-Sutlej States.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hamilton, Mooltan Division.
Major E. Lake, Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. N. Cust, Officiating Financial Commissioner, Umritsur Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who has for several months officiated as Commissioner of Hissar, as well as of the Delhi Division.
Mr. C. B. Saunders, Rawul Pindee Division.
Mr. R. Temple, Lahore Division.
Captain H. R. James (who accompanied the Cabul Kheyl expedition), Peshawur Division.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor, (who accompanied the Mahsood expedition), Leia Division.
Mr. W. Money, Commissioner of Customs, North-West Provinces.

Deputy Commissioners.

Major J. R. Becher.
Mr. P. S. Melvill, Officiating Commissioner, Hissar and Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton, Officiating Commissioner, Umritsur Division.
General H. C. Van Cortlandt, C. B.
Mr. F. H. Cooper.
Mr. J. Naesmyth.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain F. R. Pollock, Officiating Commissioner, Rawul Pindee Division.
Captain J. E. Cracroft.
Captain H. W. H. Coxe (accompanied the Mahsood expedition).
Captain B. Henderson (accompanied the Cabul Kheyl expedition).
Captain W. McNeile.
Captain R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain P. Maxwell.
Mr. W. E. Blyth.

NOTE.—The name of Mr. D. Simson, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpore, was inadvertently omitted from the last report. This Officer received the thanks of the Supreme Government in 1858, for the frustration of a plot amongst the disarmed sepoys of the 4th Native Infantry to murder their Officers.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain H. B. Urmston,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Mr. R. F. Saunders,
Captain T. W. Mercer,
Mr. W. C. Plowden,
Mr. D. C. McNabb,
Mr. B. H. Hardinge,
Mr. R. W. Thomas,
Lieutenant A. A. Munro,
Captain H. A. Dwyer,
Lieutenant J. S. Tighe,
} Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Captain C. A. McMahon.
Lieutenant C. H. Hall.
Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris.
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Lieutenant G. G. Young.
Mr. C. E. Bernard.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
Lieutenant E. L. Ommaney.
Mr. J. W. Smyth.
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield.
Mr. O. Wood.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Madho Pershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mr. L. Berkely.
Pundit Motee Lall.
Aga Kullabid.
Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
Pundit Munphool, Officiating Meer Moonshee to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.
Mr. G. Thomson.
Jyshee Ram.
Syud Sooltan Ali.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Shahzadah Jumboor.

Inspector General of Prisons.

Dr. C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyors.

Captain H. C. Johnstone (accompanied the Cabul Kheyl and Mahsood expeditions).
Lieutenant F. C. Anderson.
Mr. Patterson.

Customs Department.

Mr. H. Wright. | Mr. W. Wright.

By Order of the Hqnorable the Lieutenant-Governor.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

DATED MURREE,
The 20th July 1860.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1859-60.

APPENDIX I.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

RECEIPTS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Tax ...	*1,96,84,221 0 0	1,99,83,309 0 0	2,99,088 0 0	0 0 0
Excise and Stamps ...	*58,40,218 0 0	63,08,564 0 0	4,68,346 0 0	0 0 0
Trade Taxes ...	0 0 0	9,75,807 0 0	9,75,807 0 0	0 0 0
Nuzzurana Tribute, &c. ...	3,05,929 0 0	4,22,956 0 0	1,17,027 0 0	0 0 0
Postal, &c. ...	*6,25,639 0 0	7,66,623 0 0	1,40,984 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous (including in 1859-60 Receipts on account Imperial Ferry Fund) ...	9,84,414 0 0	9,65,491 0 0	0 0 0	18,923 0 0
Toshakhanahs ...	55,139 0 0	1,45,433 0 0	90,294 0 0	0 0 0
Total Ordinary ...	2,74,95,560 0 0	2,95,68,183 0 0	20,91,546 0 0	18,923 0 0
Extraordinary ...	3,581 0 0	2,400 0 0	0 0 0	1,181 0 0
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	2,74,99,141 0 0	2,95,70,583 0 0	20,91,546 0 0	20,104 0 0
Local Funds ...	17,25,504 0 0	19,13,011 0 0	1,87,507 0 0	0 0 0
Grand Total ...	2,92,24,645 0 0	3,14,83,594 0 0	22,79,053 0 0	20,104 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS.				
General ...	9,08,956 0 0	10,14,272 0 0	1,05,316 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial ...	29,07,905 0 0	27,30,462 0 0	0 0 0	1,77,443 0 0
Revenue ...	20,85,228 0 0	18,83,086 0 0	0 0 0	2,02,142 0 0
Excise and Stamps ...	4,77,028 0 0	6,18,092 0 0	1,41,064 0 0	0 0 0
Trade Taxes ...	0 0 0	16,975 0 0	16,975 0 0	0 0 0
Pensions, &c. ...	11,45,916 0 0	12,75,404 0 0	1,29,488 0 0	0 0 0
Postal, &c. ...	6,36,822 0 0	6,90,994 0 0	54,172 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	7,43,237 0 0	10,64,281 0 0	3,21,044 0 0	0 0 0
Military ...	69,94,607 0 0	59,30,107 0 0	0 0 0	10,64,500 0 0
Toshakhanahs ...	44,482 0 0	1,58,721 0 0	1,14,239 0 0	0 0 0
Total Ordinary ...	1,59,44,181 0 0	1,53,82,394 0 0	8,82,298 0 0	14,44,085 0 0
Settlement and Survey ...	2,75,633 0 0	1,00,887 0 0	0 0 0	1,74,746 0 0
Public Works Department ...	20,42,549 0 0	22,07,378 0 0	1,64,829 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	31,933 0 0	5,751 0 0	0 0 0	26,182 0 0
Total Extraordinary	23,50,115 0 0	23,14,016 0 0	1,64,829 0 0	2,00,928 0 0
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	1,82,94,296 0 0	1,76,96,410 0 0	10,47,127 0 0	16,45,013 0 0
Local Funds ...	12,58,886 0 0	13,57,505 0 0	98,619 0 0	0 0 0
Grand Total ...	1,95,53,182 0 0	1,90,53,915 0 0	11,45,746 0 0	16,45,013 0 0

* Errors have been corrected.

APPENDIX II.

MEMORANDUM of the entire Actual Cost of the undermentioned Troops under the Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May 1859 to April 1860.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Kohat ...	No. 1, Purjab Light Field Battery ...	49,822 10 2	13,713 1 7	63,535 11 9		
Bunnoo ...	No. 2, Ditto ditto ...	55,650 7 6	16,309 14 3	71,960 5 9		
Dehra Ismael Khan ...	No. 3, Ditto ditto ...	59,345 3 3	13,867 10 1	73,212 13 4		
Kohat ...	No. 4, or Garrison Company ...	11,120 14 2	80 8 0	11,201 6 2		
Huzara ...	Huzara Mountain Train ...	22,250 9 9	2,581 14 3	24,832 8 0		
Peshawur ...	Peshawur ditto ditto ...	41,241 6 5	8,431 8 0	49,672 14 5		
Dehra Ismael Khan ...	Dehra Ismael Khan Magazine ...	20,998 12 0	2,397 11 7	23,396 7 7		
					3,17,812 3 0	
Peshawur ...	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry ...	2,03,641 3 11	23,639 11 3	2,27,280 15 2		
Kohat ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	2,11,751 15 3	24,934 6 3	*2,36,686 5 6		*Including expense of extra Squadron.
Dehra Ismael Khan ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	2,20,103 3 10	0 0 0	2,20,103 3 10		
Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	4th Ditto ditto ...	2,24,645 3 5	168 0 0	2,24,813 3 5		
Bunnoo ...	5th Ditto ditto ...	2,22,081 14 5	1,376 7 3	2,23,458 5 8		
Asnee ...	Mooltan Cavalry Regiment ...	1,02,770 0 0	31 0 0	†1,02,801 0 0		†No return received. Estimated cost from 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860. Raised 1st November 1859.
Meean Meer ...	Puthan Cavalry Regiment ...	1,02,770 5 6	31 0 0	1,02,801 5 6		
					13,37,944 7 1	
Kohat ...	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry ...	1,20,480 2 1	1,996 5 6	1,22,476 7 7		
Camp Pulaseen ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	1,14,795 4 7	15,070 3 5	1,29,865 8 0		
Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	1,13,022 1 9	4,607 14 0	1,17,629 15 9		
Kohat ...	4th Ditto ditto ...	1,21,254 4 2	5,442 0 10	1,26,696 5 0		
Ditto ...	5th Ditto ditto ...	1,20,882 1 4	15,663 14 0	1,36,545 15 4		
Camp Pulaseen ...	6th Ditto ditto ...	1,12,166 13 6	6,313 11 2	1,18,480 8 8		
Camp Jhubbee ...	25th Ditto ditto ...	1,45,589 5 4	2,233 9 6	1,47,822 14 10		
					8,99,517 11 *2	
Mordan ...	Guide Corps ...	3,01,021 6 8	6,894 13 9	3,07,916 4 5		
Bunnoo ...	1st Regiment Seikh Infantry ...	1,31,772 10 0	17,369 13 6	1,49,142 7 6		
Mooradabad ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	1,18,782 2 6	13,568 14 3	1,32,351 0 9		
Goruckpore ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	1,30,963 13 4	16,267 12 1	1,47,231 9 5		
Camp Jhubbee ...	4th Ditto ditto ...	1,28,677 12 10	4,884 1 4	1,33,561 14 2		
					8,70,203 4 3	

Lahore Division ...	1st Punjab Police Battalion, Lahore ...	1,02,517	1	9	1,350	2	3	1,03,867	4	0		
	7th Ditto ditto ...	1,02,505	9	11	3,209	4	0	1,05,714	13	11		
	Mounted Police, Lahore and Umritsur ...	1,95,989	8	6	0	0	0	1,95,989	8	6		
											4,05,571	10 5
Mooltan Division ...	3rd Punjab Police Battalion ...	1,02,195	4	5	5,624	14	2	1,07,820	2	7		
	Mounted Police ...	1,62,590	12	3	4,598	11	7	1,67,189	7	10		
											2,75,009	10 5
Jhelum Division ...	5th Punjab Police Battalion ...	1,00,528	14	9	2,451	14	0	1,02,980	12	9		
	Mounted Police ...	1,26,009	13	2	1,935	0	0	1,27,944	13	2		
											2,30,925	9 11
Trans-Sutlej Division ...	2nd Punjab Police Battalion, Kangra ...	1,00,760	11	9	3,655	0	4	1,04,415	12	1		
	Mounted Police ...	52,610	0	8	3,813	5	4	56,423	6	0		
											1,60,839	2 1
Cis-Sutlej Division ...	4th Punjab Police Battalion, Umballa ...	1,02,373	7	7	4,103	4	3	1,06,476	11	10		
	MountedPolice ...	1,06,098	9	10	5,498	14	0	1,11,597	7	10		
											2,18,074	3 8
Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	Mounted Police ...	90,115	0	0	376	7	6	90,491	7	6		
											90,491	7 6
Abbottabad ...	Mounted Police ...	43,595	1	5	5	7	0	43,600	8	5		
Huzara ...	Suttee Company ...	6,636	0	0	128	9	0	6,764	9	0		
											50,365	1 5
Peshawur ...	Mounted Police ...	58,920	0	0	240	0	0	59,160	0	0		
											59,160	0 0
Dehra Ismael Khan ...	6th Punjab Police Battalion ...	1,01,850	7	1	5,940	2	1	1,07,790	9	2		
	Mounted Police (old) ...	27,911	6	11	0	0	0	27,911	6	11		
	Foot Levies (ditto) ...	21,180	14	3	0	0	0	21,180	14	3		
											1,56,882	14 4
Delhi Division ...	8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi ...	1,00,521	8	10	579	0	0	1,01,100	8	10		
	Mounted Police ditto ...	62,497	7	10	7,322	11	0	69,820	2	10		
	Ditto ditto, Paneeput ...	24,670	0	0	360	0	0	25,030	0	0		
											1,95,950	11 8
Goorgaon Division ...	9th Punjab Police Battalion, Goorgaon ...	1,00,733	9	5	3,197	11	9	1,03,931	5	2		
	Mounted Police, Goorgaon and Jhujjer...	1,36,315	9	7	5,424	0	0	1,41,739	9	7		
	Ditto ditto, Rohtuck ...	46,570	4	10	3,840	0	0	50,410	4	10		
											2,96,081	3 7
Sirsa ...	Mounted Police ...	59,659	0	7	4,559	1	8	64,218	2	3		
	Foot Police, 3 Companies ...	17,715	1	5	1,219	14	0	18,934	15	5		
											83,153	1 8
Hissar ...	10th Punjab Police Battalion ...	19,761	7	5	5,657	5	10	25,418	13	3		
	Mounted Police ...	69,723	3	11	4,898	12	0	74,621	15	11		
	Rajah Jowahir Sing's Contingent ...	47,846	1	3	383	14	6	48,229	15	9		
											1,48,270	12 11
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,96,253	3 1

APPENDIX II.—*(Concluded.)*

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	57,96,253 3 1	
	STAFF.					
	Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force	@2,000 0 0	0 0 0	24,000 0 0		
	Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force	@ 815 6 0	0 0 0	9,784 8 0		
	Medical Attendance	@ 30 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0		
	Eight Captains of Police	@ 800 each	0 0 0	76,800 0 0		
	Two Lieutenants of Police	@ 600 each	0 0 0	14,400 0 0		
	Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force	@ 665 0 0	0 0 0	7,980 0 0		
	Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police... ...	@ 480 0 0	0 0 0	4,800 0 0		
	Seven Station Staff Officers	... ...	... ...	1,800 0 0		
					1,39,924 8 0	
	Grand Total, Rupees ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	59,36,177 11 1	

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical Stores, &c., have not been included in this Statement.

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, *Major*,
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Military Department.

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS

DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1860-61.

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS

DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1860-61.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Abridgement of the Law of Limitation, a remarkable feature in the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab.

Circumstances which induced it.

THE most remarkable point in the administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab during the past few years has been the tendency to abridge the period within which actions for unbonded debts can be brought. The limit was in 1856 reduced to six years, and in 1859 to three years. This reform originated in a close observation and analysis of litigation in the Punjab. Prior to our rule such actions were rare. There were indeed no regular tribunals where they could be heard; credit was no doubt given to the agriculturists, but generally only on the delivery of the crop. But with the introduction of money assessments all over the country under our Administration, the debts of the Zemindars to the village bankers greatly increased. It happened too that, in consequence of a settled fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the revenue settlement pressed heavily, and assisted to keep the Zemindar in the hands of the Muhajun. At the same time unprecedented facilities for the recovery of debts were afforded. In every Tuhseel a Civil Court was newly established. Hence arose a mass of litigation, the parties to which nearly always consisted of a Banker as Plaintiff and a Zemindar as Defendant. The evidence was commonly made up of the account books of the Banker, and the general presumption being against the Zemindar, he was frequently cast in full. Further scrutiny, however, showed that these account books might easily be garbled; that exorbitant interest was added to the original debt; and that, without the protection of the Judge, the ignorant Zemindars were placed at the mercy of the money lenders. This state of things induced some of the specialities of the Punjab system. The statistics have been so framed as to show the proportion of cases disposed of on confession of judgment; the proportion of decrees given in full; the proportion decided in

Arrangement of Statistics.

favor of defendants; the proportion of cases settled by compromise. It has been considered that an illiterate agriculturist was but too liable to give in a confession of judgment in ignorance of the amount of claim against him; that if a decree in full were given against him, the presumption was that the items of debt had not been strictly examined; that many suits were altogether untenable; and that a percentage of decrees would therefore be in favor of defendants; and that a great number of compromises engendered a suspicion that the money lender had outwitted the agriculturist. The same sense of the inequality of the contest between the contending parties may have dictated those stringent restrictions by which the sale of inherited land for decrees of Court is impeded, and which constitute an important divergence from the Civil procedure of our older Provinces. The debts of the Zemindars caused in some degree by their fiscal liabilities; the great facilities both for their contraction and their judicial recovery; and the usurious frauds of the Bankers are all peculiar local circumstances which have materially influenced the administration of the Civil law in the Punjab; and it has accordingly been marked by a constant effort to protect the agriculturist from unfounded or exaggerated claims. The general tendency and results during the past five years of the instructions which have been issued may be collected from the following figures:—

Confession of judgment by Agriculturists.

Efforts to protect them from unfounded claims.

Cases disposed of on confession of judgment.	Decrees in full to total number of decrees.	Cases in favor of Defendant.	Cases decided by Razeenamah.
1856, not known	1856, 51.14	1856, 14.66	1856, 22.17
1857, not known	1857, 38.71	1857, 15.70	1857, 19.24
1858, 22.77	1858, 53.17	1858, 14.36	1858, 23.12
1859, 32.00	1859, 39.00	1859, 15.00	1859, 19.00
1860, 26.00	1860, 47.00	1860, 18.00	1860, 17.00

The same spirit has guided the reforms which have lately been engrafted on the original procedure. The reduction of the term of limitation in certain cases to three years; the requirement of regular accounts; the compulsory registration of bonds for sums exceeding fifty Rupees; are measures aiming at the easier elucidation of facts, and the amendment of documentary evidence; and are especially proved to be necessary by the difficulties which have been experienced for several years in the satisfactory settlement of suits between money lenders and agriculturists.

2. These reforms were put to the test during 1860-61. The number of suits instituted between Bankers or Traders and Agriculturists decreased from 53,478 to 26,512. But in the previous year the number was exceptionally high, because many suits were brought in that year in order to prevent their

Decrease in the number of suits between Bankers, Traders, and Agriculturists, accounted for partly by other causes.

exclusion under the new rule of limitation. In the Delhi and Hissar Divisions the famine abated litigation, and fewer suits than usual were instituted. It may be doubted if the reduction of the term of limitation will lead to a decrease of litigation generally; but it will force parties to balance their accounts more frequently, lessen the customary term of credit, and better enable the Courts to arrive at the truth in deciding cases.

Decrease in the total number of suits for debt.

3. A similar decrease is visible in suits for debt of all kinds, which have fallen from 1,07,414 to 56,865. In some classes of suits, as those founded on the law of pre-emption, and those connected with marriage and betrothal, there was an increase; but the total number of cases instituted diminished from 1,38,878 to 83,231. Including arrears of the previous year, 1,01,096 cases, representing a value of fifty-seven lakhs, were disposed of. In addition to the work performed on the Civil side, about 50,000 suits for rights connected with land were disposed of in the Revenue Department. Owing to the heavy work remaining at the end of 1859-60, the average duration of cases was unusually long, and extended to 33 days. In other respects the statistics are satisfactory.

Compulsory registration of bonds, effects not yet visible.

4. The effects of the compulsory registration of bonds for sums above fifty Rupees are not yet visible. It is reported that such bonds are not generally registered. The adoption of re-formed account books by the people will also be tardy. It is not the interest of the fraudulent Bunneah to facilitate the exhibition of authentic documents; and until it is practically demonstrated to him by the loss of a claim that the rules on the subject must be complied with, he will fail to act up to them.

Law costs will be much enhanced by the new Stamp Act.

5. Under the new Stamp Act law costs will be much enhanced in the Punjab, where the Stamp duties have heretofore been only half the sum exacted in the Provinces. It is not anticipated that original suits will be thus diminished in number, but the effect will be beneficial in restricting the license of appeal.

Appeals, increase of.

Decisions, reversed or modified, or remanded.

6. In 1860 appeals rose from 4,960 to 6,544, but a portion of these was from judgments given in 1859-60. Decisions were reversed or modified in the proportion of 16 per cent; but the proportion remanded for further investigation was 21 per cent., and indicates either imperfect enquiry on the part of the lower Courts, or too scrupulous a circumspection on the part of the higher. But it must be remembered that the Native Judges for the most part preside in the Court of first instance, and are hampered with extra judicial business.

Success of the system of charging cost of summons in a lump.

The surplus of this Fund will be applied to the erection of Small Cause Courts.

7. The system of charging the cost of summons in a lump, by an *ad valorem* tax on the value of suits, has worked well in practice. After paying the establishment a surplus of Rupees 35,991 has accrued. Costs in petty suits have been much reduced, and exactions by Native officials have been prevented. The surplus will go towards defraying the charge of Small Cause Courts,

which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to establish immediately at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi. In these cities commercial business rapidly expands. Each is the terminus of an unfinished Railway, and the emporium of an important trade. The time has come when it is necessary that the Civil Courts should be disembarrassed of all irrelevant functions, and exclusively engaged in the settlement of Civil cases.

Jurisdiction given to Chiefs and Landholders in Civil Cases.

Success of the measure.

8. During the year under report jurisdiction in Civil cases up to the value of Rupees 300 was given to some of the principal Chiefs and landholders with political objects, which will be explained further on. The number of suits decided by these Baronial Courts was 514. The Chiefs have shewn a high appreciation of the duties devolving upon them. They have been furnished with a brief manual of procedure, and many of them retain Native Clerks who have had experience in the regular courts. The cases coming before them are mostly of a simple kind; and the law which they are called upon to administer is free from technicality. The Chiefs themselves possess the respect of the people and an intimate acquaintance with their characters and concerns. No sort of dissatisfaction has been expressed at their assumption of this new jurisdiction; whilst the Commissioners, under whose review their decisions have passed, testify to the general efficiency with which the work has been performed. The experiment has been made under some disadvantages. Some of the Chiefs are deficient in education; but there is every reason to hope that their sons and successors will attain to all the necessary acquirements.

Subjects for attention during the present year.

9. The subjects which will more immediately demand attention during the present year are the constitution of the Small Cause Courts in cities; the appointment of Clerks of the Court; registration of deeds; the execution of decrees; and insolvency of debtors.

Extension of the practice of evidence being taken by the presiding Judge in his own handwriting.

10. The advantages attending the taking of evidence by the presiding Judge in his own handwriting are now so well attested, that orders have been issued making the practice obligatory in all cases. The manual labour is fully compensated for by the deposition being given *vivâ voce* with all its significant accompaniments of manner and intonation; by the practice of examination afforded to Judges, whose juridical training is wrought out in active experience; and by the confidence communicated to the suitors, by the discarding of the Native Clerks and Assistants.

Qualifications most required in English Judges in the Punjab.

11. Whatever may be the case in Provinces more advanced in civilization, as regards the Punjab it is far more important that the English Judges should combine with the general knowledge of "the original and elements of law" which may be acquired in the course of a liberal education, an intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people; than that they should be accomplished practitioners of English Civil, and Municipal jurisprudence. After some probation their most important functions are appellate. It is,

therefore, indispensable that they possess a thorough familiarity with the Native languages, in which the decisions submitted to their review are recorded; and it is doubtful if this familiarity can be acquired unless in early life. The circumstances of the Punjab are not very dissimilar from those of the ancient world, as described by Hume.

Essays.

"During the flourishing period of Greek and Roman learning, the municipal laws of every state were but few and simple, and the decision of causes was in a great measure left to the equity and common sense of the Judges. The study of the laws was not then a laborious occupation, requiring the drudgery of a whole life to finish it, and utterly incompatible with every other study or profession. The great statesmen among the Romans were all lawyers; and Cicero, to show the facility of acquiring this science, declares that in the midst of all his occupations he would undertake in a few days to make himself a complete civilian."

The want of a School for legal training will eventually be more urgent.

12. As, however, the Native gentry are gradually invested with judicial functions, the want of some institution in which they and their sons may study the fundamental principles of legal science will become more urgent even than it now is as respects the Native Officers, who, as Tehseeldars, are not only the executive representatives of Government in circuits of considerable extent, but also preside in the Courts of first instance, and decide nearly half the original suits instituted.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The state of Crime compared with previous year.

13. The state of Crime in 1860, as compared with 1859, is shewn by the following figures:—

Year.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd Class of Atrocity.	3rd Class of Atrocity.	4th Class of Atrocity.	Total of heinous Offences.	Minor Offences.	Grand Total.
1859 ...	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918
1860 ...	257	734	22,046	1,917	24,954	22,502	47,456
Difference	—8	—58	+1,773	—445	+1,262	—724	+538

14. The proportion of crimes committed (324) to population is the same as in 1859. But there was one heinous crime to every 640 instead of 641 persons, or a numerical increase of 1,262. The increase has occurred chiefly in the Delhi, Hissar, and Cis-Sutlej Divisions, and is traceable to the dearth of food from which they have suffered so severely. But in the Mooltan Division the increase is attributed to the leniency of the penal sentences given under a mistaken view of the law. In the Umritsur, Derajat, and Peshawur Divisions heinous offences have much diminished in number, and in a less degree in other Divisions.

Heinous Crime, Increase of, in certain Divisions owing to dearth of food.

In Mooltan Division to leniency of sentences.

Diminution of, in other Divisions.

15. The class of crime in which increase is most observable is simple theft, cases of which have risen from 9,820 to 10,964. The dearness of provisions may account for this in some degree; but the increase is marked in the Mooltan and Lahore Divisions, as well as in those affected by the famine.

Simple theft, Increase of, most observable.

16. Murders fell in number from 203 to 178. The diminution is particularly visible in the frontier Districts of Dehra Ghazee Khan, Dehra Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. In Peshawur, however, the number of murders was still excessive, *viz.* 37.

Murders diminished, but still excessive in Peshawur Division.

17. Only four cases of Dacoity occurred. There was one case of Thuggee, in which four persons were murdered.

Dacoity and Thuggee of rare occurrence.

18. The decrease of Adultery cases was marked, there being only 690 to 873 in the previous year. This crime in the male offender has been punished for the first time during the past year with stripes; and the result proves the efficacy of the punishment. It is of the first importance to frame the penal law so as to check the commission of this crime; for of the large number of murders which annually take place, a great proportion are committed in revenge for adultery. The Indian penal code has not provided corporal chastisement as a penalty for this dissocial vice; and in this respect is not well adapted to the circumstances of the Punjab.

Adultery greatly decreased.

Efficacy of flogging male offenders.

The absence of provision in the Penal Code for inflicting corporal punishment for this crime.

19. Of the cases reported 74 per cent. were brought to trial; 75 per cent. of the persons put on trial were convicted; and 27 per cent. of the value of property stolen was recovered. These statistics are much the same as in 1859.

Proportion of cases brought to trial, persons convicted, and property recovered.

20. The criminal business was efficiently transacted; only 289 cases remaining undecided at the end of the year. The average duration of trials in which the Police were employed was eight days. Of 90,451 witnesses summoned 85,939 were discharged on the first day.

Cases undecided at the end of the year. Duration of trials and detention of witnesses.

21. During the year 26 persons were punished with death (to 56 in 1859), 90 with transportation for life; 27 from 12 to 14 years' imprisonment; 8,876 with shorter terms; 8,219 with flogging; and 38,132 with fine.

Number of capital and minor sentences.

22. The system of inflicting combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisonment has been enforced. In some divisions an increase of crime is attributed to the more frequent resort to fine and flogging. In other divisions, however, no such result is perceptible; and the system is well deserving of a longer trial. It has already led to the abolition of four district jails and an annual saving to the State of Rs. 15,556.

System of combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisonment deserving of longer trial.

23. The most striking measure of the year has been the investiture of some of the principal subject Chiefs and Jagheerdars with criminal jurisdiction. Altogether twenty-seven Chiefs have been selected, of whom fourteen belong to the Cis-Sutlej States. It is remarkable that so far back as March 1849 the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor General, in ruling generally that no rent-free holder should be allowed to retain any police powers within his tenure, made a special exception in favor of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs in the following words:—

Investiture of Chiefs and Jagheerdars with criminal powers.

"There may be cases in which it may be expedient to invest Jagheerdars with Police powers subordinate to the local Civil authority; these should be treated as special cases. The Governor General believes that in the Cis-Sutlej Province there are several states in which the assumption of Police powers by the British Government has been quite unnecesary, and in one or two cases very inexpedient and much opposed to the interests and wishes of Chiefs who have deserved well at our hands; and he will be glad to concur in a recommendation, which he understands has for some time been contemplated by some of the Civil Officers, to modify the stringency of these orders, in cases to which they may not be considered applicable."

The Marquis of Dalhousie's opinion on the subject as expressed in 1849.

The following observations on the same subject were founded on personal observation:—

" For instance, a feudal Chief has what is called a Jagheer, that is the Government rights in one or more villages in which he lives with his retainers. If the Jagheer is one which ought to be

Mr. G. Campbell's observations on the same subject.

resumed, by all means resume it; but if the whole or any part is to be upheld, it is one thing to leave the accustomed management to the hands of the Jagheerdar, and another to pay over to him the annual proceeds. The latter system he detests. To enable him to manage his barony we might find it necessary to give him, not the powers of an independent sovereign, but a certain moderate jurisdiction defined by law and subject to appeal to the European District Officer. The rights of the Zemindars would be defined, and they would still be better off than they were before. But it is the too common practice of the present day to consider the Jagheerdar as a matter of course a tyrant, to take the management of the village at a considerable cost and trouble to Government, but to pay over to him the whole proceeds in money; thus giving him the means of mischief without contenting him. I think that this has been too much the case with regard to the Sikhs. During the Sikh rule they were of course the absolute masters of the Zemindars; but now the tables are turned; the Zemindars, a large and united body, bully the Sikh Jagheerdars in every way, deprive them of their best dues, and even reclaim land which the Sikhs have themselves cultivated for many years. We do not attempt to give a reasonable support to the Jagheerdar; but at once pronouncing him a tyrant, assume the whole management. Every claim to political privileges of any kind is treated with very great jealousy, every claim to pecuniary allowance with very great liberality. This sounds very well, but is extremely expensive to Government; and the habits and feelings of Natives of the classes lately dominant are such, that they can in no way appreciate mere stipends. I believe that a Sikh had rather exercise a reasonable control over one village, than receive the revenue of a dozen; and as the case now stands, I must say that I think the Sikhs have been let down rather suddenly. I should see no objection to the retention for a time of petty personal jurisdictions, something like that of an English country-gentleman who is a justice of the peace.

Campbell's "India as it may be," Chapter III., pages 162-3.

24. The foregoing Extracts serve to show that, even in the judgment of those whose opinions were certainly not unduly favorable to the Native aristocracy, there were immediately after annexation substantial reasons for according to the Sikh Chiefs, and in particular to those of the Cis-Sutlej States, some limited exercise of administrative authority. Many years, however, elapsed without any thing being done. But it may be that the delay has lent an additional value to the conferment of those powers which have now been granted; in pursuance of the announcement made by the Viceroy Earl Canning at the Durbar held at Lahore, that some among those present "would be shortly invited to assume the duties which belong to the hereditary Chiefs and landholders of a loyal nation in times of peace."

25. The Jagheerdars of the plains have been invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, and can inflict fine up to two hundred Rupees, and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The Rajas of Seeba and Nadown, whose domination in the Himalayan country is of great antiquity, are also empowered to award corporal punishment, to appoint their own Police, to have their own Jails, and to appropriate fines.

The powers vested in Chiefs and Jagheerdars.

26. An appeal is allowed in every case to the Deputy Commissioner, but he cannot reverse an order or censure a Jagheerdar-Magistrate without the concurrence of the Commissioner.

The limits of Deputy Commissioner's interference.

27. The reports of the Local Officers, as well as the entire absence of complaint on the part of the people, leave no doubt that the admission of the Jagheerdars to Magisterial authority is equally wise and popular. Their jurisdiction has usually been confined to their own jagheers, but there is no good cause why it should not extend beyond, as is gradually being arranged. One of the most vexatious points of our judicial system is the distance which, even in petty cases, parties and witnesses have to travel; and though this inconvenience is mitigated in the Punjab by the exercise of criminal powers by the Tehseeldars, still these Officers have a great deal of other work, and there is room for the introduction of a class of resident Magistrates of great local knowledge and influence, with benefit to the body-politic.

Evidence of the wisdom and popularity of the measure.

Room for resident Magistrates.

28. Honorary European Magistrates selected from the independent community have recently been appointed at Simlah and Lahore, where there is a large English Society.

Honorary European Magistrates appointed.

PART III.—POLICE.

29. In this Department a great administrative reform has been initiated, in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Calcutta Police Committee, and subsequently embodied in Act V of 1861.

Reform of the Police commenced.

30. At the close of last year the Police consisted of two distinct bodies. The Military Police was composed of ten Battalions of Foot under Native Officers, of Jowahir Singh's Contingent, the Suttee company, some foot levies; and of the mounted branch. The organization was purely Military, and the duties such as could best be taken by a disciplined force; the guarding of Treasuries, Jails and Tuhseels, escort of Officers, &c. At the head quarters of each District a strong reserve was maintained for the purpose of effecting periodical reliefs, and for immediate action upon any sudden emergency. The force was under the orders of six Captains of Police, stationed at the principal places in the Province. In the first days of our occupation of the Punjab the Mounted Police was instrumental in the suppression of the crime of Dacoity, which was peculiarly rife in the Sikh Doabs, and, from the recent disbandment of the Khalsa Army, was a cause of alarm to the population and the Government. The whole force has since maintained its Military efficiency. In 1857 its presence contributed essentially to the

Its original constitution in the Punjab.

Duties of the Military branch.

Efficiency of the Force.

preservation of order; the duties of the disarmed Hindoostanees were taken by the Police Battalions, and the Irregular Punjab Regiments were thus enabled to proceed towards Delhi and Lucknow. The Civil Police was under an entirely distinct organization, similar to that in force in the older Provinces. Each district contained a certain number of Police posts. The men and Native Officers were appointed by and responsible to the District Officer. They were armed and partially drilled; but did not constitute one embodied force subject to the same control, and subordinated in uniform gradations. They were purely a local constabulary for each District.

The Civil Police.

31. The cost of the two bodies for 1860-61 was as follows :—

Cost of Military and Civil Police.

Military Police...	Rs.	26,54,002
Civil „	„	9,15,669
Total Rs.		35,69,671

But in the Estimates for 1861-62 this sum was reduced to about Rupees 31,50,000, which better represents the average expense of the old system. In the large sum were included extra charges which accrued during the period of the mutinies.

Defects of the Punjab Police.

32. The main objections to the old system were these :—

1*st.*—The union of Police control and criminal jurisdiction in the person of the Magistrate. It has been well said that, if the Magistrate acts as Superintendent of Police, "he will be bribing spies, endeavouring to corrupt accomplices, laying himself out to hear what every tell-tale has to say, and putting his wit to the utmost stretch for weeks perhaps to beat his adversary in the game of detection," and will thus unfit himself for dispassionate adjudication on evidence which he has painfully prepared; and that, on the other hand, if he acts only as Criminal Judge "the Superintendent of Police then abandons all real concern with the detection of crime and the prosecution of Criminals in the mass of cases, and leaves this important and delicate duty almost wholly, in fact, to the Native Darogahs."

Conflicting functions of the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

Minute by the Hon'ble J. P. Grant, dated 9th April, 1857.

2*nd.*—The great expense. The geographical position of the Punjab, abutting as it does on the countries of the wild fanatical Mahomedan tribes of the North-West, undoubtedly necessitates the maintenance of a strong and well organized Police Force; but the Military Police, without material deterioration as regards drill and discipline, were susceptible of employment in the ordinary civil works; and while utilizing the men in this manner, it was

Expense of the double organization.

possible considerably to reduce their number, and to devote the money saved to strengthening the interior control by the appointment of European Superintendents. The state of the case was not so much that the expense of the Police Establishment was excessive, as that it was not applied in the most economical manner; for a large part of the Military Police were always virtually unemployed.

Fusion of the two bodies effected.

33. The first step therefore towards re-organization has been the fusion of the Military with the Civil Police. The minimum number of men for each District having been fixed, the complement has been filled by selecting the best of the Sepoys and Burkundazes; the remainder have been discharged with gratuities. The new force under their Officers have taken the place of the old, but the number of posts have been reduced. The number of mounted Police is also less than formerly.

Grades of Police Officers.

34. The entire Constabulary is under the orders of an Inspector General, who is in direct communication with the Local Government. Subordinate to him are four Deputy Inspectors General, whose control extends over all the Police stationed in a territorial circuit comprising two or more Revenue Divisions. Under these again are the Superintendents, one for each District, assisted by an Uncovenanted Officer. The subordinate grades are designated Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables.

Cost of the new Force.

35. The total cost of the new Constabulary, exclusive of the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions, is estimated to amount to twenty-two lakhs; of which the cost of European Superintendence is at present Rupees 3,60,000.

Police of the Frontier Divisions.

36. In the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions the Police are still directly subordinate to the Magisterial Authorities. The Districts being contiguous to the Affghan and Belooch hills, are exposed to frequent and formidable raids from numerous marauding tribes. The security of our subjects is there no simple matter of Police protection, but may require for its preservation diplomatic negotiation or Military reprisals. The political skein is so intricate, that the several threads must be held by one hand. The Police of these Divisions has, however, been subjected to complete revision. The details of retrenchment have not yet been reported, but a considerable saving has been effected.

Urban Constabulary.

37. The Police in large towns and cities has also been reformed. Heretofore it was composed of two bodies: the Thannah or Station Police paid by Government; and the town watchmen for each ward paid from municipal funds. The two bodies have now been formed into one, paid from the local taxes, and organized like the regular Constabulary. Each man has his appointed *beat*, and is periodically relieved. No part of the new system has given so much satisfaction to the people as the substitution in towns of a vigilant and respectable set of Policemen for the old watchmen.

38. For the preservation of external order, or for the suppression of violent open crime or popular riots, there can be little doubt that the new Constabulary will be found sufficient. But one of the chief reproaches against the Indian Police has always been that much of the crime committed is never reported. Segregated in hamlets each village community forms a society complete in itself and independent of others. In the Punjab this indivisible constitution has been for the most part studiously preserved. The shares of each member, and of the united brotherhood in the land, have been defined and recorded. The relations of the brotherhood to the traders, menials, and non-proprietary residents have been fixed. The connection with the Government Officials is carried on by appointed representatives, and under the common fiscal and general responsibility of the whole community. This corporate constitution much lightens the work of Government. Society is already grouped in sections, bound together naturally, as they never could be by political artifice, with an interior organization sufficient for the control of all the Members. In our early management of the rural Police we, to some extent, deranged the symmetry of this rustic economy. Watchmen were appointed who, being removable only by the Magistrate, gradually ignored their subordination to the heads of the village, on which their salaries were a heavy additional tax. The direct responsibility of the community for the reports and detection of crime was weakened by the intermediate position occupied by the Chowkeedar. At the same time Chowkeedars themselves were inefficient. The community, looking on him as a spy, gave him little information. The watch and ward of the village was performed, as from time immemorial, either by the Burwala or reporter, who was still a village servant, or by several watchers taking it in turn. And when any banded attack had to be repressed, the Chowkeedar undrilled and ill-armed was of no service whatever. Information could be better procured from the Lumburdars; watching could be better effected without the Chowkeedar; and for defence the villagers could depend on themselves. The experiment has therefore been tried of dismissing the Chowkeedars, and of requiring the Headmen of villages to report to the regular Police the occurrences of the week. The community will still have to keep a Burwala or reporter, but he will be their servant, and look to them only for orders and his pay. They will be jointly responsible themselves for the detection of crime. The experiment has as yet been tried only in the Lahore Division, where it has met with success. It is proposed that one-third of the former pay of the Chowkeedars shall go towards the expense of the regular Constabulary in rural districts. The remainder will be remitted to the village community.

New Police how far efficient.

Peculiar constitution of rural society in the Punjab.

Its political advantages.

Not attended to in our Police arrangements.

Irregular independence of the Chowkeedars.

Their inefficiency.

Dismissal of the Chowkeedars as an experiment.

Saving of expense to the Villages and the State.

39. Freed as they will certainly be from much petty annoyance, the Lumburdars are still too numerous a body to be influenced in the mass by our Officers. They are too much wrapped up in the affairs of their own villages to care much for the general interests of the State.

Difficult from their numbers to move the Lumburdars.

The absence of a privileged class of representative men, whose welfare is identified with that of the Government, makes a gulf between us and our subjects productive of mutual misunderstanding. The Sikh Government, though native to the country, did not dispense with such a class. In every *talooqua* or hundred was some landholder endowed with a free-hold by the State, and specially attached to its interests. This class has been partially preserved under our revenue arrangements. It forms to a foreign Government a most useful link in the political chain. A stipendiary official cannot penetrate into the social life of the people. It is not perhaps desirable that he should. But it is of great advantage to Government to be able to watch and direct the electricity of popular opinion, which may otherwise unexpectedly explode. We need men with the leisure, the knowledge, and the zeal, to enable them to observe and report the transitions of native thought and habits, and to familiarize us with their tendencies. Such information is almost indispensable to the successful working of the Police, and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore authorized the grant of *inams* of land of the value of Rupees 150 or 200 per annum, debitable to the Police Department, to selected Zemindars, who become responsible for reporting to the Police the crime which may occur amongst the members of a particular tribe or the inhabitants of a cluster of villages. The experiment requires to be skilfully managed, as the nomination of an individual creates jealousy and heart-burning; but in the Goojranwala District under the supervision of the Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Forsyth, it has worked well, and is now in course of trial in the sparsely peopled tracts of the Mooltan Division.

Sikh policy.

Appointment of Honorary Police Chowdries.

40. The plan adopted in the Sealkote district, of settling the thieving families of Sansees and Pukeewaras on waste land belonging to Government has thriven during the year. Some agricultural live stock has been accumulated by the men, and many of the children have been sent to school. Altogether 372 Sansees and 381 Pukeewaras are employed in husbandry. It is observable that in 1860 the number of burglaries in Sealkote fell from 344 to 284, and of thefts from 560 to 427. In Ferozepoor also, where bad characters in default of giving security are worked on the roads, thefts decreased from 340 to 277. In 23 out of 33 Districts there was a considerable increase of theft. The ordinary Police arrangements completely fail in the detection of petty thefts and burglaries; and it is a question of much interest whether or not special restrictive measures used against notorious criminal classes can be made effectual to check the spread of those crimes.

Sealkote reformatory farms.

Coincident declension of predatory felonies in the District.

PART IV.—JAILS.

41. The Jail statistics for the year exhibit satisfactory results.

The Statistics show satisfactory results.

42. The number of admissions during the year was 23,187, being an increase of 1,070 on that of the preceding year. Of these 7,295 were released by acquittal or

appeal. There were also 1,790 convicts released on payment of fine or flogging. The number of convicts in Jail at the end of 1860 was 10,504 or 352 in excess of the number at the end of 1859. The penal statistics shew that 16,048 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; and 36,034 to other penalties not necessarily involving imprisonment. The remarkable healthiness which prevailed in 1859 has continued during the past year, the only exception in this respect being the Jail at Peshawur. The percentage of sick to strength throughout the territories under this Government was 3.88; that of mortality 2.33; the cost of each prisoner has been Rs. 20-15-8, or a little more than Rupees 4 in excess of what it was in the preceding year. This enhanced rate is owing to the high prices of food which have prevailed during the year. The gross expenditure on account of Jails has been Rupees 4,18,043, against which there is a set-off of Rupees 1,69,902, being money realized and expenditure saved by the labor of convicts. The number of juvenile and female convicts has somewhat decreased, but that of second and third convictions has slightly increased. Better progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners than in the preceding year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

The Jails maintain their character for healthiness.

Increased cost of Prisoners owing to high price of grain.

Progress in the instruction of Prisoners.

Able to read and write ...	1859 ...	496
	1860 ...	600
	Increase ...	104
Able to read only ...	1859 ...	3,194
	1860 ...	3,802
	Increase ...	608

There has also been some advance in the Manufacturing Department. The profits for 1859 were Rupees 52,406, and for 1860 Rupees 57,837, showing an increase of Rupees 5,431, and this result has been obtained with a fewer number of prisoners. The average of these profits calculated over the whole number of prisoners in Jail was:—

Also in Manufacturing Department.

For 1859 ...	...	...	Rs. 4 9 5
1860 ...	...	...	„ 5 12 5

The number of escapes during the year was 11, of which 5 were re-captured.

Escapes.

43. The system of employing as monitors or guards within the wards selected convicts who are excused all other labour, referred to in the report for last year as being tried in the Lahore

Efficiency of the monitor system.

Central Jail, has been found to work efficiently under the vigilant supervision of Doctor Dallas. The Inspector General is himself opposed to the scheme, which he considers incompatible with the primary object of penal incarceration; but in practice no inconvenience has as yet resulted.

Jail labour leased to a Contractor.

44. The labor of the Prisoners in the Central Jail at Lahore has been let out to a contractor for three years for the average annual sum of 10,000 Rupees, and every facility and encouragement will be given to this mode of disposing of prison labour. Many articles required for the Government Departments can be well made by the prisoners, and with a clear saving to the State.

Jails abolished and saving effected thereby.

Lahore District Jail.	Muzuffurghur.
Sealkote.	Huzara.
Goordaspore.	Leiah.
Simlah.	Goorgaon.
Loodianah.	Kurnal.
Goojerat.	Jhujjur.

45. The Jails marginally noted have been closed during the year, and it is estimated that a saving of Rupees 57,913 will accrue from the measure; whilst concentration of convicts in fewer prisons conduces to discipline and good supervision.

General results satisfactory.

46. On the whole the tendency of prison management during the year has been towards improvement. In point of economy, cleanliness, and good order, the state of the Jails is highly satisfactory. Education has been more attended to. Incentives to good conduct are afforded, as some think, to an extreme degree. The labor of the prisoners has been more profitably employed; but in this respect much remains to be done. The success which has been attained is mainly due to the long, active, and deserving superintendence exercised by Doctor Hathaway.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Comparison of the demands, receipts and balances.

47. Owing to changes of account, there is some difficulty in accurately comparing in detail the permanent land revenue, its miscellaneous adjuncts, and the tribute and service commutation dues of dependant States for 1859-60 and 1860-61. For the purposes of this report, however,

it will be sufficient to show the whole under one head, premising that the balances are exclusively on account of land revenue :—

Year.	Demands.	Collections	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage on demand	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balances.
1859-60	1,94,87,744	1,91,03,921	3,83,823	30,695	52,846	1,50,142	1,50,142	97-14-5	2-1-7
1860-61	1,92,93,580	1,80,52,738	12,40,942	60,773	5,48,309	4,67,015	1,64,845	93-5-8	6-10-4

Collections how divided.

48. The Collections for 1860-61 are thus divided :—

Land Tax	Rs.	1,70,95,090
Tribute and Service Commutation ...	„	4,45,460
Miscellaneous	„	5,12,188

Difference in the demand accounted for.

49. The difference between the demand of the two years amounts to Rupees 1,93,824. This is more than accounted for by the alienation by sale to the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States of a portion of the Jhujjur District, the Land Revenue of which amounted to Rupees 2,07,105.

Cause of Balances.

50. Excluding the nominal balances, a real deficit of nearly 11 lakhs is shewn, which has accrued owing to the failure of the periodical rains and the consequent entire miscarriage in unirrigated tracts of the autumnal harvest. The drought has been most felt in the Delhi territory and the Cis-Sutlej States bordering thereon. The following exhibits how the revenue of the several Districts has been affected :—

Divisions most affected by drought.

Districts.	Amount of Balances.	Percentage on total Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi	63,066	16 4 0
Goorgaon	2,76,092	23 2 3
Kurnal	37,067	4 9 11
Hissar	1,05,103	23 7 5
Rohtuck	2,74,544	28 9 8
Sirsa	85,182	45 4 6
Umbalah	88,002	19 7 1
Thunesur	1,44,545	36 14 5
	10,73,601	22 5 4

In the remaining Divisions North and West of the Sutlej the revenue due for 1860-61 was fully realized.

Divisions.	Percentage of Revenue realized.
	Rs. A. P.
Trans-Sutlej States	99 7 6
Umritsur	99 12 0
Lahore	98 13 3
Rawul Pindee	99 5 4
Mooltan	97 4 11
Derajat	96 15 0
Peshawur	98 6 5

High prices profitable to Agriculturists.

51. The high price of grain caused by the great demand for food has enabled the agriculturists to realize large profits, wherever their crops could be matured.

History of the drought and its effects in the Delhi Territory and Cis-Sutlej States.

52. In 1859-60 the Delhi territory suffered from want of rain. The great Nujjufghur Jheel or Lake became entirely dry, "a thing never before known within the memory of any one."* The villages dependent for irrigation on the Nujjufghur Jheel or its feeder, the Sahibee Nuddee, suffered much distress, and the unirrigated tracts of the Southern Pergunnah of Delhi and of Pergunnahs Rewaree and Bhora in Goorgaon yielded scanty harvests. The drought was not less felt in the Jhujjur and Rohtuck Districts of the Hissar Division. The Delhi territory, except where irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal or moistened by its vicinity to the Jumna, is naturally sterile. The average fall of rain is small; the soil sandy; water brackish and deep below the surface of the soil, which is in parts diversified by rocks and ravines. A portion of the population are Goojurs and Mewattees, and indifferent husbandmen. The khureef crops partially failed in Umbalah and entirely in Thunesur and Loodianah. Grass dried up, and the herds were taken away from the villages to graze in the valleys inside the Sewalik Range, or on the banks of the rivers.

53. The rains of 1860 almost completely failed in the country between the Jumna and Sutlej; and except where irrigation was available, no autumn or spring crop could be sown. The effects of the previous drought and of the confusion which had reigned during the period of the mutinies soon became visible. Women and children were to be seen in crowds picking wild berries for food. Old unwholesome grain was

* Commissioner's Report.

sold in the bazars. Numerous deaths from starvation were reported. Herds of cattle perished, and general emigrations from the famine-stricken tract took place. The Lieutenant-Governor immediately directed the District Officers to provide work on which unskilled labourers could be employed. The construction of earthen roads and dams, and the excavation of tanks were those found to be best adapted to the necessities of the people. Simultaneously subscriptions for the relief of the starving poor were raised in all parts of the Province. To these an equal sum was added by Government. Large contributions were subsequently received from Bombay, Calcutta, and England; and at the end of May charitable Funds to the amount of £40,000 had been received; relief and work were provided by Local Committees. In the town of Delhi as many as 30,000 persons daily received food from the charitable Fund, at the same time that 16,000 were maintained in the villages of the District. For the same purpose a sum ultimately increased to 35,000 Rupees a month was allotted in the Goorgaon District, where the famine has been most severely felt. Smaller sums were allotted to the Districts of the Hissar Division and Kurnal, Thunesur, and Umbalah. No correct record of the mortality caused by the famine has been kept, but it must have been considerable.

Measures taken for the relief of the people.

54. The Goorgaon District during the month of June (1861) has suffered from the ravages of Cholera, to which many of the populations may have been pre-disposed by privation.

Cholera in the Goorgaon District.

55. It is consolatory to be able to report, after recording a visitation which human power can at best but inadequately alleviate, that the periodical rains of 1861 have set in most favorably. It is, however, doubtful if the agriculturists, impoverished as many of them have become, could have effectually entered upon the tillage of the soil at the right time had not arrangements been made by Government to supply them at once with advances for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle. Charitable grants for similar purposes have also been made by the Relief Committees.

Improved prospects of 1861-62.

56. In concluding this portion of the subject the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his sense of the valuable services rendered by the Reverend C. Sloggett in his capacity of Honorary Secretary to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund. The acknowledgments of the Government are equally due to the Civil authorities of the afflicted Districts for their active and benevolent exertions.

Valuable services of the Reverend C. Sloggett and the Civil Authorities.

57. Notwithstanding the inauspiciousness of the seasons, coercive processes used in the collection of the land revenue were rarely resorted to. The number of *dustuks* or notices issued was 36,670, less by one-fourth than in the previous year. There were 28 cases of personal

Coercive process rarely resorted to.

confinement ; 48 of distraint of personal property ; 3 of sequestration ; and 2 of alienation of proprietary right.

Number of Revenue suits and appeals disposed of.

58. Suits relating to rights in the soil are in the Punjab finally decided in the Revenue Department. It will be seen from the following return that the work is onerous :—

Description of Case.	Number disposed of.		Pending at close of 1860-61.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
Original regular suits	11,729	15,440	Not reported.
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioner..	1,905	2,546	134
Appeals from Ditto to Commissioner.	3,357	3,695	194
Appeals from Commissioner to Financial Commissioner	844	798	41

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPIUM.

Excise on Liquors, Causes of decrease of Income.

59. In the collections on account of excise on intoxicating liquors there has been, exclusive of the loss caused by the alienation of a portion of the Delhi territory, a decrease of Rupees 82,484 ; attributable, especially in the Delhi territory, to the unfavourable character of the season. The gross collections for 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 4,18,656. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the issue of the experiment of establishing Sudder Distilleries in Oudh before introducing them into the Punjab, though the measure is warmly advocated by the Financial Commissioner.

Sudder Distilleries.

Excise on Drugs, Causes of decrease.

Opium—A report about to be submitted on this subject.

60. There was also from the same causes a decrease of Rupees 10,596 in the yield of the excise on intoxicating drugs, which amounted to Rupees 2,38,751. On the subject of Opium a report is about to be submitted to the Supreme Government. In the plains the cultivation does not exceed 5,000 acres. But in the Kangra Hills Opium of good quality is grown, manufactured and exported both into Thibet and into the Punjab Provinces.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Increase of Revenue under these heads.

61. The receipts under this head show an increase of no less than Rupees 12,48,205. The total collections for 1860-61 amount to Rupees 62,04,374. The revenue was realized in the two years from the several Departments in the following proportions :—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Delhi Customs Line	27,06,619	33,73,778
Indus Preventive Line and Scinde Saugor Salt Revenue Department... ...	21,69,707	27,40,720
Trans-Indus	78,690	87,855
Sutlej Preventive Line	1,153	2,021
	49,56,169	62,04,374

Intention to raise the duty at the Scinde Saugor Salt Mines.

And to impose a duty on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej.

The duty on Salt imported across the Delhi Customs Line was in the month of March 1861 raised from Rupees 2-8-0 to Rupees 3-0-0 per maund. It is in contemplation to raise the price of Salt at the Mines of Pind Dadun Khan from Rupees 2-2-0 to Rupees 2-8-0 per maund. Arrangements are also being made for the imposition of a duty on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej. Such produce already pays duty on crossing the Delhi Customs Line. The revenue from Customs and Salt now equals one-third of the land tax. It is not however levied exclusively from the population of the Punjab.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

Increase of Water Revenue owing to drought.

62. As might be anticipated in a year of drought, there has been large increase of Canal or Water revenue amounting to Rupees 2,23,135. The gross collections for 1860-61 amount to Rupees 7,12,574.

PART V.—OCTROI AND INCOME TAXES.

Amount collected from Octroi for the first half of the year.

63. The Octroi remained in force as a source of Imperial Revenue up to the end of October 1860. The gross collections during six months amounted to Rupees 10,35,267, which, added to the

collections of the last six months of 1859-60, make up the income for one year to Rupees 20,11,074. For the last six months of 1860-61 the Income tax was collected. The Lieutenant-Governor's instructions under which this tax was assessed will be found in the Appendix I. In general it has been found unadvisable to serve the notices and forms required by the Act. They have been distributed only to Natives of considerable wealth, and to Europeans. The actual method of assessment has been left in a great measure to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners. In the towns of Delhi and Peshawur the assessor has fixed the quota of each individual. At Lahore and Umritsur a total was fixed for each guild or trade, which the Members willingly apportioned amongst themselves. The License tax was fixed at the same time but has not been collected. The dissatisfaction which was at first felt at the imposition of the tax has, in some degree, worn away; but in every town there is a large party of the traders who would hail with gladness the revival of the Octroi. It is obvious that the rich have a direct interest in evading the equitable assessment of the Income tax, and the ignorance of the poorer classes leads them to unite in the opposition. It is probable, however, that a year's experience will enlighten the common people as to their true interests.

Income tax collected during the last six months.

Modes of assessment adopted.

Dissatisfaction with the Income tax has worn away.

64. The demand on account of Income tax amounts only to Rupees 3,99,674 for six months. The following figures show the proportion to be paid by each division :—

Amount of Income tax collected during six months.

Delhi	Rupees	57,493
Hissar	„	22,525
Cis-Sutlej States	„	41,188
Trans-Sutlej States	„	30,471
Lahore	„	28,047
Umritsur	„	1,19,802
Rawul Pindee	„	32,145
Mooltan	„	28,179
Derajat	„	24,928
Peshawur	„	14,896

65. Extreme care has been taken to ensure a really light and moderate assessment at the beginning. The result (even allowing that the estimate of income is below the mark) is strongly indicative of the poverty of the non-agricultural portion of the population. It is of great importance, however, to have asserted the principle that the mercantile community, whose interests are peculiarly secured under our Government, shall contribute in a fair degree to its expenses.

Care taken to ensure light assessment.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

(Exclusive of Postage Stamps.)

Revenue from Law Stamps much in excess of that derived in 1858-59, though less when compared with that of 1859-60, which was an exceptional year.

66. Under this head, notwithstanding the introduction of the Stamp Act (the effect of which is to double the cost of Law Stamps in the Punjab), there has been a decrease of Rupees 86,555. The extraordinary income of 1859-60 amounting to Rupees 7,36,701 (according to the most recent return) was due to the increase of litigation during that year owing to a change in the period of limitation of suits. Compared with the income of 1858-59, *viz.*, Rupees 4,17,335, the return of the year under review, amounting to Rupees 6,51,046, shows a large excess. The Financial Commissioner has observed that the provisions of the Acts are not as yet strictly complied with. He adds that "the bulk of the transactions of our agricultural population, however, are upon so small a scale, that the provisions of the Act, if strictly observed, would, I believe, be almost intolerable; and it is my opinion that if the use of day books and ledgers of stamped paper were permitted in lieu of stamped bonds and receipts for all sums under five or even ten Rupees, the arrangement would be advantageous to all parties."

Remarks of the Financial Commissioner, and his suggestion that the use of account books of stamped paper would be advantageous.

Aggregate increase of Revenue.

67. It will be seen from the subjoined Statement that there has been an aggregate increase of Revenue from all sources of Rupees 3,19,922. The actual collections from land revenue of all kinds have diminished by Rupees 10,51,283. Of this sum Rupees 2,07,105 are nominal, being the land revenue of the Jhujjur District, sold. The remainder, Rupees 8,44,178, is the loss caused by the failure of the autumnal crop; and the decline of Rupees 82,484 in the Abkaree income is due to the same cause. It is satisfactory to observe that while these losses are temporary and inevitable from calamity of season, there has been an increase of Rupees 12,50,598 in the Salt and Customs Revenue, of which a large proportion is likely to be permanent; of Rupees 2,23,135 in the Canal income due to the extension of irrigation in a rainless season; and of Rupees 3,39,014 from Income tax, which, however, unless the License Tax be imposed, will not re-appear. On the whole, considering the character of the season, the collection of revenue has been more punctual than could have been anticipated.

Year.		Land Tax including Tribute and Miscellaneous.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt and Customs.	Canal Income.	Trade and Income Tax.	Stamps.	Postal, Toshakhana and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1859-60	Rs.	1,91,03,921	7,45,357	49,56,913	4,89,439	9,75,807	7,36,702	18,77,547	2,88,85,686
	£.	19,10,392	74,535	495,691	48,943	97,580	73,670	1,87,754	28,88,568
1860-61	Rs.	1,80,52,638	6,18,463	62,07,511	7,12,574	13,14,821	6,50,946	16,48,655	2,92,05,608
	£.	1,805,263	61,846	6,20,751	71,257	1,31,482	65,094	1,64,865	29,20,560
Difference	Rs.	—10,51,283	—1,26,894	+ 12,50,598	+ 2,23,135	+ 3,39,014	—85,756	—2,28,892	+ 3,19,922
	£.	—105,128	—12,689	+ 1,25,059	+ 22,313	+ 33,901	—8,575	—22,889	+ 31,992

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Cause of changes explained last year

68. In the last report the causes which led to the Superintendence of the Tehsilee and Village Vernacular Schools being imposed on the District Officers, whilst the direction of the Training Schools for Vernacular teachers and of the Zillah Anglo-vernacular Schools was reserved to the Inspectors of Public Instruction, were explained at length. The results by which during the past year the change has been followed will now be briefly noted.

Causes of diminished attendance.

69. Several circumstances combined have tended to diminish the attendance on the Vernacular Schools. The famine and the dearness of provisions would at any time have had this effect; but during the past year the levy of tuition fees has been strictly enforced, and the expenses of living and education have thus simultaneously increased. New rules striking off from the registers the names of Scholars absent for a certain period have also been introduced. Many of the best teachers have been temporarily withdrawn from their own Schools to pass through a course of instruction in the Training institutions, and some of the Tehsilee have become Zillah Schools.

Reduced number of Tehsilee Schools and of Scholars.

70. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that the number of pupils at the Vernacular Schools is less than at the end of 1859-60. There are now only 123 instead of 140 Tehsilee Schools, with 6,437 instead of 10,353 scholars, and an average daily attendance of 4,564 instead of 7,636.

Number of Village Schools also reduced.

71. The Village Schools also have been reduced from 1,704 to 1,686, the number of scholars has fallen from 37,000 to 32,165, and the daily attendance from about 30,000 to 26,867.

Expected improvement.

72. It is believed, however, that the decline of these Schools will not long endure. The causes from which it has occurred are for the most part fortuitous, and in more prosperous years the attendance may be expected to increase under a stricter system and improved tuition.

Incompetency of Tehsildar to supervise, and appointment of a qualified Native.

73. The management of the Civil Authorities has been found to be defective in one respect. Many of the Tehsildars are not competent to conduct any searching examination even of these elementary Schools. A qualified Native drawing a salary (varying with the number of Schools), and travelling allowance, has therefore been placed at the disposal of each District Officer for the purpose of supervising the educational details of the Schools in a manner less superficial than that in which the visitation of the Tehsildar is necessarily conducted.

74. No more elaborate inspection is as yet required, nor would it repay the cost. In general these Schools are in the lowest stage of development. To expend large

sums on their supervision before infusing some principle of improvement would be useless. The true means of unfolding their powers must be inward not external, and can be attained only by educating the teachers. But the work is one of time. The incumbent teachers cannot be set aside without alienating the people. They are averse too to quit their homes for any length of time, and it has been found necessary to limit their first attendance at the Normal Schools to six months. But it has been proved that this training, slight as it must be, is sufficient to create a marked difference in the management of a Village School. The trained master, though he may not much increase his knowledge, acquires a better method of communicating it, and a clearer view of his own deficiencies.

Deficiency of the present Teacher, and difficulty of setting him aside.

75. The Normal Schools are eight in number, and are placed at Delhi, Umballah, Jullundur, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Dehra Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. The number of teachers receiving instruction increased during the year from 325 to 431, and the daily attendance from 292 to 352. Of the teachers, 334 were Mahomedans and only 111 Hindoos; altogether 273 received certificates of proficiency. A manual of directions has been furnished to the teachers in training, relating to their attendance, conduct, and studies. No striking improvement in Vernacular education can be looked for until the present generation of teachers has passed away. In the meantime the vain fears of the people on the subject are being rapidly dispersed.

Normal Schools.

76. In accordance with the scheme initiated in 1859-60, the number of *superior* Zillah Schools has been raised from 6 to 20; and the number of *inferior* reduced from 6 to 3. The number of scholars at the close of the year was 2,309, and the average daily attendance throughout the twelvemonth 2,018.

Zillah Schools.

77. The following extract from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1860-61 will explain the general character of these important Schools :—

"The curriculum for Zillah Schools has been framed on the basis of that adopted after long experience in the School classes of the Government Colleges and high Schools of the North-Western Provinces. The main principles observed in it are, that classification must depend on the English attainments of pupils. Nothing but confusion and failure result from attempting to preserve a separate classification for English and Vernacular studies. Distinct departments in each language with the boys arranged in classes according to their attainments in each was tried for many years; but with the concurrence of every educational Officer of experience that system has been superseded of late years by that which I have adopted. It will be some time before it can work smoothly, for many boys who are now mere beginners of the English language have made considerable progress in the Vernacular, and by the new classification being in a low class, are required to read very simple Oordoo works. These, however, they can master very quickly, and by applying the spare hours of their Vernacular studies to pushing

on in English, they will be able to qualify themselves before their class fellows for promotion to a higher class. The greater intelligence too they have gained by their Vernacular studies will assist them considerably in conquering the difficulties of English, so that their rise will doubtless be rapid, until they reach the class for which they are fitted both by their acquirements in English and in the Vernacular. "Another principle is, that English shall be taught simply as a language during the first few years of a boy's education. General knowledge he must acquire through the medium of his own tongue until he is sufficiently conversant with English to understand an English work on any subject like Arithmetic, History, or Geography, with tolerable ease. Having acquired some proficiency in these subjects by his previous course of reading, he will in the higher classes be able to revise his knowledge with the aid of more advanced English treatises.

"The curriculum being designed theoretically for boys who are supposed to have no knowledge either of English or the Vernacular, on entering a Government School, the greater time in the lower classes is prescribed for the study of the latter, which is of the first importance. Practically most boys entering Zillah Schools have some knowledge of their own tongue, and so more time can be given by them to the acquisition of English. As the pupil advances to the upper classes, the time for studying English is gradually increased, and that allowed for the Vernacular appears rather short in consequence, it must be remembered that a pupil of that standing has acquired such a mastery of his own language as to be able to carry on his Vernacular studies to a great extent out of School hours, and almost without the aid of a master.

"The object aimed at in this curriculum is to educate a pupil up to the standard of the Calcutta University, and all the studies lead gradually up to that point. For this purpose the test books in the first or highest Vernacular class will be those ordained by the University for candidates for matriculation at the next December's matriculation."

Progress of Zillah Schools, why retarded.

78. The progress of the Zillah Schools has been retarded by the difficulty experienced in procuring efficient English Masters, and a supply of the requisite books.

Delhi Zillah School.

79. The following description of the Delhi Zillah School, which is one of the best, will give a clear idea of the actual condition of these institutions at the present time:—

"The number of scholars has increased from 277 to 344 at the close of the year; the average daily attendance from 218 to 339. No less than 289 boys are learning English. The number of Hindoos is greatly in excess of Mahomedans, there being 324 of the former and 17 of the latter. I held a very strict examination of this School in December last, chiefly by written papers, and was well satisfied by the progress of

the classes since the previous annual examination. Lala Ramchundra, the head master, had evidently exerted himself to improve the institution; and had been ably assisted, by Wuzeer Ali and the rest of his Educational Staff. At the same time many defects were brought to light, which the masters are now endeavoring to rectify. Translation and Composition in English were found, as might have been expected, the weakest point in the study of the upper classes. The lower classes struck me as very promising indeed. Great attention had been paid to English writing, and marked improvement in this respect was visible. The English pronunciation of the pupils struck His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as decidedly faulty when he briefly inspected the institution in February last. The public distribution of prizes and scholarships took place in the middle of March; and, owing to circumstances, was not so well attended as it usually has been. The Native gentlemen who gave scholarships last year continue them for this, and another was added."

Satisfactory progress of the Lahore Zillah School.

80. The Lahore Zillah School, in which there is a class exclusively for the sons of the Native chiefs and gentry, has made satisfactory progress under Mr. Beddy the head master.

Zillah Schools established in certain Districts.

81. Zillah Schools in various stages of advancement are now established at the following places:—

UMBALAH CIRCLE.—Delhi, Goorgaon, Ferozepore, Thuneysur, Simla, Rohtuck, Hissar, Jhujjur and Kurnal.

There are also excellent Anglo-Vernacular Schools under the direction of Missionaries at Delhi, Umbalah and Loodianah.

LAHORE CIRCLE.—Rahon, Hoshiarpore, Umritsur, Buttala, Lahore, Goojranwalah, Mooltan, Jhung and Sealkote.

82. In this Circle also are very good Missionary Schools. That at Lahore under the able and experienced superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Foreman is considered the best in the Punjab Provinces. The others are at Umritsur, Mooltan, and Sealkote.

RAWUL PINDEE CIRCLE.—Goojrat, Shahpore, Jhelum, Dehra Ghazee Khan, and Abbottabad.

Missionary School.

83. There is also a Missionary School at Rawul Pindee, and a smaller one at Khairabad, attended chiefly by the Sepoys of the 24th Punjab Infantry, which is composed of Muzbee Sikhs. The School at Peshawur under the direction of the Reverend Mr. J. McCarthy, is, with reference to the character of the population, a remarkable institution. It contains 135 boys, and there is a branch School in the Cantonments, which contains 45.

It is a promising sign that some of the Mahomedan Khans of the frontier have sent their sons to this School.

School Houses.

84. During the year many Zillah and Village School Houses have been erected.

Grants-in-aid to Missionary and Private Schools.

85. The sums granted in aid of Missionary and private institutions amount to Rupees 2,337 per mensem, or £2,800 per annum.

Girls' Schools.

86. There are now 38 Schools for females containing 812 girls, with an average daily attendance of 671. Of these Schools 29 are in the Julundhur District, and have been established through the personal influence of Captain Elphinstone, the Deputy Commissioner.

"He commenced by impressing on the people the importance of educating their daughters as well as their sons. This being admitted, he encouraged those who showed the greatest readiness to support his views to open a School, and promised pecuniary aid on the part of Government. Several of the old indigenous tutors who were in the habit of teaching the Koran by rote, have been induced by the offer of regular salaries to agree that they will give up teaching the Koran during School hours and steadily pursue the Government scheme of studies. The attendance has been enlarged by the liberal distribution of books and presents in cash and clothes.*"

Statistics of Cost.

87. The following Table exhibits the cost of the several classes of Schools and the aggregate expenditure on education during the year :—

Present No. of Schools.	Description of School.	Aggregate expenditure from all sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revenues.	Chargeable to one per cent Educational Cess Fund.	Cost of educating each Pupil.			
					Total cost 1859-60.	Total cost 1860-61.	Cost to Government 1859-60.	Cost to Government, 1860-61.
20	Superior Zillah Schools ...	55,306	43,025	.....	24 14 0	35 5 1	12 1 0	24 5 10
3	Inferior Zillah Schools	2,510	2,520	.....	.....	10 5 9	.....	10 0 0
123	Tehsili Schools	35,470	953	32,764	5 14 0	6 7 10	5 9 0	0 2 9
1,686	Village Schools	1,24,773	1,620	1,22,358	4 8 4	4 10 3	.....	0 1 0
38	Female Schools	1,426	2	605	8 1 11	2 2 0	8 1 11	0 0 1
10	Private Schools (superior) ...	35,395	16,320	.....	11 · 8 0	22 15 3	3 3 0	10 0 11
10	Private Schools (inferior) ...	9,399	3,709	.....	22 1 0	25 10 11	7 10 0	8 9 7
8	Normal Schools	29,998	9,881	20,059	52 3 0	85 3 6	52 3 0	28 1 1
	General Establishment and other charges	1,07,501	67,877	39,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Excess of receipts over charges	16,632	2,941	13,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total... ...	4,18,510	1,48,853	2,29,101				

* Director's Report, 1860-61.

88. It will be observed that the sum granted by the State has not exceeded £15,000. But the state of the Imperial revenues has not admitted of a larger grant being made. The total population of the ten Commissionerships of the Punjab Provinces is 14,794,611 souls. If it be assumed that one-eighth is formed of children of a School-going age, then at the cheapest rate of education, or Rupees 4-8-0, a sum of Rupees 83,21,967 is required for the general diffusion of the most elementary learning. It will be long before funds so large can be provided; but, with improved finances, it is hoped that a liberal support of the institutions, which during the past year have been placed on firm foundations, will not be denied by a Government, the safety as well as the duty of which consists in the dissipation of ignorance and error.

Inadequacy of present means for the general diffusion of learning.

89. Copies of the Holy Scriptures in English, the Vernacular, and Romanized Oordoo have been placed in the Libraries of all Government Schools; and to pupils desiring it, instruction may be given in the Bible out of School hours by Christian teachers, whether Native or English.

The Bible.

90. The year 1860-61 will be memorable for the opening of the Medical College at Lahore. The students qualifying for appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons are as yet only five in number. The lower class for Native Doctors contains about 40 or 50 pupils. The College is under the direction of Mr. Scriven as Principal, and Doctor Brown as Chemical Examiner.

Medical College.

91. The Educational Department has remained under the active and systematic control of Captain Fuller, who has given full effect to the reforms devised by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Captain Fuller.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

92. During the year under review the outlay on *Military Works* has been less than in previous years: larger progress has been made in works of *Internal Improvement.*

Outlay on Military Works less than in previous year.

93. The following General Summary shows the classification of the Public Works of the Punjab Provinces, with the estimated and actual expenditure under each head during the year.

General Summary.

These figures are the general totals, including new works provided for, emergent works not provided for, &c., &c., and all repairs:—

	Expenditure 1860-61.		
	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Military	15,41,761	10,41,761	9,41,123
Judicial	1,84,545	1,84,545	74,977
Revenue	35,407	35,407	18,389
Ecclesiastical	75,069	75,069	66,235
Educational	24,350	24,350	11,815
General	65,512	65,512	41,991
Agricultural (Irrigation)	10,31,842	10,31,842	9,43,732
Communications	15,21,405	15,21,405	11,78,060
Electric Telegraph	9,200	9,200	10,110
Direction	2,62,856	2,62,856	2,59,966
Establishment and Contingencies.. ..	8,09,729	8,09,729	10,05,587
Total	55,61,676	50,61,676	45,51,985

I.—MILITARY.

Classification of Military Works.

94. Military Works are classified under the Sub-heads *Fortifications, Cantonments* (Roads, Drainage, &c.), *Accommodation for Troops, Ordnance, Commissariat, Stud.*

Fortifications.

95. The principal works of this class have been the prosecution of the defences of the Fort of *Delhi*, and the clearances around the Fort walls; defences of the Fort of *Attock*; improvements on the Fort of *Kohat*. The clearances of old city buildings around the Fort of Delhi have been of great extent and importance. On this work employment was provided for a large number of the starving poor. A sum of Rupees 50,000, from the amount assigned to Famine works, was allotted to these clearances, a description of work which afforded ready employment of the kind required, adapted for unskilled labour.

Cantonments.

96. Ordinary repairs of roads, planting road trees, drainage, clearance, &c.

97. A commencement has been made just before the close of the official year of the Barracks within the Palace enclosure of *Delhi*. The troops continue to be quartered chiefly in Native buildings of various character; part belonging to the Palace; some affording very good, and others very indifferent, accommodation. The new Barracks will be double-storied having cast iron girders and roof work. Those now commenced will be completed and used one story high in the first instance.

Accommodation for Troops.

New Barracks at *Kussowlee* were nearly completed at the close of the year.

At *Meean Meer* two Barracks, built with the iron frames received from England, have been completed in the Artillery Lines. Plunge baths and other minor buildings have been provided for the European Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.

At *Umritsur* one wing of the European Hospital in Cantonment has been nearly completed; and quarters for married soldiers have been erected, with iron frames, the same as provided for the ordinary Barracks.

At *Ferozepore* the iron-framed Barracks commenced in the previous year have been completed with large transepts in the centre of each Barrack, forming dining rooms; and with accommodation in end rooms for Non-Commissioned Officers.

At *Mooltan* the iron-framed Barracks have been completed according to the original arrangement. Some small alterations remain to be completed, to fit the end rooms for Non-Commissioned Officers of the European Hospital, the one wing sanctioned has been completed. Quarters for Medical Subordinates are in progress.

Two more Barracks have been built at *Rawul Pindee*, the same as the three built in the previous year; these five are complete with partial exception of flooring. Two Barracks for married soldiers have also been built and occupied. With these, the Barrack accommodation at Rawul Pindee is completed for the present, sufficing for the actual strength of the Force at that Station.

The quarters for married Soldiers at *Murree* have been finished, completing the accommodation demanded for European troops at that Depôt.

The Hospital in the Fort of *Attock* has been completed, and improvements to the Officers' quarters.

At *Nowshera* two Barracks have been fitted up and occupied as quarters for the Regimental Officers, with out-offices.

98. The Magazine at *Delhi* has been fitted with powder racks. The Powder Magazine and Ordnance Officer's quarters at *Attock* have been completed. Nothing further during the past year under this head, but petty works of the most ordinary kind and repairs.

Ordnance.

99. For this Department Liquor Godowns have been commenced at *Subathoo* and *Kussowlee*.

Commissariat.

Stud.

100. Certain old Military buildings of the deserted Cantonment at *Kurnal* have been repaired for the use of the Remount Depôt now established at that station.

Expenditure on Military Works.

101. The provided and actual expenditure in each of the above sub-divisions of Military Works during the past year has been :—

	Sanctioned.	Actual.
Fortifications	1,07,965	89,799
Cantonments	98,763	53,798
Accommodation for Troops	7,64,977	7,68,123
Ordnance	37,848	8,134
Commissariat	32,208	5,644
Stud	...	1,452
Total	10,41,761	9,26,950

Frontier works executed by local Military Authorities.

102. During the past year a new arrangement has been put into practice with respect to the Military works connected with the several scattered posts of the Punjab Irregular Force on the Western Frontier; the execution of all minor works, and repairs generally, being undertaken by the local Military Authorities without Public Works agency. The result has been very satisfactory. A great saving has been effected of the expense of subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department, as well as relief of Public Works Officers having duties extending over a large range of country, and who are thus enabled to give their attention more entirely to works really demanding professional direction and supervision. The continuance of this system, worked during the past year experimentally, has been recommended.

II.—JUDICIAL.

103. Some necessary alterations have been carried out in the Deputy Commissioner's Kutchery at *Dhurmsala*.

A Kutchery for the Commissioner of the Division has been built at *Murree*.

A new Kutchery has been commenced at *Abbottabad* in Huzara for the Deputy Commissioner.

At *Hurreepore*, in the same District, a building has been purchased to be used for a similar purpose.

III.—REVENUE.

104. The only works to be noticed under this head during the past year are those connected with the *Khewra Salt Mines* near *Pind-Dadun Khan*, namely, further excavation of the ascending gallery of the mine called the Buggy Mine; continuation of the little aqueduct consisting of a wooden trough on masonry piers, for bringing fresh water from the head of the gorge, all the water near the mines and residence of the miners being salt; and the completion of the principal road to the foot of the hill below the mines, and rivetment wall along the Khewra stream. Some expenditure has also been incurred on the communications with the mouths of the mines: these roads require further improvement. Some improvements in the mode of working the mines are also in contemplation.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

105. Saint Paul's Church, *Umbalah*, has been completed. The haste with which the finishing work was latterly pushed on by the immediate Superintendent, with a view to accelerate completion, led to the execution of some very inferior workmanship, which has had to be renewed. This renewal is now in progress.

Alterations have been made in the old Church Bungalow at the same Station, now to be used as a Presbyterian place of worship.

Some alterations have been made in the interior of the building used as a Church at Anarkullee, *Lahore* (Saint James's), to provide additional accommodation.

The temporary Church at *Mooltan*, built with iron Barrack frames, has been completed.

The spire of Trinity Church, *Sealkote*, has been completed. The stone cross was fixed in its place shortly before the close of the official year. The scaffolding had to be taken down, and little else remained to complete the whole edifice as designed.

The Church at *Peshawur* has been opened for service. It is not yet in all respects finished. The tower, part of the external plastering, the steps, &c., remain to be completed.

Small Churches, of three several standard plans and sizes, adapted for small Stations, with very limited Christian communities, are in progress at *Goorgaon, Kurnal, Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa, Goordaspore, Madhopore, Goojrat, Shahpore, Jhung, Moozufferghur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Bunnoo*, and *Kohat*. These are of the general appearance and plan of the little Church at *Goojranwalla*, which has been in use for some time.

106. The majority of the above are being erected under the superintendence of the local Civil Officers, not by the direct agency of the Public Works Department.

PART V.—EDUCATIONAL.

107. Additions have been made to the Lawrence Asylum Buildings at *Sunawur* near *Kussowlee*. The Head Master's house has been finished, also the quarters of the second and third Masters. The Normal School and house for Normal School Master have been completed. Additional work is in progress in the Boys' School. A new building is in progress, on the completion of which, by a modification of existing arrangements, accommodation will be provided for the Head School Mistress and two Assistants. The work on these buildings is chiefly superintended by the Principal of the Asylum.

108. No other educational buildings constructed during the past year under the Public Works Department. Some School houses are among the works executed by the local Civil Authorities to be noticed below.

PART VI.—GENERAL.

109. This heading comprises works executed for the Local Government, for the Public Works Department, Post Office, Charitable and Scientific Institutions, and Miscellaneous.

Government.

A building at Lahore has been altered to accommodate the Offices of the Accountant and Civil Pay Master, as a temporary arrangement. A scheme is in contemplation for the erection of a large building for permanent Public Offices of the Local Government.

The enclosure wall and other minor works connected with Government House, Lahore, have been completed.

Public Works.

A building has been erected at Murree for Secretariat and Electric Telegraph Offices. Further expenditure has been incurred on the extension, and accessory arrangements of the Workshops at Madhopore.

Post Office.

Nothing for this Department during the past year beyond petty works and repairs.

Charitable Institutions.

Additions have been made to the Lunatic Asylum at *Lahore*, to afford increased accommodation for the reception of patients from outstations.

The new Civil Dispensary at Delhi was nearly ready at the close of the year.

Scientific Institutions.

A commencement has been made of the foundation works of the "Lawrence Institution" at *Delhi*. This work has since been suspended, a preference being given at the present time to works which can be carried on with unskilled labour, so as to afford employment to the distressed poor during the time of scarcity.

PART VII.—AGRICULTURAL.

(IRRIGATION.)

Baree Doab Canal.

110. The whole projected length of this canal, main line and branches, is 477 miles. The portions in progress during the past official year are—

Main Channel	140	miles.
Lahore Branch	62	„
Kussoor Branch	30	„
Subraon Branch	30	„
Escapes and Miscellaneous Channels	25	„
Total	287	miles.

The total excavation up to the close of the past year has been 1,066,000,000 (1,066 millions) cubic feet. The amount of excavation remaining to complete the abovenamed sections, on which work is now going on, is 70,000,000 (70 millions) cubic feet. This, at the same rate of progress as during the past year, should be completed, if no interruption occurs, by March 1862. The main channel, as far as the Vahn Escape, is expected to be open by November next. The lower portion of the main channel is not yet in progress.

The extensive *Hill Torrent works*, near the head of the canal, for diverting the flood stream of the Chukkee River from the canal bank, and carrying it off by a new channel, are advanced so far that part of the floods of this year are expected to be passed through the deep Dhangoo Cutting. A small portion of the cutting still remains to be executed.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the excavation of the *Rajbuhas* or distributing channels. There are now—

48 Miles opened.

162 „ ready, and will be available for the Rubbee of 1861-62.

53 „ in progress.

In addition to the above 48 miles of distributing channel opened, there is the old *Huslee Canal*, 104 miles in length, now annexed to the Baree Doab Canal.

There are certain lands below the head of the Canal irrigated direct from the Ravee. Apprehensions were at one time entertained that the withdrawal of the large body of water taken by the Canal might be injurious to this other irrigation. These apprehensions have been removed. The supply of water is found ample to meet both demands.

Lock-gates for the Canal, and the apparatus for regulating the supply of water at the heads of the Rajbuhas, have been made up during the past year in the *Canal Workshops* at *Madhopore*.

The total amount expended on the Canal during the past year has been—

Original Works	Rs.	6,16,311
Repairs	„	1,12,438
Establishments and Contingencies	„	2,19,529
Total Rupees		9,48,278

The total cost from the commencement of the work to the close of the past year has been Rupees 1,06,27,276, including expenditure on the Huslee Canal.

The past year was the first year of *Revenue* from the Baree Doab Canal. The following figures represent the principal facts under this head:—

Area irrigated	Kunals	*8,68,842
Total value of crops	Rupees	25,35,945
Total income	„	2,26,876

Inundation Canals.

111. Of the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, the *Kutora* and *Sohag* projects have been resumed.

In the *Khanwah* there has during the past year, as in the year previous, been a deficient supply of water, caused partly by insufficient clearance, and partly by the low state of the river. Measures are being taken to rectify the defective clearance.

Revenue from the Upper Sutlej Canals during the past year.

	Khanwah.	Sohag.	Total.
Water rent	881 7 7	3,222 12 10	3,604 4 5
Miscellaneous	211 12 4	211 12 5	423 8 9
	593 3 11	3,434 9 3	4,027 13 2

* Acres 90,505.

The clearances of the *Lower Sutlej Canals* have been carried on by the usual means of statute labour, commutable by a payment of 4 annas a day per man. The produce of this commutation, Rupees 43,511, has been applied to the improvement of the Canals, and of the roads along the banks.

The clearances of the *Indus Canals* have cost during the past year Rupees 35,518, and repair of bunds Rupees 6,476. The clearance of these Canals has been executed by hired labour, half at the expense of Government, and half at the expense of the Zemindars.

The areas irrigated from these Canals during the past two years have been—

1859-60	...	...	...	Beegahs	*1,63,555
1860-61	...	...	...	„	†2,28,190

Indus River Works.

112. During the past year the cutting away of the right bank of the River Indus near *Dera Ismael Khan* having begun to seriously threaten the city and cantonment, measures were taken to protect them against further encroachment by throwing out spurs from the banks at certain points, with the view of aiding the several streams into which the river is divided to pass more largely down an eastern channel at this part of the river's course, and so reduce the force and volume of the current in the channel passing Dera Ismael Khan. These operations have been up to the present time so far successful that a much larger body of water than before has been thown into the desired channel; and from the diminished current at the part affected, a shoal has begun to be deposited where the cutting of the bank had most seriously advanced towards the city and station. Though not effecting so much as is desirable, the result of the operations has been thus far satisfactory; and the indications they have afforded will be taken advantage of in extending and improving the works after the river has fallen, whereby it may be hoped that in the floods of next year they will be attended with entire success.

The total expenditure under the Director of Canals in the Punjab during the past year has been—

New Works	...	...	...	Rupees	6,63,518
Repairs	...	...	...	„	1,68,620
Establishment and Contingencies		...	...	„	3,09,459
			Total	Rupees	11,41,597

Western Jumna Canals.

113. These Canals, formerly included in the North-Western Provinces, continue to be under the direction of the Superintendent General of Irrigation in those Provinces.

The chief works on these canals continue to be the improvement of the imperfect alignments and faulty construction of the original channels opened by the Mahomedan

* Acres 68,148. † Acres 95,079.

Emperors, which channels were for the most part adopted when the canals were re-opened by the British Government. Improvements have been effected on various parts of the Canals during the past year at a cost of Rupees 36,606. Expenditure on repairs during the past year Rupees 68,429.

The area irrigated from the Western Jumna Canals has largely increased during the year under review. The measuring Establishments have been found insufficient to complete the measurements in time for this report, and an increase has just been made to their strength, to accelerate the completion of the measurements and of the Revenue returns.

Irrigation Works, Delhi Division.

114. Certain improvements have been made on the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works at a cost of ... ... Rupees 3,605 0 0

Expenditure on repairs ... ... „ 1,224 0 0

The total expenditure under this head (Irrigation) during the past year has been—

New Works	...	...	... Rupees	7,03,729
Repairs	...	...	... „	2,38,273
Establishments and Contingencies	...		... „	4,62,870
			Total Rupees	14,04,872

PART VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Metalled Roads.

115. On the first portion of the *Grand Trunk Road* within these Provinces, from *Delhi to the Sutlej* (the 7th and part of the 8th Division) there have been no new works of importance during the past year, with exception of those connected with the large Hill torrents near Umbalah. A bridge over the Sursootee has been completed at a cost of Rupees 17,998. The orders of the Supreme Government have now been received on the other bridge projects belonging to these rivers, and the work will be pushed on during the current year. On the beds of the unbridged channels in these divisions of the road metalled causeways have been laid down, furnishing a good roadway and easy means of transit, only temporarily interrupted at intervals by the brief floods which pass over the causeway.

On 37 miles of this section of the road new metalling has been laid down during the past year.

From Loodiana, where the Trunk Road meets the Sutlej, the road proceeds by two lines to Lahore, *viâ* Ferozepore (continuation of the 8th Division) and *viâ* Jullundur (the 9th Division). From *Loodiana to Ferozepore* there has been no work required during the past year beyond current repairs. From *Ferozepore* to *Lahore* is a new road now being made. Of the embankments 16 miles have been completed. The earth-

work of the remaining part of the line has been reduced, and will be soon finished. A beginning has been made of the metalling, and a further considerable quantity of metal has been collected. Road bungalows have been built for the use of the officers in charge of the works.

Of the line from *Loodiana viâ Jullundur to Lahore*, the earth-work of the portion from Jullundur to the Beas has been completed during the past year, and has received one coat of metal, completing metalled communication along the whole line of the Trunk Road from Calcutta to Lahore. A second coat of metalling is in progress, but the road was opened for traffic with one coat, and with temporary wooden bridges.

On the prolongation of the Trunk line, the *Lahore and Peshawur Road*, the amount of work done during the past year was not so great as had been anticipated. Scarcity of labor at one time, and at another the difficulty of procuring cattle in consequence of the drought and want of forage, occasioned this retardation of work. These causes are no longer affecting the work, and it is being pushed on with increased expedition.

From *Lahore to the Chenab* (Wuzeerabad) the earth-work, which has been very extensive, is expected to be complete about August next. From the *Chenab to the Jhelum* it is nearly completed. In this, the *1st Division, from the Ravee to the Jhelum*, 100 miles, metalling has just been commenced. Broken boulders, kunkur, and bricks are used. Of the 57,00,000 cubic feet of metalling material required, 13,00,000 have been collected. Five timber bridges in this Division have been completed during the past year, one of 30 feet water-way, two of 120 feet, one 150, and one 180 feet. Three more bridges remain to be built in this Division.

The next 49 miles of the road, from Jhelum, form the *2nd Division*. Cuttings and embankments are in progress. Of the four bridges required, three are in course of construction, having masonry piers and timber superstructure. The fourth, over the Deena Nullah, it is proposed to build with masonry arches.

The *3rd Division* embraces the next 47 miles of the road, through hilly country, to the Chablat River. During the past year about 18,00,000 cubic feet of digging has been executed in widening, deepening, and sloping the excavations and embankments of the road already opened. One large culvert and three drain bridges have been completed, one timber bridge of three spans and one masonry bridge of one arch. Four more bridges remain to be built in this Division of broken stone for metalling, 4,24,000 cubic feet have been collected.

The *4th Division* extends from the Chablat River to Peshawur, 66½ miles; in two sub-divisions Cis and Trans-Indus. Of the former the cuttings and embankments are approaching completion, and are expected to be finished during the current year. During the past year 15 bridges of various sizes, and 15 culverts and drains have been completed. In the Trans-Indus section 15 bridges and 27 culverts and drains have been completed during the year. A great part of this Division is metalled with slaty shingle from the beds of rivers, which gives an excellent road surface.

Indus Tunnel.

116. In this Division is the *Indus Tunnel* at *Attock*. The experimental drift gallery is proceeding satisfactorily. It is worked from both ends, starting from the foot of a vertical shaft on either side of the river. The depth of the West shaft is 93 feet, and of that on the East bank, where the ground is higher, 168 feet. Ultimately the Tunnel is intended to be continued from the foot of these shafts outwards, ascending by an easy slope to the road on either side. The total length of gallery between the feet of the shafts is 1,505 feet; of which, at the close of the year under review, 235 feet had been executed from the West end with tramway laid down, and 153 from the East; in all 388 feet, leaving 1,117. This experimental gallery is roughly 7 feet high, and between 3 and 4 feet wide. Only a small portion has required to be lined with masonry. The West gallery was on the 1st May 157 feet under the deep Channel of the Indus.

Latterly the work has been a good deal impeded on the West side by water, which made head with greater celerity than could be met by the means then at command. Pumping apparatus is now being procured, to facilitate the clearing out of the water. In the East gallery the quantity of water has at no time been large, and there has been no impediment to the work. The material is throughout, so far as has yet been reached, a dark shale, at times more hard and compact, at others more soft and splintery. During the last month of the past year the amount of water making its way into the West gallery averaged 930 gallons per hour; in the East gallery 52 gallons per hour.

During the same month the progress in the West gallery was 52 feet; in the East, (where the rock now met with is harder, and requires all to be blasted,) 40 feet; total 92 feet in the month. At the same rate, if continued, the experimental gallery might be completed in about 13 months more. But for some time past, since the high rise of the river, work has been altogether suspended on the West side, and awaits the arrival of the chain-pumps and horse-gin now on their way from Roorkee.

The work has been executed chiefly by the men of the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers) under the command and direction of Lieutenant J. Chalmers; and with the aid of six English Miners, soldiers of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment.

The Tunnel was projected by Major A. Robertson, and during his absence in England is superintended by Captain Sandilands, Executive Engineer of the 4th Division of the Road.

The improvement of the road from *Umbalah to Kalka* (leading to the Hill Stations of Kussowlee, Subathoo, Dugshaee, and Simla) is in progress, and stone for metalling is being collected. In the first instance there has been laid on the repaired road surface a covering of a thin layer of jungle grass, which has been found so useful as a temporary substitute for metalling on the Lahore and Mooltan Road and elsewhere.

On the improvement of the Umbalah and Kalka Road Rupees 17,541 had been expended up to the end of the year.

Unmetalled Roads.

117. On the *Hill Roads* between *Kalka* and *Simla*, and the prolongation beyond Simla (*Hindoostan and Thibet Road*), there has been no work of importance beyond the current repairs. The Tunnel near Dugshaee, which was stopped on the outbreak in May 1857, has not been resumed.

The improvement of the road from *Rawul Pindee to Murree* is in progress.

The *Abbottabad and Murree Road* is approaching completion on the scale originally sanctioned, of sufficient width for ordinary requirements. The work is being carried on with the aid of two Companies of Sappers.

For the masonry bridges over the Suggoo and Yarruk Nullahs, on the road from Dera Ismael Khan to Bunnoo, materials have been collected.

Accommodation for Travellers.

118. Three Staging Bungalows have been completed during the past year, one at *Rohtuck*, one at *Rayah* on the road from *Umritsur to Sealkote*, and a third on the hill road from *Murree to Abbottabad*.

The total outlay during the year under this head (Communications) has been—

Metalled Roads (with Bridges and Causeways) ...	Rupees	11,20,700
Unmetalled Roads (with Bridges)	„	64,905
Accommodation for Travellers	„	9,996
Total	Rupees	11,95,601

Electric Telegraph.

119. The line between *Googaira and Mooltan* has been strengthened with additional posts.

A second line has been set up from Rawul Pindee to Murree.

The line West of the Indus, completing communication with the Derajat Stations, has been finished.

The expenditure during the year on work for this Department has been—

New Work	Rupees	7,008
Repairs and Maintenance	„	3,102
Total	Rupees	10,110

Special mention of Officers.

120. In the Public Works Department the services of the following Officers during the past year deserve special mention :—

Colonel E. La Ommanney ... ... Officiating Chief Engineer.
Colonel H. Rigby ... ... Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

Captain C. W. Hutchinson	...	...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Turnbull,			Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.
Major A. Robertson ...	...	...	Officiating Superintendent, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ H. Drummond	...	...	Officiating Director of Canals, Punjab.
„ H. W. Gulliver	...	...	Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Captain T. G. Glover	...	...	Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals.
„ C. Pollard	...	...	Executive Engineer, Peshawur.
„ H. Rose	...	...	„ „ Mooltan.
„ S. H. J. Davies	...	...	„ „ Rawul Pindee.
„ S. Black	...	...	„ „ Lahore.
„ F. Davies	...	...	„ „ Huzara.
„ E. H. Sandilands	...	...	„ „ Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ C. M. Browne	...	...	„ „ Ferozepore.
Mr. W. Purdon	...	...	„ „ Bridge Works, Umbalah.
„ C. J. Campbell	...	...	„ „ Delhi.
„ J. D. Smithe	...	...	„ „ Madhopore Workshops.
Lieutenant W. B. Holmes...		...	Assistant Engineer, Officiating Executive Engineer, Peshawur.
„ L. Conway Gordon		...	Assistant Engineer Bridge Works, Umbalah.
„ J. Brown	...	...	Assistant Engineer, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
Ensign A. Monies	...	...	Assistant Engineer, Attock.
Mr. H. Scott	...	...	„ „ Lahore and Peshawur Road.
„ D. Kirwan	...	...	„ „ Indus Canals.
„ H. Garbett	...	...	„ „ Baree Doab Canal.
„ J. Harding	...	...	Head Accountant, Central Office of Account.

Colonel McLagan's appointment as Secretary.

121. At the commencement of the present year Lieutenant-Colonel Robert McLagan, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed Chief Engineer in the Punjab and Secretary to the local Government in the Department of Public Works.

RAILWAY.

Umritsur to Lahore.

122. The length of this line is 32 miles. The earth-work is completed, and the slopes grassed.

The arches of the Oodyara Nullah Bridge, 8 spans of 12 feet, are nearly complete.

There are two iron girder bridges—one having two spans of 80 feet, the other one span of 60 feet. The girders for the former have arrived. For the latter, a temporary wooden bridge will be set up to allow of the line being opened, though the permanent girders may not have arrived. The masonry abutments of both bridges have been for some time ready.

The wooden fencing, first tried, of which a small portion was set up, was found not to answer; the feet of the posts, though charred and tarred, being destroyed by white ants. Galvanised iron fencing is now proposed. Meantime, as a temporary arrangement, an earthen bank and ditch will be made, or mud wall, where sufficient supply of water allows of this being done, in order that the line may be quickly fenced for the opening.

The permanent way materials for the whole line are on the ground, excepting about half of the sleepers. The failure to obtain these in the number contracted for is due to the low state of the rivers during the past two years, which affects the supplies of timber brought down by them from the hills in the flood season. Arrangements have, under these circumstances, been made to appropriate for this line a quantity of sleepers intended for the Lahore and Mooltan Rail where they are not so soon required. The points and crossings are on their way up from Mooltan.

There having been great delay in the supply of the requisite quantity of brick ballast by the original Native Contractor, a second contract for Kunkur has been entered into with a European Contractor, and the supply is coming in satisfactorily at the rate of 150,000 cubic feet a month. Portions of the permanent way and ballasting have been laid at different parts of the line.

There are four Stations, Lahore, Meean Meer, Attaree, and Umritsur.

At the central Station, Lahore, work has been carried on during the past year on the Passenger Station, Goods Shed, Engine-repairing Shop, Carriage-building Shop, and Shed, Work-shops, Engine-room, water tank, well, and other accessory works.

The Passenger Station is being constructed for a defensible post, as well as for its own proper purposes in connection with the Railway. It has round bastions, loop-holed; and the roof protected by loop-holed parapet commands the whole Station ground. By massive sliding doors across the line at both entrances, the Station can be entirely closed. It is intended to form the Railway employés into a distinct Company, about 60 strong, to be attached to the present corps of Lahore Rifle Volunteers (1st Punjab).

The platforms are 500 feet in length and 20 feet broad. The work has proceeded satisfactorily during the past year. The masonry is now 12 feet above the rail level.

The central columns are receiving their capitals to support the roof trusses, 44 feet span, over the arrival and departure lines. The whole building will not be completed for some time, but the opening of the line will not be delayed in consequence.

A very large amount of earth-work was required to bring the station plot to the required uniform level, the ground having been originally very irregular and much cut up. A large extent in the middle of the plot has been brought to formation level, and is about to receive the sleepers and rails: Ballast for the Station ground has been collected. The masonry drains have been nearly completed. The Station ground is intersected by the existing high road to Umritsur, and a new portion of road at this part has been made by the Railway Company, clearing the Railway land.

The intermediate Stations at Meean Meer and Attaree are nearly completed, and will be ready before the line can be opened. At Meean Meer, with a view to the Military requirements of the large cantonment, a separate Goods and Carriage-loading platform will be built alongside and in rear of the ordinary traffic platform.

For the Station at Umritsur a site has been finally selected North of the City, presenting many advantages over that formerly intended on the South side. Preparations are now being made for construction of the Station buildings. In consequence of the change of Station site, the line of rail, from the 30th to the 32nd mile, has been re-traced, and the earth-work for the new line is now in progress. It is intended to build the Goods Shed in the first instance, to serve temporarily, on the opening of the line, for passenger as well as goods traffic.

Two locomotives and tenders for this line have been despatched from Kurrachee. A quantity of iron work for rolling stock is also on the way.

It is not possible at present to state with any thing approaching to certainty when the line may be opened; but it is hoped by the Officers of the Railway Company that it will be possible to run an engine along the whole line by about the beginning of 1862, and every effort will be made to accomplish this. After a further period of about two months the line may be ready for public traffic.

Lahore to Mooltan.

123. The length of this line is 218 miles.

The earth-work of the first 30 miles has been finished except in a few places; but having been some time executed, and being much injured by rain, it requires complete repairing. From the 30th to the 83rd mile it is in good order. From the 83rd to the 110th part is complete and part in progress. From the 110th to the 218th the whole earth-work has been completed and is in good order, except about 23 miles injured by rain, where slight repairs will be necessary.

A few culverts have been built on the first six miles of the line from Lahore; also the abutments of one bridge, the girders for which are on the spot. The culverts and bridges near the Mooltan end are built. The girders for a bridge at the 45th mile are on the ground.

At the Meean Meer Station six of the nine bungalows for the Railway Officials are well advanced.

Most of the wells along the line are sunk. They are about ten miles apart.

A small quantity of ballast and 11,000 sleepers have been delivered.

The permanent way materials for sixteen miles of the line has been almost all delivered and deposited at the prescribed intervals along the line. A further large amount is on the way from Kurrachee. The exertions of the energetic Contractor, Mr. Coates, have been very satisfactory. There remain 84 miles of the line for which the transport and delivery of permanent way materials has yet to be contracted for.

No arrangement will be made at present for permanent Station buildings at the Mooltan end.

The whole expenditure on the Railways in the Punjab from the beginning and during the past year has been:—

	Previous to 1st May 1860.	During year 1860-61.	Total to 30th April 1861.
Survey and preliminary expenses	98,454	..	98,454
Survey of line from Delhi to Lahore	17,630	20,093	37,723
Salaries, &c., Agent's Department, Engineer's Department, Locomotive Department, Plate-layer's, Transport Agency, Passage expenses ..	3,59,483	3,42,850	7,02,333
Works.			
Earth-work, Ballast, grassing slopes, Plate-laying, level crossings, and Umritsur Road Division ..	2,46,735	1,01,077	3,47,812
Bridges and Culverts	24,083	14,032	38,115
Wells and Bungalows	12,995	9,310	22,305
Lahore Central Station	36,493	1,51,053	1,87,546
Meean Meer (two) and Attaree Stations ..	..	18,212	18,212
Landing, Transport, Insurance, &c.	2,38,054	3,09,166	5,47,220
Sleepers, Permanent Way stores, &c.	30,783	1,08,857	1,39,640
Telegraph Posts	..	5,478	5,478
Advances, Miscellaneous	1,13,000	1,58,000	2,71,000
Total Rupees ..	11,77,710	12,38,128	24,15,838

Cause of retarded progress.

124. The serious retardation of progress occasioned by the late unhappy differences between the two principal servants of the Railway Company have now been brought to a close. The Directors of the Company saw fit to remove both of these officials. The whole circumstances have been laid before the Indian and Home Governments in detail, and need not here be further adverted to. In the place of these two Officers Mr. Stevens has been appointed by the Railway Company their Agent, and Mr. Harrison their Chief Engineer. These gentlemen have arrived and assumed charge of their respective duties, and, under their management, all is now going on most satisfactorily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cost of works executed by Civil Officers from Local Funds.

125. The following is the expenditure on miscellaneous works executed by Civil Authorities from Local Funds during the year.

	Rupees.
Thannah building	1,396
Eight Chowkies and Quarters for Police Officers' ...	7,998
Drainage works	6,892
7 Serais, in progress	11,637
Town Walls	4,918
Metalled Roads	72,997
Unmetalled ditto	35,457
51 Bridges, in progress	8,618
1 Museum	4,792
9 Staging Bungalows	6,087
45 Tanks, in progress	18,998
21 School Buildings	12,637
Miscellaneous works costing above Rupees 500 ...	76,261
Ditto below ... „ 500 ...	43,572
Total Rupees ...	3,12,260

The following General Abstract shows the Expenditure incurred on works undertaken to relieve the starving poor in the Districts in which Famine prevailed, together with the daily average number of persons employed :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Expenditure 1860-61.	Average daily No. of Laborers employed.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Delhi District.	Rupees.				
	Roads and Bunds for Irrigation -	38,915	3,078	2,773	715	6,566
	Goorgaon District.					
Delhi ...	Roads and Bunds - - -	9,298	380	278	308	966
	Kurnal District.					
	Tanks - - - - - -	10,714	210	445	151	806
	Thanesur District.					
	Tanks and Wells - - -	9,660	2,992	1,509	1,137	5,638
	Umbalah District.					
Cis-Sutlej	Roads, Tanks and Drains - -	12,389	3,487	1,754	1,001	6,242
	Loodiana District.					
	Roads, Tanks, Drains and Miscellaneous improvements -	6,549	428	42	30	500
	Hissar District.					
	Tanks, Roads, Public Necessaries -	4,731	1,124†	- -	- -	1,124
	Rohtuck District.					
Hissar ...	Tanks and Roads - - -	23,388*	914	329	538	1,781
	Sirsa District.					
	Tanks, Roads and Repairs - -	5,686	326	325	85	736
		1,19,992	12,939	7,455	3,965	24,359

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

Operations of the District Post.

126. The following Statement shows the extent to which the District posts have been employed in carrying the correspondence of the Country :—

Year.	Total number of Covers delivered.	Total number of Covers returned undelivered.	Grand Total of Letters.
1859-60 ...	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319
1860-61 ...	5,72,057	45,526	6,17,583

* To May 31st. † Sexes not recorded.

The proportion of Covers undelivered is somewhat less, while the aggregate number of Covers carried has increased 12 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Receipts and Disbursements.

127. There is nothing new to record under this Head. The disbursements of the year in this Department have amounted to Rupees 96,988; the receipts to Rupees 39,433.

Usefulness of the Derajat Line.

128. The line between Lahore and Dehra Ismael Khan, established in 1859, is used almost entirely for Government messages, and is of great service in conducting the business of the Frontier.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Detrimental effect of dearth on Indus Traffic.

129. Comparing the returns of Indus Traffic for the last four years, the effect of the dearth which has prevailed during 1860-61 is but too visible.

Year.	Number of Boats.	Tons.
1857-1858	3,548	42,125
1858-1859	3,965	49,871
1859-1860	3,806	53,043
1860-1861	2,945	39,708

There has been a decrease of no less than 861 boats and 13,335 tons.

Explanation.

130. The diminution has most affected the transport of cereals down the river. But there has been only a diversion, not a cessation of this trade. In ordinary years, notwithstanding the cheaper prices prevalent in the Punjab, the difference has not been sufficiently great to cover the expense of transport by land to the North-West Provinces. But the Famine rendered this trade highly profitable, and immense supplies of grain have been sent to the marts of the afflicted Districts.

Increased Export of some Articles.

* Impure Carbonate of Soda.

131. It is observable that some sorts of agricultural produce have continued to go down the Indus in increased quantities, as Molasses, Sugar, Ghee, and Oil. There has also been an augmented export of articles unnecessary to human subsistence, as Wool, Hides, Sujgee,* Madder, dried fruits, and Copper.

132. It would be erroneous to infer that, as regards trade, the year was one of retrogression for the Punjab. The fact is simply that prices, exceptionally high, caused the traffic to diverge from the Indus and its tributaries to the Grand Trunk Road.

Traffic only diverged, not decreased.

133. The following is a return of the value of freight and number of passengers conveyed by the Government Steam Flotilla :—

Traffic and Receipts of Steam Flotilla.

Weight in Tons.	Measurement by Feet.	Number of private Passengers.	Total amount realized.
605	17,951	381	18,550

134. During the year under review surveys of the Jhelum and Indus were made by Lieutenant C. Forster, of the Indian Navy. His experience shows that maps and plans of the Punjab rivers are useless for navigation, on account of the frequent shiftings of the channels. He makes the following remarks on the description of Steamer best adapted for the Upper Indus :—

Surveys of the Jhelum and Indus.

"This river being in many respects superior to the Jhelum, Steamers somewhat larger than those recommended for the latter river may be designed, and I think that for the low season, upon which after all the navigation of these rivers depends, the following approximate dimensions should not be exceeded :—

Description of Steamer best adapted to the Punjab Rivers.

Length	...	...	...	170 Feet.
Breadth of Beam	...	...	...	35 „
Depth	...	...	...	5 to 5½ „

Engines of from 80 to 90-horse power, and the draught ought not to exceed 2 feet.

"It is generally admitted that the boats peculiar to a harbour, coast, or river, and in use by the Natives, are best adapted to the navigation in the several localities to which they belong. I believe that the Native boats on the Indus are no exception to this rule; that being so, it would seem that Steamers for that river should be low, shallow and broad; but with the present depth of hold which the Flotilla Steamers possess, there is no prospect of being able to construct others of so light a draught as is necessary on the Upper Rivers. In consequence too of this draught, to which they must be limited, it may well be doubted whether Engines powerful enough to propel them against the current of the inundation can be put on board them, and in that case, as I have mentioned above, the larger Flotilla Steamers would prove useful.

"The navigation of the Punjab rivers hinges upon whether Steamers of two feet draught can be constructed possessing speed and capacity, and strong enough to bear occasional grounding without material injury."

135. There is no question of greater importance to the material interests of the Punjab than the navigation of its rivers. During the last two or three years two independent Companies have placed their Steamers on the Lower Indus; but it appears that their vessels are not so well adapted to the river as those of the Government Flotilla.

Steamers of the private Companies not so well adapted as those of the Government Flotilla.

136. If there were regular Steam communication between Kurrachee and Dehra Ismael Khan on the Indus, there seem to be some peculiar facilities for the introduction of our manufactures into Central Asia. The continuous water-carriage would there be exchanged for the Camels of the Povindia traders of Affghanistan, who would convey our piece-goods and broad cloths to Ghuznee and Candahar, whence they would be distributed to the markets of Khorassan and Bokhara. Equal advantages would attend the presence of Steamers on the Jhelum, whence English goods might be profitably taken to Srinugur, and then by Leh to Yarkund and Kokan. The time has arrived when, in the interests of the Empire, the experiment of navigating the Upper Indus and the Jhelum by well adapted Steamers should be made under the auspices and at the expense of Government. Neither the glory nor the risk should be left to private enterprize.

Commercial advantages to be attained by Steam communication between Kurrachee and Dehra Ismael Khan.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

137. In the Appendix will be found the usual abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year under review, and for that preceding it.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

138. This account shows the sums actually received into the Treasuries. It frequently includes arrears of previous years, and does not exactly report the sums *due* for the years to which it refers. Hence it will not always agree with the returns from the Revenue Department, which exhibit the sums realized for the year, as compared with the assessed demand. In future the returns from the Account Department will be rendered according to the new Budget Form and will then be in considerable detail for the several Departments. As it is, however, the Comparative Abstract serves to show with tolerable exactness the financial position of the Province.

Why this Abstract will not agree with the returns of the Revenue Department.

139. In the ordinary receipts there has been an *increase* of Rupees 14,94,440, the sources of which have been explained in the Revenue section, and consist mainly in the enhanced Salt and Customs duties, and the extension of irrigation. There has been a simultaneous *decrease* in the receipts of Rupees 9,76,883. But of this sum Rupees 1,24,741 is simply from fewer presents having been given by Native Chiefs. The real decrease may, therefore, be assumed at Rupees 8,52,142; of this Rupees 6,63,593 is deficit of land revenue from the Famine, and the remainder miscellaneous.

Explains increase and decrease of ordinary Receipts.

Total Revenue realized.

140. The total realization of ordinary revenue for the two years was as follows:—

1859-60	Rupees	2,95,70,583
1860-61	„	3,00,67,740
Increase	Rupees	4,97,157

As land revenue to the annual amount of Rupees 2,07,105 has been lost to the Punjab finances by alienation of the Jhujjur District to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, it would not be incorrect to bring to credit the amount of public debt thus liquidated, amounting to 34½ lakhs of Rupees. But as this increase is temporary and extraordinary, the Comparative Statement need not be confused by its introduction. A sum of Rupees 1,05,000 has also been obtained by the sale of confiscated houses at Delhi; but it is believed that it will be required to pay for houses demolished for the improvement of the city, and will not recur.

Decline of Local Funds.

141. The receipts from Local Funds, which are partly held in trust, and accrue partly from escheated buildings, Ferry tolls, and other sources not reckoned as Imperial, but which in fact form a large fraction of the Provincial finances, available for material and other improvements, have declined from Rupees 19,13,011 to Rupees 17,83,594. The annual income and expenditure of these funds is now estimated and regulated by means of a separate Budget.

Public Works Department. Miscellaneous.

142. In the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements* there has been an increase of Rupees 26,95,713.

Increase and Decrease in Disbursements explained.

Of this 13¼ lakhs are on account of augmented expenditure on Civil Works, and 6 lakhs for pensions granted to the dependants of the ex-King, and to other parties at Delhi and Rohtuck. Under Miscellaneous there is an addition of 2½ lakhs caused by compensation paid to sufferers by the mutiny. The sum paid was Rupees 6,70,000; but there was a diminution of 3 lakhs on the premium paid on supply bills, and ¾ths of a lakh on compensation to land occupied for public purposes. There was a *decrease* in the disbursements of about 1,00,000 under Judicial, ¾ths of a lakh under Revenue, 4¾ lakhs under Military, and 1,40,000 under Toshakhanah. The reductions consequent on the fusion of the Civil and Military Police, and on the decrease of the Frontier Force, which have been very considerable, are not shown in the Accounts for 1860-61.

Comparison of Disbursements.

143. Subjoined is a comparison of the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements of the two years:—

1859-60	Rupees	1,76,96,410
1860-61	„	2,03,16,775
Increase	Rupees	18,47,287

* Settlement and Survey.

It may fairly be said that this increased expenditure is on account of great and remunerative Public Works.

Recapitulation of results.

144. The following figures recapitulate the financial results above reviewed :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1859-60	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,18,74,173
1860-61	3,00,67,740	2,03,16,775	97,50,965

The prominent facts are these—that, while there is a deficit of land revenue on account of the Famine, and the sale of the Jhujjur District, a larger expenditure on Public Works and on pensions and compensation to individuals, there has been a permanent increase in the Salt Revenue; a considerable enhancement of the Canal income; and a saving in the Military and ordinary expenditure.

Expenditure on Imperial Military Works.

145. The sum spent on Military Public Works is given by the Accountant at Rupees 12,40,338; but this appertains to the Imperial, not to the Provincial Accounts.

Railway Advances.

146. Advances on account of Railways were made as below :—

For Punjab Railway	... Rupees	12,95,340
For East Indian Railway	... „	2,95,000
For Consulting Engineer	... „	80,000
	Total Rupees	16,70,340

Receipts from Supply Bills and Remittances.

147. Extraneous sums were received as follows :—

By Supply Bills.

Drawn on Calcutta	... Rupees	47,18,000
„ Bombay	... „	43,000
„ North-Western Provinces ...	... „	9,09,000

By Remittances.

From North-Western Provinces ...	... Rupees	21,80,000
„ Bombay	... „	11,00,000
„ Madras	... „	75,000
	Total Rupees	90,25,000

Cash Balances.

148. The Cash balances in all the Treasuries at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 94,20,586.

Reduction of Miscellaneous Advances.

149. The miscellaneous advances unaccounted for on the 30th of April had been reduced to 14 lakhs, a most satisfactory result.

Review of Contingent expenditure.

150. During the year a review was made of the contingent expenditure of the Civil Departments by a Special Committee, but the effects have not yet been reported in detail.

Improvements by the Budget and Audit Commission.

151. The greatest improvement in the Financial Departments has been produced by the labors of the Budget and Audit Commission.

Notice of Account and Audit Officers.

152. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which the duties of the Offices of Account and Audit have been conducted by Mr. C. E. Chapman and Mr. R. Taylor respectively.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Chaplains.

153. A Chaplain has been supplied by the Additional Clergy Society for the Civil Station of Jhelum; but the arrangements for providing one at Hissar have not yet been completed.

Churches.

154. The progress made in erecting the small Churches sanctioned last year by the Supreme Government, and in other Ecclesiastical buildings has already been detailed in the Public Works Section of this Report at paragraph 105.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Visit of the Kokan Envoy.

155. Towards the end of August Khodai Nuzzer, a Tartar Nobleman, the *Kurawul Begee* or Lord Chamberlain of the Ruler of Kokan was received by the Lieutenant-Governor at Murree. He was the bearer of a letter from his Sovereign, announcing His Highness's accession to the throne of Kokan on the 5th of September 1857, in deposition of his younger brother Khoda Yar Khan, who, after a reign of some years' duration, had been set aside by the nobility; the letter also acknowledged one addressed to his predecessor in 1857, conveying intelligence of the capture of Delhi. On taking leave the Chamberlain received presents and a letter for delivery to the Ruler of Kokan on the part of the British Government, and returned, as he came, by way of Cabul.

156. The situation of the country of Kokan, between Latitude 42° and 45° North, and Longitude 64° and 75° East, in the Valley of the River Sirr or Jaxartes, on which stand the principal towns Tashkend, Kokan, and Khojend, and enclosed on the North-East and South by the Altan and Gakchal Mountains, is one of importance. The soil is fertile and easily irrigated; grapes, pomegranates, and apricots abound. On the East, trade is carried on with the Chinese Settlements of Khoten and Yarkund, and an Agent is stationed at Cashgar. On the North there is considerable trade with the Russian Settlements; the nearest of which, Ak Musjid, is on the Sirr, some 250 miles from the City of Kokan. The State maintains friendly relations with its Chinese neighbours and with Khiwa, Budukshân, and Affghanistan, but is frequently engaged in hostilities with Bokhara. The following is the account of the revenue as given to the Commissioner of Peshawur, Captain James, C.B., by the Envoy:—

Position of Kokan, its Political and Commercial relations.

"The King takes one-fifth of grain produce, but a money rate of four Cabulee Rupees per Jareeb on fruits, and of two Cabulee Rupees on vegetables. He receives also one in forty on horses, sheep, and goats, which are the wealth of the Khirgey and Kuzzak tribes. But a principal item of his revenue is derived from the duties collected on merchandize. These at Kokan are farmed at 40,000 *tillas*, and at Tashkend for the same amount. Formerly there was war between Kokan and the Chinese Frontier authorities, but Mahomed Ali Khan settled the dispute, and an Agent from Kokan is placed at Cashgar, who collects duties and realizes 20,000 *tillas*. There is also an arrangement with Russia, whereby an annual payment of 20,000 *tillas* is made to Kokan, from the duties collected on Kokanee merchandize at Astrakhan. Roughly estimating the sources of revenue, as detailed by the Envoy, I calculate them as follows:—

Its Revenues.

Customs	1,50,000	*tillas.*
Land Revenue	25,000	„
Fruit and Vegetables	25,000	„
Sheep, Horses, &c.	1,00,000	„
Total ...	3,00,000	*tillas.*

or 24 lakhs of Cabulee Rupees equal to 21 lakhs late Company's.

"The following is the route taken by the Envoy:—

Route taken by the Envoy.

Kokan	to Karateghin	10	days' journey.
	to Kolab	4	„
	to Koondoz	4	„
	to Huzrut Imam	3	„
	to Tash Koorghan	4	„
	to Cabul	12	„
	Total ...	37	days' journey."

o

157. A recent traveller * states that some English calicoes sent to Yarkund, Kokan, and Tashkund in 1849 were printed at the two latter towns, to suit the taste of the people, and bought up by the Tatar merchants for sale to the Nomad tribes of Central Asia. The same writer remarks that "the Tatar merchants are thoroughly acquainted with the tribes and know all their wants; they are industrious and energetic in their calling, travelling over thousands of miles. They know every part of the country, and where to find the tribes at all seasons of the year; it is by them that Russia distributes her merchandize over Central Asia."

Trade of Kokan and neighbouring countries.

The general character of the existing trade in those regions may be seen in the following Extract:—

"Many Tatar merchants in Semipalatinsk† are engaged in trade with the Chinese towns of Tchonbachack and Kuldja, also with Bokhara, Kokan, and Tashkend; between which and Semipalatinsk caravans are frequently passing. They take out printed Russian goods, copper, iron, and hardware; returning with tea, silks, and dried fruits, which are forwarded to the fair at Irbit, and are then dispersed—the greater portion being sent into Siberia, the rest into Europe. The dwellings of the merchants engaged in this trade are commodious and clean, and the rooms contain a great deal of valuable property; in some rich carpets from Persia and Bokhara are hanging on the walls, as well as spread on the floors; in others they are piled up in bales. In another room are magnificent silks, shawls, and kalats (or dressing gowns) beautifully embroidered with gold and coloured silks. Ornaments and large vases in porcelain from China, tea services, plates, dishes and similar works of singular taste and beauty; diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and a few other precious stones, form parts of their stock in trade. At my visits, shortly after entering the house, tea and dried fruits were handed. Besides these merchants there are others who carry on a great trade with the Kirghis, supplying them with silk dresses, tea, raisins, and wooden bowls from China; kalats of printed calico from Kokan; Russian hardware, iron, copper and leather; for which they receive in exchange black and grey fox-skins, black lamb-skins, horses, lambs, and sheep. The journey from Semipalatinsk to Kokan occupies seventy days."

Atkinson's Travels in the regions of the Amoor, 1860.

158. The Kingdom of Bokhara lies to the South of Kokan, and is separated from it by the Khizil-koom Desert which occupies a vast extent of the country between the Sirr and the Oxus, and the Aktagh or Gakchal Mountains. The only incidents during the year calling for mention were the exchange of embassies between this State and Cabul, and the death of the Ameer Nasir-oolla-Khan, who was succeeded by his son Syud Meer Moozuffer Shah on the 20th October. The new Ruler is reported to be unsuccessful in his Government.

Bokhara.

159. To the South of Bokhara, on the left bank of the Oxus, lie the Affghan conquered Provinces of Balkh and Koondooz. The former District is reported to have advanced in prosperity since its acquisition by the Ameer in 1850. Koondooz was occupied in 1859 by a force under

Balkh and Koondooz.

* Atkinson.

† Situated on the frontier between Siberia and the Kirghis Steppe in latitude 50° 30' North, and Longitude 80° East on the River Irtisch.

the command of his eldest son Mahomed Afzul Khan, who has hitherto maintained his ground in spite of the disaffection of the population and the hostility of the petty Chiefs of Maimunna, Siripool, Shibberghaum, and Andkho, against whom he has not been able to act effectually. They have always been partially under the influence of Herat, and Sooltan Ahmud has, during 1860, aimed at a more definite supremacy. As the avowed and recognized vassal of Persia, this ambitious man, the son-in-law and nephew of the Ameer Dost Mahomed, is prepared to play an important part in the politics of Central Asia. He has, however, had to cope with rebellion in his own country, on the Upper River Moorghab, from the Jumsheydee Eimaks, and recently lost one of his sons in action. His friends, the Persians, also suffered a disastrous defeat in the autumn at Merve. They are said to have committed some oppressions on the Turcoman tribes in the neighbourhood, who unexpectedly attacked the army when moving in the early dawn; and it is reported that of a force of 40,000 men and 40 guns, only 2,000 men and one gun escaped to Herat.

Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

160. With the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan himself our relations have continued to be satisfactory. Some anxiety expressed by His Highness regarding the pretensions of the Khan of Khelat to the Suzerainty of the petty Chiefship of Khoran, were completely allayed by the Governor General's declaration of non-interference; and although the Ameer on two occasions received deputations from the Muhsood Wuzeerees, he cautiously abstained from any intervention in their favor, susceptible of offensive interpretation. The peace of Affghanistan is dependant on His Highness' life, and a general apprehension regarding the future is felt by his subjects, who see in the rival pretensions of the heir apparent Shere Ali Khan; of Sirdar Afzul Khan, the conqueror of Koondooz; and of Sooltan Ahmud Khan, the Vassal of Persia; portents of impending anarchy and disturbance.

Muhsood Wuzeerees.

161. More than a year has passed away since the return of Brigadier General Chamberlain's expedition against the Muhsood Wuzeerees, and as yet the tribe has not made submission or given guarantees for the future. The blockade on their access to British Territory and the embargo on their trade have consequently been maintained. One cause of their backwardness was the hope of support from the Ameer of Cabul, but the shrewd old Chief had no notion of embroiling himself with our Government for the sake of a tribe virtually independent, which he has not the power to reduce or to manage. Being able, too, to draw supplies of grain from the Affghan Valleys of Dour and Khost, the Muhsoods have not been pinched by famine, though they have suffered from the exclusion of their iron and other commodities from our markets. In February of the present year the Mullicks opened negotiations with the Commissioner, but without any satisfactory result. The Muhsoods have lost no opportunity of making plundering raids into our country.

Kohat Pass.

162. In September the Kohat Pass was closed for a few days. This defile connecting our two Frontier Stations, Peshawur and Kohat, is not British Territory. It is some

fourteen or fifteen miles long, and on average four broad, and flanked on both sides by bleak precipitous hills. There are five villages in the Pass situated in ravines communicating with the circumjacent hills: around them is some little cultivation which begins to expand and to show traces of greater care than formerly. But numerous mud towers rising above the flat-roofed houses still indicate the unchanged lawlessness of the Afreedee inhabitants. The chief men receive an allowance from our Government, in return for which they agree to keep up road posts, and to be responsible for crimes committed within the limits of the several villages. They generally satisfy justice by making restitution of stolen property or paying a fine; but if offences increase, or they fail in their engagements, the British Authorities close the Pass. The conformation of the gorge renders its closure easy. About three miles from the entrance on the Peshawur side is a Fort erected in 1853; from thence the path rises insensibly until the foot of "the Kothul" is reached.* This is an abrupt ridge on the crest of which, commanding the Pass, are three towers occupied in times of disturbance by our partizans. Far down below this ridge lie the town and valley of Kohat, to which descends a steep but practicable road about two miles long.

Misconduct of the Afreedees.

163. On the occasion under notice the men of two of the villages committed robberies, and were subjected to fine and other penalties. Dissatisfied, they commenced to levy black mail, and to plunder the travellers traversing the Pass. Its closure was ordered, and the Kothul towers manned. Camels belonging to the leading delinquent were arrested. Then the other villages unconcerned in the outrages bound themselves to support the Government. Even in the offending villages individuals were on the side of order. The rioters, however, came forward with specific demands—that the fines imposed should be remitted; that the allowance of one of the villages, which had been stopped, should be renewed; and that the Kohat Chief, who has the management of the Pass, should be displaced. The counter-demands of the Deputy Commissioner were, that all the principal men of the disaffected party should come in and sue for pardon; that all the former orders on the points in dispute should be at once obeyed; that a fine of one month's allowance should be paid; and that compensation in full should be made to all travellers plundered. In a few days the malcontents, pressed by their neighbours, gave in and complied with the terms of the District Officers. The Pass was re-opened, and the Afreedees quietly returned to their usual occupation of carrying salt and fire-wood to Peshawur.

Improving character of the tribe.

164. This incident, unimportant in itself, has been dwelt upon as illustrating the degree in which these mountain barbarians are beginning to be influenced by self-interest and civilization. There is less indifference to the crime of taking life; murder is not wantonly added to robbery. The outrages are less bold and violent. In 1850 the Afreedees actually cut up a party of Sappers and Miners when making the road on the Kohat side of the Kothul. Sir Charles Napier, when Commander-in-Chief, did not disdain to lead a force against these banditti. In 1853 they destroyed the Kothul towers. And

later, even while a Military force was at the mouth on the Peshawur side, the Afreedees attacked and got possession of these same towers. Their conduct was invariably marked by a savage audacity. But this last ebullition has fully proved that there is now a strong party among them, sensible of the advantages of peace and order, and aware of the power of Government to enforce its will.

Unity of religion and race.

165. The peculiarity of our position in the Kohat District as on the frontier generally, compared with the rest of India, is that the people are all of one religion; all are ignorant and bigotted Mahomedans without any admixture of Hindoos. There are not here the immiscible elements which, in most provinces, render a union of the population impossible. Moreover, the district of Kohat consists of a series of valleys running into the independent hills, which are inhabited by the same or kindred tribes. At a considerable elevation is the small canton of Terrah which, from its cool climate, is the summer resort of the Orukzaie and Afreedee tribes. The chief power is there enjoyed by one Syur Mahmood. This man holds opinions repugnant to the orthodox tenets of Islam, and an attempt was made to displace him by the assistance of the Afreedees, headed by Syud Ameer, a bigot, who, during 1857, endeavoured to rouse the Khyberees to a fanatical war against the British. The admission of this man to great influence over a tribe like the Orukzaies, who are both our subjects and neighbours, might have proved embarassing; but fortunately his intrigues were not successful.

Pindialee Mohmunds.

166. No tribe on the frontier has been more obstinate in its opposition to our power than the Pindiali Mohmunds, who occupy the hills on the left bank of the Swât River. The Chief, Nuwab Khan, held under the Sikh rule a Jagheer in our territory worth 800 Rupees a year. He failed to present himself to the British Authorities at annexation, and the Jagheer was resumed. In contempt of friendly overtures, he has, for the last ten years, held aloof from the Peshawur Authorities, and harassed our people to the limit of his power. The tribe having no possessions in, and little intercourse with, our territory, have not been coercible by blockade, and precautionary measures very harassing to our villages have been enforced for the protection of their flocks and the communication of intelligence. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that Nuwab Khan should, in January last, have voluntarily made his submission to the Commissioner, Captain James, C. B.

Fanatical Colony at Sitana.

167. An attempt was made during the year to re-establish the Colony of fanatical Hindoostanees at Sitana, which was dispersed by the expedition under Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B., in 1858. It appears that the Hindoostanees found an asylum at a place called Mulkah in the Amazai country. With the connivance of the Otmanzai and Jydoon tribes of the neighbourhood, who were especially bound over to prevent their re-settlement, they regained a footing at Sirree, a post on the hill over the old site of Sitana, whence they commenced kidnapping Hindoo merchants, and plundering and murdering our subjects. But a blockade against the colluding tribes being promptly established, the demands of our authorities have been complied with.

168. With Her Majesty's feudatory, the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo, our communications have been of an ordinary nature. His Highness himself was chiefly occupied with the acquisition and administration of Ghilgit and Yasseen. The difficulties of keeping the force supplied during winter have been surmounted. The fame of the Maharaja has been increased by his success; and several petty states have during the year sent representatives to his Durbar for the first time. His conquest, if followed by a sound commercial policy, may be materially beneficial to those distant regions. He has now the means "of over-awing the robber clans of Nagar and Hoonza, who have for years infested the roads between Balti and Ladakh on the one side, and Yarkund on the other; and latterly to such an extent that those roads in their immediate neighbourhoods, though the shortest, have been almost completely closed to any thing in the shape of a merchant.*"

Maharajah of Cashmere.

169. As the construction of the Sind and Punjab Railways progress, the development of trade with the Trans-Himalayan Countries of Central Asia must force itself on the attention of Government.

Railways and development of trade.

170. The entrepôt of the Indian and Chinese trade is Leh, the Capital of Ladakh, the exact geographical position of which was last year scientifically fixed by Major Montgomerie.† Hither are brought both the shawl wool from the Chinese Provinces of Ruthog and Chang-Thang and the manufactured shawls from Cashmere; and from hence are sent to India tea, shawls, wool and borax; and to China opium, saffron, brocades and shawls. Cunningham, who visited Ladakh in 1846 and 1847, gives the following valuation of the imports and exports:—

The Capital of Ladakh the entrepôt of Indian and Chinese trade.

Cunningham's valuation of the Imports and Exports of Ladakh.

Imports.			*Value.*
From the Chinese Territories	...	...	£26,765
Ditto Indian Ditto	...	...	£22,020
	Total	...	£48,785
Exports.			
To the Indian Territories	...	...	£23,800
Ditto Chinese Ditto	...	...	£21,600
	Total	...	£45,400

The amount of duties paid was estimated at £1,800. Major Montgomerie mentions that Kafilas still come to Leh every year from Yarkund and Lhassa. Of Yarkund Mr.

Atkinson's account of Yarkund.

* Major Montgomerie's Memorandum on Survey in Cashmere.

† Latitude 34° 9′ 30″ N., Longitude 77° 36′ 42″ E. Height above the Sea, 11,278 feet.

Atkinson collected the following account from merchants with whom he conversed:—"Yarkund contains nearly 14,000 houses, and the population was estimated at from 85,000 to 90,000 in 1852. There is also a Chinese garrison of 5,000 men. It is a place of considerable trade, and a great number of Chinese, Tafar, Bokharian and Cashmerian merchants reside here. Formerly Persians were also numerous, but now there are but few to be found in the City. The Bazars are three miles and a half in length, and on market days present a busy scene. Rich silks and porcelain are conspicuously displayed; also embroidered Kankalats, for which the Kirghie Chiefs give twenty and thirty horses in exchange; brick tea appears in vast quantities, as well as printed calicoes from Kokan. The loom of Cashmere contributes its quota to the mass of manufactured goods."

Routes by which trade may find its way from Ladakh to Peshawur or Mooltan.

171. The best route from Leh to Yarkund is 364½ miles long, and the Karakoram Pass, 18,600 feet high, is crossed in the journey. From Leh to the plains of the Punjab the merchant may either take his goods on coolies, sheep, or goats, over the Lunga Lacha and Thung Lung Passes, more than 17,000 feet high, crossing the Indus, Bhaga, and Chandra Rivers, when he will enter our district of Kulu, and proceed from thence to the markets of Noorpoor and Umritsur; or he will load his ponies and mules and take the shorter, easier, and more frequented road made by the Sikh conqueror Zorawur Singh in 1834, and annually travelled by numerous British Officers, over the Photo-la, Namyika, and Seojila Passes, and dispose of his merchandize at Sirinugur, or transmit it to Peshawur by land, or Mooltan by water.

How English goods might be forwarded to Central Asian markets.

172. With the increasing facilities for transport, a line of water carriage extending from Jhelum to the Sea-board, and a friendly territory up to within 200 miles of Yarkund, it would appear that, with attention and perseverance, our manufactures might be remuneratively introduced into that market to which Russian products are sent under much greater disadvantages.

Present contracted condition of trade.

173. As yet, however, trade is lamentably contracted, compared with the imports which are annually brought down through the Affghan mountains; those from the equally productive regions within or adjacent to the Maharaja's dominions are insignificant. A class of travelling merchants like the hardy Povindias about Ghuznee, whose camels are annually seen at Calcutta and Bombay, or the Tatar merchants who ply between Semipalatinsk and Nijni Novgorod has not yet arisen in the neighbourhood of the Kara-korum. His Highness has in many ways shown himself anxious for the prosperity of his subjects. But the fiscal system to which he has succeeded is injurious and oppressive to traders, and obstructive of the expansion of commerce. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, does not despair of effecting some improvement without exercising any undue interference.

Hope of effecting improvement.

Death of Raja Jowahir Singh.

174. Raja Jowahir Singh, the first cousin of the Maharaja, and the son of the celebrated minister Raja Dhyan Singh, expired at Umbalah in the month of December.

175. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been drawn during the year to the unsatisfactory administration of his territory by the Raja of Chumba, one of the most ancient of the Himalayan principalities. It has been intimated to the Raja that the British Government, whilst averse to exercising any interference in his political arrangements, regards him and not his ministers as responsible for the good Government of his territories.

Raja of Chumba.

176. The personal conduct of the young Raja of Mundee, a minor, has also been unsatisfactory; and the Purohit or Hindoo ecclesiastic charged with his supervision has been dismissed.

Raja of Mundee.

177. On the attainment of his majority in 1853, the Rana of Joobul, a small State in the Simlah Hills, was allowed to resume its Government, which had been resigned by his father, and had been ministered by British Officers for a period of twenty-one years. An express condition was, however, attached to his accession, that, in the event of misrule, the Rana should be summarily deprived of power. Since 1856 the young Rana has been charged with various acts of high-handed oppression in the banishment and attainder of innocent men. The Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, the late Mr. G. C. Barnes, C. B., was directed to visit the territory, which he did twice during the year. On the second occasion, he ascertained that the Rana had attended to his instructions, and was pursuing a more conciliatory line of conduct. It has not, therefore, been necessary to take any more stringent measures against him, than warning and remonstrance.

Rana of Joobul.

178. Additional territory, yielding a revenue of Rupees 12,000 a year, has been conferred on the Maharaja of Bickaneer for his services during 1857.

Bickaneer.

179. In pursuance of an engagement entered into by Sir Henry Elliott when deputed to Lahore at the time of the annexation of the Punjab, but only recently made known to Government, the full powers of a Deputy Commissioner have been granted to Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Shumshere Singh, who were formerly Members of the Lahore Regency.

Powers granted to Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Shumshere Singh.

* * * * * *

183. A notice of the political events of the year would be incomplete without a record of the words in which the Governor General announced the future policy of the British monarchy towards the independent States of India:—

Governor General's announcement of future policy of the British monarchy.

"Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any Native

Government, I still think, we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our direct rule; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contended acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

"Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified as to our ultimate intentions towards Native States.

"We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force; and the additions to that force, which we already require, are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as England can conveniently pay.

"As to Civil Government, our English Officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

"The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Native Chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well known services rendered by Sindiah, and subsequently by the Maharaja of Rewah, Chirkarie, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by Native States. I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact Province of Rohilkund there remained the solitary little State of Rampoor still administered by its own Mahomedan Prince; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the Chief of Putialah and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpared.

"In the time of which I speak, these patches of Native Government served as breakwaters to the storm, which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave, and in quiet times they have their uses: restless men who will accept no profession but arms; crafty intriguers bred up in Native Courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly: and should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk; one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States. But to make them so, we must treat their Chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching that in spite of all suspicions to the contrary, their independence is safe; that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory; and convincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favor of any new rulers from within or from without.

Bhawulpoor.

184. We cannot hope that the free action and secure stability which it is the object of this policy to ensure to Native States, however wisely and generously conceded, will never be abused. And in the Punjab the Government of Bhawulpoor forms an exception to the general good administration of their territories by Native Princes. On the

25th of May last a collision occurred between the Nuwab and his Minister Ahmud Khan, which terminated, after some open fighting, in the slaughter of the latter. The Nawab suffered his body to be treated with indignity, and the Lieutenant-Governor has felt himself constrained to express his grave displeasure of this and some other parts of the Nuwab's conduct. It is fair, however, to say that no public disorder has as yet followed this collision, and the people generally do not regret the death of the Minister.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Measures attended to during the year.

185. The attention of the Local Government in this Department has been directed to reduction in fighting men and camp-followers of the Punjab Irregular Force, the re-constitution of the organized Police, the repression of raids on the Derajat frontier, and the maintenance of a strict blockade of the Muhsood Wuzeeree tribe, who were punished last year by an expeditionary force under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B.

Expedition against the Muhsood Wuzeerees.

186. The immediate cause of this expedition, with a brief account of its proceedings and results, was given in the political section of last year's Report; the Military details may now be supplied.

History of the Tribe.

187. But before entering upon these details, it will be well to give a brief outline of the general history of the powerful and warlike tribe of which the "Muhsoods" are a branch, and of our relations with them since annexation.

As recorded in General Chamberlain's report.

188. This cannot be done better than in the following extracts from General Chamberlain's Report:—

Para. 3.—"The Wuzeerees are divided into three great branches, *viz.*, Ahmedzye, "Ootmanzye, and Muhsood; named after the three sons of Wuzeer, the first parent "and founder of the tribe, and from whom it takes its name. From these three "great branches spring numerous smaller ones, but which need not be named. The "reputed number of fighting men that each branch can bring into the field is—

"Ahmedzye	...	...	...	10,000	fighting men.
"Ootmanzye	...	...	...	14,000	„
"Muhsood	...	...	...	12,000	„

"but of the two first branches not more than one-third, and of the last one-fourth, "are armed with guns, the remainder carrying a sword and shield, to which many "add a pistol and dagger."

Note.—They are a branch from the Sulyman or main range which separates the Western Trans-Indus border from the high table-lands of Affghanistan.

Para. 4.—"The birth-place of the tribe is Kaneegorum, at the Southern base of "the Peer-ghul Mountain, and from which, as their "numbers have increased, they have gradually spread "themselves, until they occupy their present limits; "but their stronghold is still in the valley and upon "the plateaus around the high Mountains of Peer-ghul, Shoe-dur and Koondeeghur,

" where all assemble to pass the summer months; and in times of danger they and " their families and cattle retire to the forest-clad spurs of these Mountains, where, " from the ruggedness of the ground, they are almost unassailable."

Para. 5.—" The Ahmedzyes and Ootmanzyes may be described as migratory, " passing their lives in tents, and alternating between their winter quarters in the " low lands (towards the Koorum River and British border), and their summer " homes in the higher ranges. The Muhsoods, on the contrary, do not leave their " Mountains and reside in houses. The tract of country possessed by the tribe may " be broadly described as divided into three parts, of which the Ootmanzye occupy " the Northern, the Ahmedzye the central, and the Muhsood the Southern. Prior to " the annexation of the Punjab, some clans of the Ootmanzye and Ahmedzye had " wrested certain lands and possessed themselves of certain privileges within the " Kohat and Bunnoo districts, whereby, on annexation, they were necessarily " brought into direct contact with the British Government and its laws. The " Muhsoods had not acquired any such privileges, and consequently came not in " any manner under direct control."

Para. 6.—" The whole tribe are thieves, are proud of their prowess as such, and " unless paid black-mail, systematically make raids upon their neighbours; and " whilst no road in their vicinity is safe except to armed bodies, no stranger can enter " their country, save through the intervention of some holy or well known man. " Unlike all other independent border tribes, they have had the wisdom to avoid " internal feuds, have allowed a rude law sufficient weight to control them in their " intercourse with each other, and have worked for a common end. Thus, as their " numbers have increased, they have gradually overcome their neighbours and ex- " tended their limits, until they have become the most powerful and the most " dreaded tribe along the whole western border. Other tribes have been some- " what restrained in their internal policy by the fear of retaliation; but the " Wuzeerees have felt no such check, for, united themselves, they have been opposed to " disunited communities, and the fear of drawing down the vengeance of thousands " has been to them a shield for the safe practice of tyranny of every line. Lastly, " it may be said of them that they are proud of their numbers and of their con- " quests, and prouder still of their freedom, for they aver that in no time past " have they ever paid tribute to any King."

Para. 7.—" Such is the history of the tribe, who, upon annexation, became our " neighbours from the North-Western border of the Kohat district to the Ghwalarah " (or Gormal) Pass in front of Dera Ishmail Khan, the measured distance along the boun- " dary line being 140 miles. On their becoming our neighbours, every endeavour was " made to conciliate them; but from the very commencement some clans of the Ahmed- " zye and Ootmanzye, and the whole Muhsood branch exhibited the most hostile spirit " and committed constant aggressions. No traveller or caravan was safe within miles " of the border, except under strong escort. The Salt Mines in the neighbourhood " of Bahadoor Khael had to be protected by a fort and strong garrison. The Saidak " Pass, through which runs the main road between Kohat and Bunnoo, could not be

"traversed with safety, until the heights were crowned. A line of forts had to be "erected along the Bunnoo and Dehra Ishmail Khan borders to check inroads, and "every road within reach of the Hills to be guarded "and patrolled."

Note.—In the absence of knowledge of the country and of the ways of the marauders, the posts were originally built too far from the Hills, and have therefore not afforded the security they ought to have done. This is being remedied and every new post is placed well to the front at the foot of the Hills.

Para. 8.—"Whilst Government was thus incurring "expenditure for the protection of its subjects, its Offi- "cers were required 'to act purely on the defensive, to "'strive to conciliate those who dwelt altogether be- "'yond the boundary, and to reason into submission, "'and rule with forbearance those within our territory.' But it was not within the "capacity of Wuzeerees to believe that conciliation could co-exist with the ability to "exact redress; and so far from crediting our power to inflict punishment upon them "within their Mountains, they hoped and believed that, by constantly harassing the "border and giving asylum to every malcontent or proclaimed criminal, Government "would in the end be glad to buy them off. They accordingly kept the frontier in con- "stant turmoil; the Military posts, and on one occasion Bunnoo itself, were threatened "in force; the border villages were threatened, and in some instances, when not timely "supported, attacked and sacked, and such of their inhabitants as fell into their hands "slain or wounded; the village cattle, when insufficiently guarded, were driven off, and "the herdsmen killed; and small bands roamed the "country at night in the hope of coming across stray "travellers or husbandmen, whom they either murdered "or carried into captivity to ransom."

Note.—Many of the villages are within a short distance of the Hills, and at some seasons the only grazing ground is at the foot of the Hills.

Para. 9.—"At length at the close of 1852, after having tested the defensive "policy for upwards of three years, and endured constant injuries and indignities, Major "John Nicholson, then Deputy Commissioner of Bunnoo, obtained the sanction of "Government to undertake offensive operations against the Omerzye clan of the "Ahmedzye branch, who reside in the Hills to the North-East of Bunnoo and had made "themselves unusually obnoxious. They were surprised by a night march, a few of their "number killed, some encampments burnt, and the cattle captured brought away. In "short the expedition was successful, and from that time the Omerzyes became changed. "They refrained from raids, were re-admitted within the boundary, and have since re- "mained tolerable neighbours. This one successful act of retaliation sufficed to place "our relations with the whole Ahmedzye branch upon a satisfactory footing."

Para. 10.—"Since the punishment of the Omerzyes, it has been found necessary, "on three occasions on the Kohat border, to take offensive measures against the Caboo "Kheil clan of the Ootmanzye branch. On the first occasion (1855) the expedition of "the troops sufficed to make them come to an amicable settlement of our claim. On the "second (1856) the offending clan was surprised by a night march, and finding "themselves surrounded, and resistance hopeless, surrendered the murderers (of our "subjects) demanded of them, and suffered no injury. The third occasion was in "December last, when refusing to surrender the murderers of a British Officer to whom "they had afforded asylum, and trusting to the strength of their position, they fought

"and were defeated with the loss of their encampments and property, besides a large "quantity of sheep and cattle. Thus convinced of their inability to resist our arms, they "acceded to the terms imposed upon them; and there is therefore hope of a good "understanding for the future."

Para. 11.—"Lastly come the Muhsoods, who of all three branches are pre-eminent for "living by plunder and violence; and trusting implicitly to the inaccessibility of their "Mountains, their conduct from first to last has been outrageous. To go no further "back than the five years, that I have commanded on this frontier, the Police reports "of the District Officer, to say nothing of the harassing duties imposed on the Military, "record against them the commission of 184 crimes of "a heinous nature, such as recorded at the termination "of paragraph 8. In addition to this list in March "1855, a Native Officer and twelve Troopers of mounted "Police, pursuing too far into the Hills, were surround-"ed and destroyed; and in November of the same "year some 3,000 of the tribe assembled in the pass "in the front of Tank with the intention of plundering that town, but were foiled in "their object by the Troops arriving by a forced march of fifty miles."

1855	41
1856	32
1857	40
1858	48
1859	23
Total	184

or 36¾ per annum.

Para. 12.—"So far back as the Spring of 1855, the Chief Commissioner (Sir John "Lawrence) becoming impressed with the injuries committed by the Muhsoods, recom-"mended that a force be sent against them in that Autumn; but the proposal was not "carried out. In February 1857 Sir John Lawrence again found occasion to recom-"mend 'that retributive measures be no longer delayed,' and Government sanctioned "their being undertaken; but again circumstances arose to prevent their being carried "into execution."

Para. 13.—"Emboldened by years of immunity, and believing that they could suc-"cessfully oppose any attempt to penetrate their mountains, they, on the 13th March "last, without provocation or pretext of any kind, came out into the plains, to the num-"ber of some 4,000, headed by their principal men, with the intention of sacking the "town of Tank. Fortunately the Cavalry outposts in the neighbourhood had sufficient "warning to admit of 195* sabres being collected to "meet the inroad; and through the skill and boldness "of the Native Officer who exercised the command, "and the gallantry of all ranks, this small body of dis-"ciplined and well armed men met and drove back the marauders to the hills, making "them leave upwards of 100 dead in the field, besides a larger number wounded, at a "loss to ourselves of a few men, but many horses. This outrage was considered as "filling up the measure of their offences. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor "General ordered that a force should enter their mountains, and there exact satisfaction "for the past, and security for the future."

* 5th Regiment Punjab Cavalry... 158
Mounted Police 37
Total ... 195

Para. 15.—"On receipt of the order for conducting Military operations, steps were "at once taken to assemble the necessary troops; and on the day month that the ma-

"rauders emerged from their mountains to sack Tank, a force pitched its camp upon the "scene of their disgrace, preparatory to penetrating their strong-hold in search of re- "dress; but prior to moving, a proclamation was sent to the Muhsood Chiefs, to announce "the object for which the Government forces entered their hills; to tell them that, with- "in a fixed period, they were free to attend the camp for the purpose of learning the "demands of the British Government; and that on their failing to appear, or not com- "plying with the demands, they and their tribe would be treated as enemies and "punished; and that their blood would be upon their own heads."

March of the Expedition.

189. The above extracts from Brigadier General Chamberlain's Report explain why the operations now detailed were undertaken, and show that before entering their hills every opportunity was afforded the tribe to come to terms, but in vain; they had taken their course and adhered to it. No reply was received to the Brigadier General's proclamation. Reports reached Camp that the Wuzeerees were assembling within a few miles of the plains,—further delay was to be avoided, and accordingly on the morning of the 16th April, Brigadier General Chamberlain struck his Camp, and with a force of 5,196† fighting men crossed the border by the Tank-Zam entrance opposite Tank.

† Staff ... 8
Sappers and Miners ... 478
Artillery ... 237
Cavalry ... 339
Infantry ... 4,134
Total ... 5,196

Its progress.

190. Meeting with no opposition, the force, on the 18th idem, reached a walled village called Shingee-ka-kote, about 28 miles from Tank. On the approach of our Cavalry, a small party of the Wuzeerees, who had been left there, quitted the village. One was killed, a few taken prisoners, and some head of cattle and 200 sheep were seized on the hill side.

Take possession of Chandola.

191. A body of the border Militia was located at the village of Chandola, at the Western mouth of the Tunis-Tunga, to keep open communication with Tank, and thus ensure the passage of supplies, &c.

Force divided and a portion left under Colonel Lumsden at Paloseen.

192. Before moving upon Kaneegoram, it was determined to penetrate the Shahoon and Koondeeghur Mountains; but to retain possession of Chandola, and keep open communication with the rear, it became necessary to divide the force; and accordingly a Detachment of the strength marginally noted was left at Paloseen, four miles in advance of Chandola, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C. B.

4 Field Guns.
100 Cavalry.
1,564 Infantry.

General Chamberlain moves towards Shahoon.

193. On the 20th Brigadier General Chamberlain, with the greater portion of the Cavalry and Infantry, and the Mountain Guns, supplied with provisions for eight days, moved towards Shahoon; the gorge was unoccupied, save by a small party of the enemy, who retired as our own Infantry ascended the heights, causing by their fire, however, a few casualties. The defile is described as narrow and difficult, and about three miles in length,

the hills on either side closing in so as to render Artillery of little use. On emerging at the Western end of the gorge, Major R. Taylor, whilst reconnoitering the road ahead, came in broken ground upon three Wuzeerees, who attacked his party and wounded three men and some horses before they were killed.

Further progress.

194. On the 22nd the force reached Burrund at the foot of the Koondeeghur Mountain, and on the 23rd Jungee-Khan-ke-kote, a distance of about 24 miles from Paloseen.

Fort and Village of Jungee Khan destroyed.

195. Jungee Khan, the principal chief of the whole Muhsood tribe, with his son and nephew, had fallen the previous month in the attack upon Tank. His fort was now blown up and village destroyed ; the residence of a neighbouring Chief, who was known not to have participated in that outrage, was spared.

General Chamberlain returns to join Colonel Lumsden.

196. Having now seen the greater part of the South-Western portion of the district, and burned the crops, the force proceeded to retrace its steps, in view to joining Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden's Column prior to an advance on the capital.

Attack on Colonel Lumsden's Camp.

197. As the Troops were falling in for this purpose, on the morning of the 24th a despatch was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, reporting the successful repulse of an attack made upon his Camp at dawn the previous day by a body of 3,000 men.

Absence of opposition to General Chamberlain accounted for.

198. The absence of opposition to Brigadier General Chamberlain's advance was thus accounted for: It appears that the Wuzeerees had assembled in two large bodies, one to defend the passes in the more immediate neighbourhood of their capital, the other to attack the numerically weaker Camp at Paloseen.

Colonel Lumsden checks the attack on his Camp.

199. But the latter move was eminently unsuccessful. Although in the first headlong rush the vastly superior strength of the Wuzeerees enabled them to annihilate the Pickets, the advance of the great mass was quickly checked by Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden at the head of an inlying Company of Guides ; about 500 of the bravest of the band, however, dashed into Camp, cutting down all within their reach.

The Wuzeerees borne back by the Guides.

200. The attack was so sudden and unexpected, that some slight confusion prevailed ; but the Guides were quickly rallied by Lieutenants Bond and Lewis, who bore the Wuzeerees back at the point of the Rifle sword, killing many and clearing the Camp.

Major Rothney's advance on the enemy's flank.

201. Whilst this was going on on the right, Major Rothney in command of the Goorkhas, supported by the 4th Seikhs, advanced on the enemy's flank, bearing down on the mass of the Wuzeerees with admirable steadiness. When clear of the Camp the Guides joined

this force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, with the Detachments of the three Corps, pursued the enemy for fully three miles over the Hills, inflicting severe punishment, until they broke and dispersed.

Loss on both sides.

* Fighting men	killed ...	... 21
Ditto	wounded	... 109
Camp-followers	killed ...	... 16
Ditto	wounded	... 23

202. Though our loss* in this affair was considerable, that of the enemy was much more severe, 132 dead Wuzeerees having been counted in and about Camp and on the line of retreat.

Conduct of the Officers and men engaged in repelling this attack.

203. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden reported in the highest terms on the conduct of the Officers and Troops engaged in this affair. Major Rothney, commanding the Huzara Goorkha Battalion, in particular, seems to have distinguished himself for promptness of decision and correctness of judgment.

Return of the Main Column.

204. To revert to the Main Column, which had commenced on the 24th to retrace its steps, it met with no opposition in its return; but as the attack on Colonel Lumsden's Camp shewed a determined hostility on the part of the Wuzeerees, it was deemed necessary to destroy such crops and villages as had been spared on the occasion of the advance. The two Columns were re-united on the 26th, and the Camp was pitched at Mundain Cuchee, a mile and a half above Paloseen.

Sick and wounded sent back to Tank.

205. From the 27th to the 1st of May the force remained halted, to admit of the sick and wounded being sent back to Tank, and for the litters to rejoin, preparatory to an advance on the Capital.

Arrival of a deputation of Muhsood Chiefs.

206. The advance was further postponed by the arrival in Camp of a deputation of 11 Muhsood Chiefs, who were received by the Commissioner Major Taylor, Brigadier General Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden. Every exertion was used to persuade these Chiefs of the advantages of peace, and to show them how anxious we were to avoid further hostilities. They were informed that if the tribe was too poor to make the necessary compensation for the cattle stolen during the last eight years, the concession of a free passage for the force to Kaneegorum, with security for the future good conduct of the tribe, would be accepted as indemnity for the past. The Chiefs were further assured that if these terms were accepted, neither their houses nor crops should be injured, and after one day's halt at Kaneegorum the force should return either by the Bunnoo or Tank route, as most convenient.

Their return.

207. The meeting, however, broke up without any definite understanding having been arrived at, the Chiefs returned to their clans, and preparations were made for the advance of the force.

208. It was evident that the Wuzeerees were determined to fight. The force, therefore, marched on the 2nd to Jungee-ke-kote, and on the 3rd reached Zerunaim, at the Southern entrance to the Awnai; the destruction of houses and crops was renewed.

The Force marches.

209. It now became apparent that the enemy had fixed on the Burrara Gorge, about five miles from Camp, as the most easy of defence, and that at this point they would oppose the further progress of the Column. This Gorge is described by Brigadier General Chamberlain as the most difficult of any that was seen, whilst the Awnai Gorge, where resistance was first anticipated, proved to be the easiest, thus accounting for the non-appearance of the enemy at this latter point. From the Awnai Gorge the Brigadier General thus describes the onward route to the Capital:—"From the Awnai upwards the passage is considerably "narrower than it is below it, and the Hills on either side are steeper and higher. In "short from this point upwards the whole road is a defile, until close to Kaneegorum, "when the Hills become lower and rounder in form."

The Burrara Gorge.

210. Soon after day-light on the 4th the force moved forward, and after advancing four miles upon the defile, entered a narrow cultivated dale, at the further end of which, and distant about a mile, was the Burrara-Tunga; the heights on both sides were crowned by the enemy, estimated at from four to seven thousand.

The advance of the Force upon the defile.

211. The Burrara-Tunga is described as "a narrow cleft, cut by the Tank-Zam through a chain of Mountains crossing its course at right angles. Both sides of this passage are perpendicular to a height of 40 or 50 feet, from which the Mountains slope upwards at a considerable incline." The Southern face of the Western Hill being inaccessible to Infantry, but having a tower at the point where its Eastern slope descends perpendicularly into the gorge. Every commanding point was crossed by a breast-work, and the gorge itself closed by a wall of boulders and trees equal to resist Siege Artillery.

The Burrara-Tunga described.

COLUMNS OF ATTACK.

* *Right Column Advance.*	† *Left Column Advance.*
Wing of 3rd Punjab Infantry, 300 strong, under Lieutenant Ruxton.	Wing 6th Punjab Infantry, 300 strong, Lieutenant Fisher.
Support.	*Support.*
2nd Punjab Infantry, 500 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.	Wing Guide Infantry, 250 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.
Huzara Mountain Train, 4 pieces, Captain Butt.	Peshawur Mountain Train, 4 pieces, Captain DeBude.
Reserve.	*Reserve.*
Wing 1st Punjab Infantry, Captain Keyes.	Wing 6th Police Battalion, 300 men, Lieutenant Orchard.

212. Two Columns of attack were formed:—The right* under Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C. B.; left† under Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C. B.; four field pieces and the Wings of the 4th and 24th Punjab Infantry formed the support, about 900 yards from the gorge, with a Wing of Goorkhas and Cavalry a little in their rear as a reserve; the baggage being massed in rear, guarded by a Detachment of the 14th Punjab Infantry and Foot levies, with a Wing of the 4th Seikh Infantry as a rear guard.

213. Lieutenant-Colonel Green's Column met with considerable resistance; but after a difficult ascent, covered by the fire of Captain Butt's Mountain Train Guns, and that of the Field Pieces below, the leading men of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, headed by Lieutenant Ruxton reached to within a short distance of the breastworks, but in too small numbers and too broken to make the final rush. Here a check occurred, and the Wuzeerees rushing from their breastwork drove the 3rd back upon the support, which also gave way, and the Wuzeerees continued their gallant attack upon the Reserve and Mountain Guns. But short was their triumph. Captains Keyes and Butt received them like gallant soldiers and drove them back when breastwork after breastwork was won. The casualties were 30 killed including Lieutenant Aytoun‡, and 84 wounded, the enemy leaving 35 dead bodies on the ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green's Column.

‡ Her Majesty's 94th Regiment attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

214. In the meantime the fire of our Guns being directed on their right, the enemy were evidently giving way. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden was ordered to advance, which he accomplished with excellent judgment, and then ascending the eastern slope of the Hill, cleared ridge after ridge with his Mountain Guns at a loss of only two men.

The ridge cleared of the enemy.

215. No further opposition was offered, and the Camp was pitched on the Bungeewalla Cucha, three miles beyond the defile; the crops in the neighbourhood were given over to the cattle, and the houses set fire to. In the evening a deputation was received from the Muhsood Chief and from the Chiefs of Makeem, sueing for peace. On this occasion the Officers whom Brigadier General Chamberlain specially noticed were Captains Keyes and Butt and Lieutenant Ruxton.

No further opposition offered by the enemy.

216. On the 5th the force advanced, and after a march of 15 miles halted near Kaneegorum. Relying on the friendly professions of the Chiefs, no injury was done to crops and property.

The Force halts at Kaneegorum.

217. At Maidanee, about four miles from Kaneegorum, the force was met by the Syuds and Oormun elders of the place, to whom assurances of protection were given. It should be observed that no Wuzeeree resides in the town, which is only occupied by the few remaining members of the Oormun tribe, the original occupiers of the country, until dispossessed by the Muhsoods.

Protection given to the Oormun Elders of Maidanee.

218. The force halted during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, and sent messengers to ascertain the intentions of the Muhsood Chiefs. Most unsatisfactory answers were received, and reports reached Camp that they were consulting where they could best oppose the egress of the force.

Attempt to ascertain the intentions of the Muhsood Chiefs.

219. No further communication being made by the Chiefs, the troops moved back on the 9th to Doatoga, 5½ miles, setting fire to every thing that had been spared and protected on its upward march, one exception being made in favor of the property of the son of the Ahmedzye Chief Swahir Khan, famous for having, as far back as 1824, shown civility to the enterprizing traveller Moorcroft, and subsequently to the British Officers engaged in the settlement of Bunnoo in 1847.

The Troops move back.

220. On the 10th the force marched 5¾ miles towards Makeem, meeting with no opposition, save that attempts were made to harrass the Rear Guard; but owing to the skilful arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C. B., commanding, only two men and one horse were wounded. All Muhsood property was destroyed.

Attempts of the enemy to harrass the Rear Guards.

221. On the 11th the force halted at Makeem; the residence of the Chiefs of the tribe now deserted. In view to save the town, every effort was again made to induce the tribe to listen to reason, but without effect. Makeem was, therefore, destroyed.

Makeem destroyed.

222. Operations were now closed and the force turned towards Bunnoo, the course by which it was originally intended to return. As the Column moved away on the 12th, two high towers which guard the Eastern entrance of the valley and had been occupied by our pickets were blown up.

Operations are closed.

223. The direction of the march was now changed towards the North; 8¼ miles took the force to Rugmuh, from which descends the Phissora defile leading to Bunnoo. Shortly after leaving Maheer, the Muhsood boundary is passed; but before crossing it, their village of Todacheena was given to the flames, and its crops destroyed.

Direction of march changed towards the North.

224. On passing the Muhsood boundary, the Ahmedzye lands were entered; small parties of Muhsood horsemen still followed and endeavoured to annoy the line of march from the Hill sides, and this continued until the 15th, when the force reached Surehah, from which date no more was seen of them.

Entrance into the Ahmedzye lands.

225. On the 18th the force marched to Speen Soonk, 10 miles clear of the defile, and within the British boundary; and two more short marches took it into Bunnoo.

Return of the Force to Bunnoo.

226. Although the expedition did not result in the submission of the Muhsoods, its success was great; a loss was inflicted on the tribe from which they will not recover for years. Whenever they met our Troops, although in passes which they had hitherto deemed impregnable,

Great success of the Expedition.

they were invariably defeated. Their Chief Town Kaneegorum was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine, whilst Makeem, another principal Town, was destroyed, and their hitherto unknown country surveyed and mapped.

Conduct and spirit of the Troops.

227. Before concluding this notice of the Muhsood Wuzeeree Expedition, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to express his warm approbation of the conduct and spirit of the Troops, which were most excellent throughout.

Services of Officers noticed.

228. The services of the following Officers of the Punjab Irregular Force were specially noticed by Brigadier General Chamberlain, commanding:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.
Major Rothney.
Captain Keyes.
Captain Butt.
Lieutenant Ruxton.
Surgeon Buckle.

Services of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

229. The Brigadier General has also brought prominently to notice the valuable aid afforded him throughout the campaign, both as Political and Military Officers, by the Commissioner and Deputy Commisssoner, Major R. Taylor and Captain Coxe.

Punjab Irregular Force—Reduction effected.

230. The annexed Statement marked A exhibits the reduction effected in the Force. A decrease of 480 fighting men and 279 camp-followers has been carried out at an approximate annual saving of Rupees 1,16,032. The Statement also shows the present distribution of the various Regiments composing the Force. The 3rd Seikh Infantry is still in Hindoostan; during the past year the 2nd Seikh Infantry returned to the Punjab.

Inefficiency of case shot issued from the Magazines, tested.

231. The inefficiency of case shot hitherto issued from Magazines for the use of the two Frontier Mountain Train Batteries had for some time attracted the notice of Brigadier General Chamberlain, who resolved to test it; the trial was conducted in his presence, and the result was most unsatisfactory, owing to the small number of balls contained in the projectile. Some interesting experiments were then made by substituting leaden bullets for the iron balls. These experiments tended fully to establish the great superiority of case shot filled with leaden bullets over the description heretofore made up. They were most ably carried out by Captain DeBude, the Commandant of the Peshawur Mountain Train. A report was made to the Select Committee of Artillery Officers, and for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and His Excellency has recommended to the Supreme Government that in future all canister shot prepared in Magazines for Mountain Train Guns be filled with leaden bullets.

Police.

232. To give effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government for the amalgamation of the Military with the Civil Police Force, considerable reduction became necessary in the Military Police. Discharges fell heaviest on the mounted branch. Gratuity on discharge was given to each man, and in effecting reduction due consideration was shown to old servants of the State, and to all others who had, by field services during the mutiny or otherwise, established claims to consideration.

Decrease effected and approximate saving.

233. The Statements annexed, marked B and C, will show in detail the decrease effected and the approximate saving. The actual decrease of expenditure will be considerably less perhaps, as European snpervision has to be provided for; but the financial result of the change of system will be referred to under its appropriate heading in this report. The new Constabulary arrangements have not been extended to the districts of Dera Ishmael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, Bunnoo and Kohat, the character of the people and of the tribes on the Derajat and Kohat border rendering it inexpedient at present to modify the existing system. The reduction of the organized Police force may be briefly given as follows:—

Infantry Police, 867 fighting men and 24 non-combatants; saving Rupees 61,920 per annum.

Mounted Police, 760 fighting men and 6 non-combatants; saving Rupees 2,49,600 per annum.

Total saving on Police, Rupees 3,11,520 per annum.

Mounted and Foot Levies—reductions during the past year.

234. The Statements marked D, E, F, show the strength and distribution of Levies on the 1st May 1860 and May 1861. They exhibit a reduction during that period of 1,810 fighting men and 56 non-combatants, at an approximate annual saving of Rupees 3,10,000. With exception of those employed at Kohat and Dehra Ishmael Khan, who take part in the frontier defence, the Levies still maintained are engaged on Police duties at the places indicated in the Statements.

Raids.

235. On the Asnee and Dehra Ghazee Khan frontier our border has been respected, and there has been comparative tranquillity. Towards the Derajat and Tank Frontier, inroads by small bands of marauders have from time to time occurred, chiefly by Wuzeerees, aided by robbers of other clans. In some instances the robbers managed to escape to the Hills with their booty; but, generally speaking, the results of their forays have not been profitable; in many instances they have been hotly pursued, and obliged to abandon their spoil. Occasionally they have paid the penalty of their misdeeds, and have fallen by the hands of our troopers. These remarks apply to the proceedings of small parties of plunderers. To check

Blockade.

aggression on the Dehra Ishmael Khan and Tank border by any considerable force of

the Wuzeerees, a chain of posts was established in close proximity to the Hills, held by Cavalry, Infantry and Military Police, whereby the tribe, as a body, has been effactually restrained. The Frontier outpost duty has in consequence fallen heavily upon officers and men; but it has been cheerfully and efficiently performed.

Frontier Station of Asnee abandoned.

236. The Frontier Station of Asnee having, after a trial of 10 years, been found unsuited for a station, owing to difficulty of drainage, the scarcity of water, and proved unhealthiness of locality, was, during the past year, abandoned as a Cantonment for a Cavalry Regiment,—and Rajanpore, possessing many advantages as regards climate, soil, and position, selected. Rajanpore, seven miles North-East of Asnee, is on the Trunk Road from Scinde, and is a telegraph station.

Commendation of European Officers, Frontier Force.

237. The services of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., Commanding the Frontier Force, are too well known and recognized by the Supreme Government to need particular mention in this Report; but His Honor desires to place on record his unqualified approbation of the Brigadier General's management of the Force during the period under notice. Nor can the Lieutenant-Governor forego this opportunity of remarking on the admirable manner in which Brigadier General Chamberlain planned and carried out the operations of the Muhsood Wuzeeree Campaign.

The conduct of the Force has been excellent; that of the following Officers during the past year deserves special notice:—

Artillery.

Captain A. Gillespie.
Captain F. R. DeBude.
Captain F. R. Butt.

Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Hughes, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Browne, C. B., V. C.
Major L. B. Jones.
Lieutenant C. J Godby.
Captain W. H. Pagett.

Guides.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B.
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.
Lieutenant C. W. Hawes.

Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B.,
Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Vaughan.
Captain C. P. Keyes.
Captain M. R. Somerville.

Captain W. D. Hoste.
Lieutenant A. W. Ruxton.
Major O. E. Rothney.
Captain J. P. W. Campbell.
Captain G. W. Harding.
Captain R. Renny.
Lieutenant G. A. Williams.

Police.

Captain G. McAndrew.
Captain J. W. Younghusband.
Captain R. N. Tronson.
Captain H. Miller.
Captain W. Wyld.
Major A. Smith.
Lieutenant W. W. Boddam.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

Captain E. W. E. Howard.
Captain J. W. F. Bean.
Captain A. LeGallais.
Captain T. C. Darnell.
Lieutenant A. Stewart.
Captain J. Tickell.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

Fall of Rain compared with previous year.

238. The average fall of rain throughout the Province is reported to have been 33.8 inches in 1860-61 to 57.2 inches in 1859-60. The registration of the Ganges is not yet made so carefully as to entitle the results to implicit belief. The failure of rain seems to have been complete in September and October, and in December and January.

Price of Grain compared.

239. The dearness of food caused by the famine will be seen from the following Price Current of best Wheat, taken on the 1st of January of the years specified :—

Districts.	1859-60.			1860-61.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	0	24	0	0	8	0
Lahore	0	39	8	0	14	0
Peshawur	0	35	12	0	29	5

240. Although the harvests on unirrigated lands were scanty throughout the Punjab, the yield from watered tracts was generally superior, both in quality and quantity. The great demand for corn in the Delhi Territory and the extraordinarily high prices led to its extensive exportation from the hills of Kangra and the wheat fields of the Jullundur and Baree Doabs. This trade has been especially beneficial to the owners of irrigated and inundated land, who have been much depressed by the cheapness of agricultural produce prevailing for so many years. The keenness with which exportation was carried on when prices became decidedly remunerative, proves that the people are fully awake to their own interests, and that to the extent of their means they are as ready as other nations to avail themselves of any facilities for traffic which may be provided for them. The manner in which the Delhi Territory, drained as it had been of food by war and famine, was supplied from Hindoostan and the Punjab is a beautiful illustration of the law of political economy which prohibits any interference of the State in the corn trade. The following remarks of Adam Smith might have been written from observation of the events of the past year:—

Superior produce of watered tracts.

Extensive exportation of grain from certain tracts, and other incidents connected with the dearth.

Appropriate remarks of Adam Smith.

"In an extensive corn country between all the different parts of which there is a free commerce and communication, the scarcity occasioned by the most unfavorable seasons can never be so great as to produce a famine, and the scantiest crop, if managed with frugality and economy, will maintain through the year the same number of people that are commonly fed in a more affluent manner by one of moderate plenty. The seasons most unfavorable to the crop are those of excessive drought or excessive rain. But as corn grows equally upon high and low lands, upon grounds that are disposed to be too wet, and upon those that are disposed to be too dry, either the drought or the rain which is hurtful to one part of the country is favourable to another; and though both in the wet and in the dry season the crop is a good deal less than in one more properly tempered, yet in both, what is lost in one part of the country is in some measure compensated by what is gained in the other."

Whilst it must be acknowledged that the perfect application of these observations must await the completion of our Railway and Canal systems, that they deserve quotation is shown by the disposition which has been evinced by the independent Chiefs, and even by some of the Civil Authorities to act on other principles.

Disposition of some to act on other principles.

241. Mr. Melvill, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, states that whilst the British Zemindars of the Palum Valley realized immense profits, "the independent Chiefs of this division prevented the export of grain from their territories, but they are mostly inclined to admit that they were in error. The Kupoorthulla Raja has now thrown open the trade. I believe that there never was a greater difference in price than one seer per rupee between Kupoorthulla and Jullundur, notwithstanding the embargo laid on the export of grain, and the efforts to prevent grain leaving Mundee, Sooket and Chumba have proved very unavailing."

The Trans-Sutlej Commissioner's testimony against interference with free trade.

African Imphee.

242. The African Imphee lately naturalized in the Jullundur Doab is said to be valuable for fodder.

Belfast Flax Company.

243. A Company established at Belfast for the cultivation of flax in the Punjab have, during the past year, deputed an Agent to Sealkote, in which district an area of 1,070 acres has been sown with flax. The crop being sown late, the fibre has turned out shorter than it should be; but with more care there is every hope of the experiment proving successful. The seed is advanced by the Agent to the cultivators, and the crop when matured is bought by him at once. Amongst many other improvements the Punjab owes this application of English capital to the development of one its most valuable staples, to Mr. McLeod, C. B., Financial Commissioner, who whilst on leave contributed greatly to the formation of the Company.

"Stillengia Sebifera."

244. Attempts are being made to naturalize the "*Stillengia Sebifera*" or Chinese Tallow Tree.

Potatoes.

245. The cultivation of potatoes for the supply of the Rawul Pindee and Murree markets is extending in Huzara. The rise of rent from this cause on land hitherto giving no return is distinctly traceable. The Commissioner of Peshawur reports that there is a disposition amongst the people beyond the border to obtain land for cultivation within our territory. This is a satisfactory indication of the gradual change of habits which contact with our more civilized subjects is beginning to effect. Even more encouraging is the project of a Frontier Zemindar in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, Mussoo Khan by name, to make a small canal from the Indus at his private expense.

Cotton.

246. The interest which attaches at present to the cultivation of Cotton in the Punjab will justify the insertion of the following return:—

Statement of Cotton cultivation in the several Divisions of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Division.	Cotton area in acres.	Estimated aggregate out-turn in maunds.	Estimated value, Rupees.	Quantity exported maunds.
Delhi	24,211	28,672	2,75,331	24,198
Hissar	40,819	76,208	5,22,275	32,776
Cis-Sutlej States	50,707	58,195	4,55,958	None.
Trans-Sutlej States	47,795	87,339	8,68,658	3,500
Umritsur	73,324	87,945	9,37,366	29,012
Lahore	42,230	36,552	3,75,604	10,292
Rawul Pindee	72,747	56,015	6,05,214	12,543
Mooltan	56,350	62,267	7,77,505	17,179
Derajat	39,400	34,465	4,48,110	36,700
Peshawur	19,930	13,812	1,98,866	1,775
Total	4,67,513	5,41,460	54,64,887	1,67,975

247. The local price varies from 22 seers the Rupee in Huzara to 3 maunds in Hoshiarpore. It is evident that at the most 40 or 50,000 maunds are sent from these Provinces to the Sea-coast. The exportation is generally to the countries adjoining the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor is himself disposed to think that if a local demand were to arise, the production of cotton might be indefinitely increased. It would, however, be necessary for English speculators to have their Agents in the country ready to pay at once for the crop, and to give directions regarding the method of cleaning it. It is believed that a greater breadth of cotton has been sown during the current year.

Indigo.

248. The cultivation of Indigo in the Dehra Ghazee Khan District has increased so much, that the manufacturing apparatus has been found insufficient for the quantity. The manufactured article is exported to Affghanistan.

Merino Sheep.

249. The breeding from Merino sheep progresses satisfactorily in the Huzara district.

SECTION XII.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

Derajat Survey concluded.

250. The revenue survey of the Derajat was concluded by Captain H. C. Johnstone. The operations were confined to the Pergunnahs of Dehra Ishmael Khan, Kolachee, part of Lukhee, and Tank. The area surveyed covers 4,737 square miles, and the cost amounted to Rupees 10-7-2 per square mile.

Cashmere Survey.

251. Much interest attaches to the survey of Cashmere, which, under the direction of Major Montgomerie, is now considerably advanced. The stupendous height of some of the mountains in the neighbourhood of the operations, ranging from 18,000 to 26,000 feet above the sea, render the triangulation extremely arduous in its progress up the River Indus. Topographical sketches have been made of the whole valley of the Indus from Skardo the capital of little Thibet or Balti, to Leh the capital of Ladak, as well as the whole of the Sooroo and Dras Valleys, the plains of Deosai, and a large portion of the Nubra or Shayok Valley. The area, about 12,000 square miles in extent, was found to embrace all sorts of ground from an altitude of 27,000 feet down in a few cases to 8,000 feet above the sea. It included at least 350 square miles of glaciers for the most part of the larger kind. Glaciers are in this section of the Himalayas very much larger and more numerous than in any part of the Himalayas previously surveyed. Possibly this is in some measure due to the latitude, as all these glaciers lie between latitudes 33 and 36 degrees North, but it must also be partly the result of the immense heights of the peaks generally; as with the exception of those of Nepal, they exceed all other parts of the Himalayas that have yet been measured. There is hardly any portion of the Upper Indus without glaciers, but they are largest and abound most near the Himalayan and Karakorum Ridges.

"The plains of Deosai are perhaps the most curious topographical feature of the country sketched during the season. The plains consist of about 580 square miles of gently undulating ground, averaging at least 14,000 feet above the sea, surrounded on all sides by rugged mountains, running up from 16,000 to 17,000 feet. The drainage escaping through a not easily distinguishable gorge, falls into the Dras River above Kirkitchoo. This tributary of the Dras River is called the Shigar and sometimes the Shingo River; it brings down gold with its water, and gold washing is carried on just below the junction."

"Major Montgomerie is in hopes that "the triangulation of the Grand Trigonometrical survey may be joined on to that of Russia, and thus accomplish the project of Colonel Everest, who wished to measure the arc between Cape Comorin and Nova Zembla, an arc including nearly seventy degrees of the earth. To accomplish this there at present remains a gap of little over five degrees of Chinese Territory: the operations of the Cashmere series extending beyond latitude 36 degrees, and the Government of Tobolsk now coming below latitude 42 degrees."*

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Inspector General of Prisons required to submit an Annual General Report.

252. A simple administrative reform, but one of very beneficial tendency, has been effected in the supervision of the dispensaries and of vaccine operations. The Inspector General is *Ex-officio* Inspector also of the dispensary *buildings*. But he has not previously made any report to the Local Government regarding the general state of these institutions. Yet, inspecting as he does the buildings and belonging to the medical profession, no functionary has the same combined opportunity and ability of observing the defects and comparative efficiency of the dispensaries and their management. It has, therefore, been arranged that the Inspector General shall receive the reports annually made by the District Officers, and having collated them with the results of his personal observation, shall submit to the Government a general report on the subject for the whole Province. The Lieutenant-Governor by this means obtains a detailed account, drawn up by a competent Officer of every dispensary, and is enabled to judge of the progress made, and when deserved, to allot rewards to the Native Medical attendants. His Honor has himself inspected most of the dispensaries during the year.

Comparative Statement of Patients treated, shows an increase.

253. The following statistics show an increased attendance, though, owing to the scarcity of rain, the year was unusually healthy:—

Patients treated in Punjab Dispensaries.

	Remaining at end of 1859.	In-door.			Out-door.			Grand Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1859 ...	1,956	9,068	1,211	10,279	1,01,343	34,147	1,35,490	1,47,725
1860 ...	2,063	11,471	1,652	13,123	1,30,713	33,695	1,64,408	1,79,594
Difference ...	+ 107	+ 2,403	+ 441	+ 2,844	+ 29,370	— 452	+ 28,918	+ 31,869

* Major Montgomerie's Memorandum on the Cashmere Survey.

Increase in Vaccine operations.

The statistics of vaccine operations given below evince improvement:—

Year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
1859—Punjab Dispensaries ...	68,512	15,235	8,474	92,221
1859-60—Superintendent Vaccination ...	12,877	2,063	1,159	16,099
	81,389	17,298	9,633	1,08,320
1859—Punjab Dispensaries ...	90,188	21,559	10,929	1,22,676
1859-60—Superintendent Vaccination ...	21,174	3,799	1,514	26,487
	1,11,362	25,358	12,443	1,49,163
Increase ...	29,973	8,060	2,810	40,843

Dr. Hathaway's Summary of results.

254. The following is the judgment passed by the Inspector General, Doctor Hathaway, on the results of the year's operations:—

"The general review of the working of the dispensaries and vaccine institutions, during the past year, shows decided progress and improvement. Not only have the applicants for medical aid increased to such a degree, that they exhibit an excess of more than 17 per cent. over the aggregate cases of the previous twelvemonth, but the returns also show that a much larger degree of relief has been obtained, and a greater proportion of cases cured than in former periods.

"Vaccination has been carried out to a wider extent than in any previous year, and with an increase of 17 per cent. of really successful cases, while the system introduced at my suggestion of making use of check registers, the increased number of Agents employed during the cold season, and the plan of letting one vaccinator always accompany the District Officer when out in camp, are additional guarantees, not only that more full reliance may be placed on the returns, but that the benefits of the system have been extended to numerous classes; who hitherto have never been visited for this purpose in their own villages, while the distance from the Sudder Station prevented their making so long a journey themselves.

"It is, of course, hopeless to expect the total eradication of small pox, until vaccination is made general and universal. But much may be done collaterally to check the ravages of the disease, by improving the general sanatory state of all our towns and bazars, perfecting the drainage, widening the streets so as to allow of more free access of pure air, and preventing the accumulation of stagnant moisture and filth by filling up all hollow and broken ground where water at present collects in the rainy season.

"It cannot fail to strike any one, who watches the progress of small pox in a regiment, how very much its duration and severity is influenced by the locality of

position, and barrack accommodation, the season of the year, the class of men who constitute the corps, and their natural habits as regards dress, bathing and food. In the winter season, when woollen clothing and bedding are in use and bathing less practised, the disease continues on the same spot, and among the same body of men or community, with obstinate endurance; while under other and opposite circumstances it runs a mild course, or passes away as suddenly as it first appeared.

"The recommendation of obtaining large supplies of vaccine matter and in a fluid form, by periodical indents from England, and the discontinuance of the practice of collecting and using dry vaccine 'crusts,' have met with favorable consideration from the Local Government, and the result will be more fully made known at the end of the present year."

PART IV.—TEA.

Decrease in yield of Tea.

255. The yield of Tea in the Government plantation was less than in the previous year, being as below :—

1860	...	...	29,312lbs.
1861	...	...	26,532 „

Increase in crop of Seeds.

But the crop of seeds produced increased from 164 maunds to 1,258 maunds. The demand for seeds by private parties was large. Indents were received from 22 Europeans and 375 Natives. The distribution was gratuitous and was made as follows :—

		Seeds.		Plants.
To Europeans	...	Mds. 452	...	29,000
To Natives	...	„ 406	...	2,000

Supply of seed not equal to the demand.

256. The supply did not, however, suffice to satisfy a tenth part of the demand. In the Kangra Hills four Joint Stock Companies are embarked in the cultivation besides several private individuals, amongst whom are Officers of the Royal and Local Armies. Plantations have also been made in the Simla Hills.

Numerous patches of land purchased from Natives by Europeans.

257. During the year numerous conveyances of land have been arranged by private bargain between European settlers and the Native owners. The patches transferred have been for the most part small, rarely exceeding 5 or 10 acres in extent. Under the common law of India the several co-sharers in a co-parcenary tenure have each a right of pre-emption; and under the Punjab Code this right may be made the subject of litigation at any time within three months from the date of a sale ignoring it. But the Punjab rules go further. If the party, claiming to purchase under his privilege of pre-emption,

Peculiar incident in the indigenous tenures which obstructs the acquisition of land by Europeans.

object to the price demanded, he can move the Revenue Authorities to assemble assessors who will fix the price. If the privileged co-parcener chooses to buy at this price, he may do so; if not any other co-parcener or the joint community have the option of purchasing; if all decline, then a stranger may buy. This peculiar incident in the indigenous tenures much obstructs the acquisition of land by the European. Tempted by the liberal price which he is able to proffer, single members of the co-parcenary are ready enough to treat with him; but when he proceeds to enter upon possession, he soon realizes the infirmity of his title, and the numerous reversionary claims which he must satisfy before it can be secured. It has, however, been held by high authorities, that the economical evils of placing restrictions on the free sale of land are politically less injurious than the social disintegration caused by the communication to strangers of the complex rights appertaining to the hereditary members of village communities; nevertheless, there is room for doubt as to the expediency of interfering with the individual owner's valuation of his land which procedure is peculiar to the Punjab.

Intention to review the subject.

258. The Lieutenant-Governor is about to review the subject in communication with the Financial Commissioner.

SECTION XIII.—POPULATION.

Revision of returns owing to territorial changes.

259. No fresh census of the population has been made, but territorial changes have led to a revision of returns made in 1855-56 with the following results:—

Division.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Population per Square Mile.
Delhi	4,057	13,28,650	Rs. 23,51,300	327·49
Hissar	8,546	8,58,021	15,95,875	100·40
Cis-Sutlej States*	5,244	17,61,377	15,69,598	341·18
Trans-Sutlej States	6,741	22,50,941	32,92,016	333·91
Umritsur	5,049	23,13,628	27,77,698	446·35
Lahore	8,989	15,58,715	13,27,448	172·29
Mooltan	19,350	12,30,632	15,37,024	63·59
Rawul Pindee	18,066	16,91,409	21,83,388	93·62
Derajat	16,776	9,10,696	11,30,465	54·19
Peshawur	7,588	8,62,756	8,86,812	113·40
Total ..	1,00,406	1,47,66,825	1,86,51,624	147·07

* Exclusive of Simla, the exact area of which district is not known.

Native States.

260. Estimates have also been made for the Native States connected with the Punjab Government, of which the following is the total result:—

Area	...	...	...	...	93,907 Square Miles.
Population	...	...	...	...	71,54,538

CONCLUSION.

Submission of the Muhsood Wuzeerees, and peace on the Frontier.

261. Intelligence has just arrived of the Muhsood Wuzereees having subscribed to the terms offered them by the Commissioner of the Derajat, the main provision of which is, that each of the three principal divisions of the tribe shall be responsible for outrages committed by its members in our territory. The Lieutenant-Governor is, therefore, able to close the narrative of the events of 1860-61 with the announcement that, with the exception of one minor unadjusted dispute, our relations with the numerous independent tribes of the Frontier are peaceful. The Jydoons, whose settlements are on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Torbela, have been misled by sectarian prejudice into abetting the return of the Hindoostanee fanatics to Sitana, whence they were expelled by the expedition under Major General Sir Sydney Cotton in 1858. There is every hope, however, of the immediate adjustment of this disagreement.

Submission of the Muhsoods, a significant fact.

262. The submission of the Muhsoods is a significant fact. They are one of the three main sections of the brave, united and independent Wuzeeree tribe: year after year they continued to commit raids and robberies in British Territory with impunity. Various causes prevented their chastisement, and it was not until 1860, after they had entered the Tank district with the object of attacking the town, that the force under Brigadier General Chamberlain marched throughout their difficult country. Having suffered disastrous losses in men and property, it might have been expected that they would have agreed to give the pledges for their future good conduct, to which the British demands were limited. But no, for a whole year they have persisted with singular obstinacy in avoiding any action having the appearance of succumbing to their powerful neighbour. Their traders have consequently been excluded from the markets of the plains in which their iron usually finds a ready sale. Their dogged repugnance to yield was strengthened by some false hopes of assistance from the Ameer of Cabul, to whom they made repeated offers of allegiance, the value of which being fully appreciated by the old Barukzai, he did not allow himself to be played off against his allies. Supplies have been received from the Affghan vallies of Dour and Khost, and it is possible that the recent cessation of these, consequent upon quarrels with the inhabitants or their neighbours, may have aggravated the privations caused by the blockade. The Muhsoods have at last voluntarily waited upon the Frontier Authorities, and taken upon them the required obligations. It is to be hoped that the unwavering spirit which has characterized their opposition may be equally visible in their adhesion to the new agreements.

263. The accordant voice of our Frontier Officers attests the impression which is gradually being made upon the Beloch and Pathan tribes of the border by the continuance of peace and of peaceful intercourse with the people under our Government. It is discernible in the less aggravated turpitude of the crimes committed, and in the desire which is evinced to obtain land within our territory. It is the necessary result of prolonged contact with those whom dear experience has taught the gallant barbarians to acknowledge as much their superiors in arms as in arts.

Gradual impression upon the Frontier Tribes.

264. Adverting to internal affairs, it will be noted that there has been a sensible attraction of the independent economy of the Punjab towards the central system. The transfer of the Police authority from the Magistrates to other Officers, and the appointment of Civil Judges in cities, appear to indicate that the Province is gradually out-growing that political age to which patriarchal Government is best suited. The imperial income tax has been received as submissively as in Bengal. The Indian Penal Code will be introduced at the commencement of 1862. The land revenue system is already assimilated to that of the North-West Provinces. Such are the signs which denote the growing capacity of this heterogeneous population for subjection to the most recent enactments. They denote also the growth of complicated rights and interests, and an expansion of the business of civil society, such as might be expected after a decade of congenial Government and progressive civilization. The epoch of innovation is succeeded by one which will be marked by the unimpaired utility of institutions already founded, rather than by the erection of new ones. The final determination of the Penal law, the separation of the Police and Judicial functions, the establishment of Courts exclusively for the decision of Civil causes, the subjection of the non-agricultural classes to fiscal contribution, are reforms which demonstrate the rising intelligence and the docility of the people to which they are applied. At this time then, not inopportunely, have Chiefs selected from amongst them been admitted to a share of magisterial and administrative authority, and increased means of education for all classes been anxiously provided. At such a time, too, may exist some popular appreciation of the financial difficulties which have necessitated the increase of the Salt and Stamp duties; or at least a recognition of the beneficent wisdom which has spent some portion of the revenues raised by such taxes on works of irrigation, and thus in the calamitous dearth of the past year has partially preserved the harvest and sustained the agricultural interest. Or if this liberality be attributed to policy, and may be paralelled in the past history of Native Governments, the dawning enlightenment may yet lead, as indeed it has led—to a real admiration of that Christian charity evinced by the English in which India and England, forgetful of national injuries and insults, the most deadly of national indignation, the most righteous of every thing but the suffering and desolation caused by the famine in the Delhi territory—succoured with munificent subscriptions the starving population so lately in rebellion, revealing as it were the latent anti-sceptic principle pervading British Society—the light of the world shining before men, and attracting them to glorify their Heavenly Father.

Independent economy of the Punjab in internal affairs attracted towards the central system.

Commendation of higher Officers.

265. The Lieutenant-Governor himself here records with much satisfaction his sense of the eminent services of the Officers engaged in the higher branches of the administration. Their zeal, ability, hearty co-operation and earnestness have been most conspicuous.

Mr. Roberts officiated as Judicial Commissioner with the same marked success as has so often before drawn forth the acknowledgments of this Government.

To his many valuable services he has added that of organizing the 1st Punjab Volunteers, to the command of which body he was unanimously elected.

Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The spirit that animates the Lahore Volunteers under their efficient Commander, ably supported by zealous Officers, is creditable to them, and is a source of strength to the Government. They are second to no body of Volunteers in India, but they have formidable rivals in the 2nd Punjab Volunteers lately organized at Simla under Colonel Lord W. Hay.

Mr. Cust officiated for some months as Financial Commissioner, and on Mr. McLeod's return, the Lieutenant-Governor was glad to avail himself of his great talent for organization in reviewing the different establishments in the Punjab.

The return of Mr. McLeod from England towards the close of the year to resume his duties as Financial Commissioner was hailed with pleasure by all classes of Europeans and Natives.

The services of Mr. T. Thornton and Mr. H. Perkins as Personal Assistants to the Judicial and Financial Commissioners are reported to have been very efficient.

The Lieutenant-Governor is under great obligations to his Secretary Mr. Davies. His experience and matured and excellent judgment have been of the greatest assistance to His Honor.

Major Hutchinson officiated as Military Secrectary during Major Lawrence's absence to the entire satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor. On being relieved of his duties, His Honor was glad to be able to appoint him to the head of the new Police; an appointment which his experience acquired in Oude enabled him to enter on with some confidence.

Captain Sim as Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, and latterly also as Under-Secretary in that Department, performed his duties through an unusually trying period, in a manner that elicited the approval of the Supreme Government and of the Secretary of State for India.

The Lieutenant-Governor was glad to be able to appoint as Officiating Assistant Secretary Mr. Kirke, the excellent Superintendent of the Secretariat Office, and proposes confirming him in the appointment.

The notice of Officers immediately connected with the Government would not be complete, without a record of the Lieutenant-Governor's sense of the valuable services performed by the Reverend Mr. Sloggett, the Chaplain of Anarkullee, as Secretary to the Famine Relief Fund Central Committee. Mr. Sloggett has been in almost daily communication with His Honor, either personally or by letter. He fully realized and grappled with the appalling calamity that fell on a portion of the Province. He proceeded to the distressed districts, and vigorously and promptly co-operated with the Local Committees. His zeal and energy cheered and encouraged them, and the good results have been greater than the Lieutenant-Governor could have anticipated. His Honor is sensible that the Reverend Gentleman looks for a higher reward than human praise, but it is a satisfaction to him to record this tribute to his merits and exertions.

Financial Commissioner's testimony to efficiency of District Officers.

Confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor's personal examination.

266. In submitting the Annual Revenue Report, the Financial Commissioner has remarked that "as a body, the district Officers of the Punjab, burdened as almost all are with exceedingly arduous and miscellaneous duties, have shown themselves fully equal to the responsibilities devolving on them, and I do not think there is any one amongst them of whom it will not be admitted that he has exerted himself to the best of his ability to fulfil the duties of his charge." The Lieutenant-Governor, who in the course of the year visited in three successive tours all the stations in the Punjab except the nine marginally noted, most of which were inspected in the year preceding, is able to confirm the testimony of the Financial Commissioner. The changes of Officers have not been numerous, and experience has produced a high average of executive efficiency, to which, and not to any depreciation of the standard, is due the mention in this report of an unprecedented number of names.

Ferozepoor.
Sealkote.
Huzara.
Kohat.
Simlah.
Hissar.
Rohtuck.
Sirsa.

The late Mr. G. C. Barnes, C. B.

267. Death has deprived the Punjab of one of its best Commissioners, Mr. G. C. Barnes, C. B. In a brief career, few Indian Administrators have left a deeper impress on the institutions and the people of the country. The pupil of Thomason, he made, when a very Junior Officer, a settlement of the land revenue of the Goorgaon district, the liberality of which so great, as to be doubtfully viewed by his master, has in a year of scarcity proved the stability of the times. Transferred to the Hill district of Kangra, he persevered in the same policy which has since been amply approved amidst the derangement elsewhere created by the sudden depreciation of agricultural produce. Called upon to act as a Civil Judge, he used the discretion allowed him to free the conduct of causes from technicalities, from delay, vexation, and expense, at a time his views were less general than they have since become. The decisive suppression of an insurrection which occurred in 1848-49 was mainly due to his prompt resolution. He gained in an unusual degree the attachment of the hill people, who still say in conversation that they have had several just and good rulers, but that "Barnes Sahib" was their "mâ-bâp." Parting from these simple tribes he afterwards became Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, and crowned a successful administration by confirming in their allegiance, by means of sound counsel and commanding influence, those powerful

Chiefs whose co-operation in 1857 contributed so essentially to the maintenance of British dominion. In him the Indian Government has lost a sagacious, able, and experienced Officer, equal to the most important services.

Commendation of other Officers.

The following are the names of the remaining Officers whom the Lieutenant-Governor desires to bring to the favorable notice of the Supreme Government:—

Commissioners.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hamilton.
Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth.
Captain H. R. James, C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor.
Mr. P. S. Melvill.
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B.
Mr. W. Money, Commissioner of Customs.
Major R. C. Browne,
Captain F. R. Pollock, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. E. A. Prinsep, „
Mr. J. Naesmyth, „
} Offg. as Commissioners.

Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton.
Lord W. Hay.
Captain O. J. McL. Farrington.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Voyle.
Colonel H. C. Vancortlandt, C. B.
Mr. J. H. Oliver.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, C. B.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain B. T. Reid.
Captain H. W. H. Coxe.
Captain S. F. Graham.
Captain B. Henderson, C. B.
Captain W. McNiele.
Captain J. W. Bristow.

Captain R. B. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
Mr. W. E. Blyth.
Captain E. H. Paske.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain H. B. Urmstone,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Mr. W. C. Plowden,
Mr. D. C. McNabb,
Mr. B. Hardinge,
Mr. R. W. Thomas,
Captain A. A. Munro,
Captain J. S. Tighe,
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin,
} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.

Captain T. W. Mercer.
Captain C. H. Hall.
Captain C. A. McMahon.
Captain H. A. Dwyer.
Captain T. F. Forster.
Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.
Lieutenant J. C. Horne.
Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris.
Lieutenant W. M. Lane.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Captain H. P. Babbage.
Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone.
Mr. G. Knox.
Lieutenant R. H. Huddlestone.
Lieutenant G. G. Young.
Lord F. Hay.
Mr. C. E. Bernard.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.
Mr. J. B. Lyall.
Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.

Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney.
Mr. J. W. Smyth.
Mr. D. G. Barkley.
Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins.
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield.
Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
Mr. O. Wood.
Lieutenant F. M. Birch.
Mr. L. Saunders.
Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski.
Lieutenant E. P. Gurdon.
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
Mr. H. Burra.

Extra Assistants.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Baboo Madhopershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mahomed Sooltan.
Mr. L. Berkeley.
Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
Mr. W. H. DeGruyther.
Shahzada Mahomed Zumboor.
Hadee Hoosein.
Kaim Allee.
Sirdar Jodh Singh.
Mr. L. Cowan.
Mahsoom Ali.
Pundit Motee Lal.
Agha Kalebabid.
Mr. J. S. Donald.
Mr. G. D. Westropp.
Mr. F. E. Moore.
Pundit Munphool.
Gopal Suhae.
Mr. G. Thompson.

Syud Jumal Ali.
Fyzul Hoosein.
Jyshee Ram.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Mr. T. W. Moore.
Mr. F. R. Scarlett.
Hurshookh Rai.
Gopal Doss.

Inspector General of Prisons.

Doctor C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyor, Derajat.

Captain H. C. Johnstone.

Salt Department.

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

MURREE;
The 20th July, 1861.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1860-61.

APPENDIX I.

CIRCULAR No. 20.

No. 1409.

To

SIR, *Dated Lahore, 24th September,* 1860.

I AM directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the guidance of Revenue Officers, a Memorandum of Instructions issued by the Supreme Government for the management, assessment, and collection of the Income Tax.

Forwards Memorandum of Instructions from the Supreme Government.

2. The Income Tax Act has already been published in the *Punjab Gazette*; and will have effect in the Punjab and its Dependencies from the 1st of November, 1860.

Income Tax to come into operation on 1st November, 1860.

3. The scope and object of the Act will be clearly understood from the study of its detailed provisions. It is necessary that all Officers, employed in its execution, make themselves thoroughly acquainted both with the text of the Act and the explanatory instructions issued by the Supreme Government. Translations have been made for the use of the Native officials, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the fullest explanations be verbally given by the Tehseeldars and Deputy Commissioners to the influential representatives of the Native mercantile community, in order that they may have it in their power to diffuse correct information as to the nature of the new taxation, and counteract the false rumours to which ignorance or design may give rise.*

Verbal explanations of the Act to be given.

4. In particular, His Honor requires that the declared object of Government namely, "to raise a fair amount of revenue in a manner that shall not be oppressive or vexatious to the people," may be clearly made known. The large merchants and bankers should be apprized of the provisions for preventing any but a voluntary examination of account books, and for preserving secret the amount of the assessments fixed. The extent to which the agricultural classes are exempted from the tax should be distinctly explained. The exemptions affecting soldiers and police, detailed in Section CXXVII, should be definitely published. The immunity secured to the poor, and the proportion of the impost to the means of all classes, should be continually pointed out. And it should be announced to all, that the octroi duties which have been in force during the past year, will be reduced to low rates, calculated to provide, as heretofore, for the cost of watch and ward, and for conservancy arrangements; and the advantage thus accruing to the poorer classes should be forcibly asserted.

Details of explanation.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor calls upon all Revenue Officers to aid in the execution of this important measure, in such a manner as may lay the foundations of a sound and just taxation. Whilst His Honor desires to see this new impost evenly and equitably adjusted, as far as possible, in accordance with the intention of the Legislature; he, at the same time, expects that both the assessment and collection will be made in a lenient and humane spirit, and that anything like high estimates of the income of individuals and classes, or oppression in the realization of the revenue, will be severely repressed.

Caution against high estimates of income.

---

* NOTE.—The Income Tax will, in the vernacular, be designated "*Mahsool Oopur Amudumee*"; the License Tax "*Mahsool Oopur Peshadaran.*"

6. With these general observations, His Honor proceeds to issue the following instructions regarding the enforcement of the Act in the Punjab.

Enforcement of the Act in the Punjab.

7. The Tehseeldars will be appointed Assessors in their respective pergunnahs. For the towns marginally noted, selected Assistant Commissioners will be nominated Assessors. In cantonments, the cantonment Joint Magistrates will act as Assessors under the Deputy Commissioners; all Assessors will be duly sworn to secrecy. The Tehseeldars will be relieved of their current duties by the Peshkars, who will receive an additional allowance, calculated to raise their pay, so long as they officiate for the Tehseeldar, to Rupees 100 per mensem. In making the rural assessments, no establishment beyond that already existing will be required by the Tehseeldar. For large towns, special application must be made. A Sudder Mohurrir, on Rupees 50 per mensem, may be entertained in each district. The Deputy Commissioners of districts will give the greater part of their time and attention to the assessment, and they are empowered to make over such a proportion of their ordinary work to their Assistants as they deem necessary, keeping themselves free to move about their districts.

Appointment of Assessors, &c.

LAHORE.
UMBRITSUR.
MOOLTAN.
DELHI.
PESHAWUR.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor does not require the *general notice* prescribed by Section XXXVII of the Act to be issued. But the Deputy Commissioner must at once draw up lists of the individuals residing within his district, whom he deems should be served with the *special notice* prescribed by Section XXXVIII., and the Assessor must issue such notices in strict conformity with the Act.

List of persons on whom special notice is to be served, to be drawn up.

9. Such notices should be issued by the Deputy Commissioner to Europeans of all classes, and the forms of the Act should be rigidly adhered to. In making the assessment, the Deputy Commissioner will carefully observe the directions contained in paragraphs 14 to 19 of the Instructions of the Supreme Government. It should be made known that under Section XLIV of the Act, any person whose annual profits or income exceed two thousand Rupees may demand to be assessed by the Deputy Commissioner, and may transmit his returns *sealed*. This provision should be particularly explained by the Tehseeldars to the Native Bankers and Mahajuns, who should be invited to declare if they desire the amount of their returned income to be kept secret.

To be served on all Europeans.

10. The terms on which compositions are permitted under Part V should likewise be notified, and lists of persons desiring to make such compositions should be prepared. In some places, this method of avoiding annual re-assessment may, perhaps, be elected.

Compositions.

11. The rules under Parts VII, VIII, IX and X, for the assessment of the duties under the several schedules, must be carefully conformed to; those regarding the assessment of persons in the employ of any Company, must also be strictly applied.

Assessments under the several Schedules.

12. Besides Europeans, there are at many stations Natives dealing in European wares, and isolated from ordinary Native traders, whom it will be expedient to serve with the notice also. If any Native object to be assessed by the Assessor, aided by the Punchayet, (as hereafter provided) he may, by Section CIV, demand to be assessed under the ordinary provisions of the Act; and to such persons the terms on which composition of the tax is allowed should be carefully explained.

What Natives are to be served with special notice.

13. Under Part XI, it is permissible to deviate from the strict letter of the Act in making assessments. I am to explain to what extent the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes such deviation to be made in the assessment of Natives.

Deviation from the Act how far authorized.

1	2	3	4	5				6										7
				Value of Income.				Income Tax Assessed.										Remarks.
								I.		II.		III.		IV.		Total.		
No.	Name and parentage.	Trade or profession.	License Tax.	Sch. I.	II.	IV.	Total.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.			
1	Boora Mull, son of Kishundass.	Moonshee, employed in merchant shop.	To be sub-divided in accordance with the grades of the tax prescribed by the Act	200	...	250	450	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9		Persons whose total Income or profits do not exceed 500 Rupees per annum, will be assessed at 2 per cent; above that sum, at 4 per cent.
2	Ahmud Khan son of Hossein Khan.	Merchant.	... ...	600	2,000	...	2,600	...	24	...	80	...	...	...	...	104		

14. As a rule, no general or special notice is to be served upon Natives, unless they make a special request to that effect. The individuals liable to the Income Tax will be ascertained by the following process of Registration:—

Notices not generally to be served on Natives.

15. It will save trouble, if the individuals to be exempted from all taxation, or liable to come under the License and Income Taxes respectively are discriminated from the first. For most towns, a register of the inhabitants already exists. This should be corrected, or, if necessary, drawn out afresh. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes the form of this Register to be as simple as possible. It should show the serial number of the inhabitants, the mohulla or other sub-division, name and parentage, trade or profession, with a column for remarks. No enumeration of women or children is required, and all inquisition into the details of families should be scrupulously avoided. In large cities, the several mohullas may be kept separate. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes as few Mohurrirs as possible to be employed on the work, which should be done in concert with the chief residents of the towns or mohullas, and under the superintendence of the Tehseeldar or the principal Tehseel officials. But no enquiry is to be made by the Mohurrirs or Putwarees into the comparative means of individuals.

Method of Registration of persons liable to License and Income Tax.

16. When the lists are ready, the Assessor will proceed to the town or mohulla, in order to classify according to trades the persons liable to be taxed, using the form of Register marginally noted. As it will be convenient to have uniform classification of trades and professions, a list is appended, but it need not be implicitly followed.

Classification by Assessor.

17. The three first columns will be filled up from the lists previously prepared.

Three first columns of Register.

18. The details of column 4 will be filled in under rules which will be issued after the License Act has passed the Legislature.

Column 4.

19. The details of columns 5 and 6 will be filled in, for the numbers of each trade and profession, *by the Assessor himself*, who will be aided by a few influential men, selected from the trade or town. The Assessor should previously be furnished with any information obtainable from

Columns 5 and 6.

public records or other existing sources, as for instance, he should have lists of all employés paid from the Local or other Funds, not under the control of the Civil Auditor. In short, he should use every means of avoiding and cutting short his inquisition into individual incomes. The Deputy Commissioner should endeavour to conciliate the co-operation of influential Natives, through whom, in particular, he should explain the objects of Government, and the nature of the tax. His Honor, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, will sanction khilluts to such persons. The Assessor and Punchayet will, to the best of their ability, determine the quota fairly leviable from each person, under Schedules Nos. I, II. and IV., and any explanatory particulars regarding the property assessed, or any claim to exemption, (as in the case of Government servants whose quotas under Schedule 4 will have been deducted by the Civil Auditor) may be entered in the column of remarks. The sittings of the Assessor and Deputy Commissioner, in connection with the Income Tax, should be held at fixed hours, and in a fixed and accessible place.

Attestation and confirmation of assessments by Deputy Commissioner.

20. When the details of column 5 have been filled in, the Deputy Commissioner must take an early opportunity of attesting the assessment, and patiently hearing in the presence of the Assessor and Punchayet any objections which may be made. After his review has been carefully completed, he will make the assessment, and furnish each person with a written paper, showing the amount assessed under the several Schedules. Each person should be told that he will have to pay so much, and no more, to the head-man or other commissioned to collect the tax.

Distribution of assessment by Punchayet.

21. The Deputy Commissioner, having satisfied himself that the computations of the Assessor and Punchayet form in the aggregate a fair and moderate assessment for a town or sub-division, may, if he consider it expedient and really agreeable to the great majority of the tax-payers, allow them to distribute the total sum over individuals, through their representatives specially elected for the purpose. But a list, showing the names of the parties assessed and their quotas, must be furnished to the Deputy Commissioner. This may be sent *sealed*, and need only be referred to to verify claims to exemption from the License Tax, on the plea of previous assessment for the Income Tax.

Dissatisfied persons may obtain separate hearing from the Deputy Commissioner.

22. But if any person shall be dissatisfied with the assessment put upon him, he may, on presentation of a petition on plain paper, obtain a separate hearing before the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the procedure laid down in Sections 54 and 56, Part V of the Act. This privilege should be explained to such individuals as desire to appeal. But the Lieutenant-Governor believes, that where the assessment is lightly and equitably made, such appeals will be rare.

Review of assessment by Commissioner of Division.

23. Under special circumstances described in Clause 2 of Section LVI of the Act, the Commissioner of the division may make a revision of assessment, on the application of the person assessed. In making such revisions the Commissioners should act as much as possible in concert with and through the Deputy Commissioners, on whom they should impress the importance of introducing the new tax with the utmost moderation and fairness.

Rural assessments.

24. In the smaller towns and villages, the number of persons amenable to the Income Tax will be few. The Assessor will be able to ascertain from the revenue records the names of zemindars paying more than 600 Rupees land revenue, who alone of their class (not having other sources of income than land) are liable; and other sources of income may be ascertained by local enquiry. It will be remembered, that an agriculturist who takes his own produce to a distant market, or acts merely as an agent for the sale of the produce, is liable neither to Income or License Tax; but if he buys up produce he becomes a wholesale dealer, and may then be taxed.

25. The Assessor will draw up for every village the classified Register noted in paragraph 16 in his own handwriting. He may find it convenient to do this, whilst the town lists of inhabitants are under preparation. The Deputy Commissioner should attest and revise the proposed assessments, and employ his European Covenanted and Uncovenanted Assistants at his discretion to check the work.

Registration.

26. It will be the duty of Commissioners to see that a general *equality* of assessment is maintained in their several districts, that exemptions and indulgences are not given in one district and withheld in another, and that estimates of income are made with similar drawbacks and allowances throughout. His Honor is anxious not only that assessments should be light, but that they should be fair between man and man, and district and district. The assessment reports of the Deputy Commissioners should be forwarded after review by the Commissioners to the Financial Commissioner, who is particularly charged with the correction of any serious inequalities which he may observe. But due allowance must be made for the different circumstances even of contiguous districts. There are political reasons why the assessment of the frontier districts should be peculiarly indulgent.

Equality of assessment to be maintained.

27. Part XIII of the Act details the persons who are exempted from Income Tax, and it is required by Section CXIX that such persons shall deliver to the Assessor a statement stating their sources of income. In all cases in which special notices are served, this provision must be literally enforced. But in the case of natives assessed by the Assessor with the aid of Punchayet, it will only be necessary to enter in the column of remarks the cause of exemption, which should be verified by the Deputy Commissioner when he attests the assessment.

Exemptions.

28. For places where special notices are served, a General Abstract, according to Form No. 17, (of those prescribed by the Act) must be drawn up. But it will be unnecessary to detail in this Form the names of natives classified and assessed by the Assessor, as these will have been previously registered. It will be sufficient to enter the number of persons, and the amount of duties assessed under the several Schedules. This amount, added to the amount of the special assessments, will form the total Income Tax of the town or place. Registers, showing the details of individual assessments, must be kept under lock and key by the Deputy Commissioner, who should burn them in his own presence every year after the new Register has been drawn up.

How the total Income Tax is to be shewn for each place.

29. In places where no special assessments have been made, it will be sufficient to give an abstract at the foot of the Register, stating the number of persons assessed, and the total assessment distributed under the several Schedules. This must be signed by the Deputy Commissioner.

30. Duplicates of the Registers and Abstracts must be deposited in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. These will regulate the collection of the duties, and form the foundation of the pergunnah and district General Abstracts.

31. Under the proviso contained in Section CXLII, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the duties be collected in two yearly instalments, to fall due on the dates on which the second instalments of the rubbee and khureef harvests are payable; notice of such dates must be given (by proclamation) in every district. Kistbundees should be made out for each village, showing separately the amount of Income Tax and License Tax, without details of individuals. The accounts may be kept in the same way as those of the "trade tax" have been kept during the past year, provided that the Income one per cent and License Taxes are discriminated.

Instalments.

Remuneration for collection.

32. In villages, the collection will be made through the Lumburdars; in towns through appointed head-men for trades or mohullas. An allowance, at a rate not exceeding two pice in the Rupee, payable out of the collections, will be made as remuneration. But the Commissioner may sanction the payment of the tax, direct, into the District or Tehseel Treasury, when he thinks proper.

Exemption of incomes of religious and charitable institutions.

33. Under Section CXXXIII it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend for exemption incomes derived from property, movable or immovable, solely employed for or dedicated to religious or charitable public purposes. Lists of such religious or charitable institutions and their incomes should be drawn up without delay, in order that the orders of Government may be taken regarding them, and the Assessor informed of the result.

Assessment of Jagheerdars.

34. There is one important class, which will newly come under taxation, which requires to be treated with extreme care and consideration. It comprehends the assignees of Government land revenue, jagheerdars, maafeedars, and instumrardars. They will fall under Schedule I. They will have the option of being served with the special notice, or of being registered for assessment by the Tehseeldar Assessor. The income of each aggregate jagheer may be known from the Collectorate records. But it will be necessary to advert to the share of each holder, and also to any other income he may possess. No jagheerdar or other assignee of land revenue, whose sole income consists of a rent-free holding, or a share therein, yielding less than 200 Rupees per annum, will be liable to Income Tax. This class is composed of men of respectability and self-respect, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that they may be treated by the Tehseeldars with great consideration.

Recovery of duties.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor prohibits the recovery of duties by the employment of the processes authorized by the several Sections of Part VII of the Act, without the written order of the Deputy Commissioner. On the occurrence of default, the Tehseeldar is empowered to issue a dustuk as a notice to pay up, but he is to do nothing further without first reporting to the Deputy Commissioner.

36. It will be seen that the Agency to be employed in the assessment will be limited to the Deputy Commissioners, selected Assistant Commissioners, and the Tehseeldars. No newly appointed Officers will be engaged in the work, except a few carefully chosen Mohurrirs in towns. Much labor will fall on the Deputy Commissioners and Tehseeldars. The former will be required to move about constantly in their districts, and to keep themselves thoroughly informed of the doings of the Assessors. The latter must effect the classification of tax-payers in town and country *themselves*. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to reward Tehseeldars who have satisfactorily performed their duty, with a gratuity of one month's pay. His Honor expects that the whole work will be completed, without hurry or negligence, in two, or at the most three months, from its commencement, on the receipt of this Circular.

I have, &c.,

R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

DETAIL OF TAXABLE CLASSES.

	Classes.
Sazindagan, or Ahl hiruf.	I.—Manufacturers.
Faroshindagan.	II.—Sellers, Traders, Merchants.
Thekadaran.	III.—Contractors.
Kiraingiran.	IV.—Letters of Cattle, &c.
Marafutdaran.	V.—Agents, Go-betweens.
Kuruz dehindagan.	VI.—Lenders, Pawnbrokers.
	VII.—Owners of accumulated property other than real property.
Noukran.	VIII.—Paid servants either by wages, or fees (except servants of Government).
	IX.—Owners of immovable property other than revenue paying land.
	X.—Pensioners.
	XI.—Assignees of Government revenue, Jagheerdars, Maafeedars, Istumrardars.
	XII.—Zemindars and Talooquadars, mortgagees and lessees of land, Government farmers.
	XIII.—Paid servants of Government.
This class must be dealt with separately by a European according to the Act.	XIV.—European Merchants, Professional men, Bankers, Servants of Companies, *ex. gr.* Medical men in private practice, Managers of Tea Companies, Banks, Shopkeepers, Railway employés, Owners of house property, European Nurses, Owners of Dawk Carriages, &c.

CLASS I.—MANUFACTURERS.

I.—Shawl maker, Shal Baf.
II.—Repairer and worker of Shawls, Rufugur.
III.—Worker in Silk on Shawls, Chikundoz.
IV.—Silk weaver, Duriabaf.
V.—Border weavers, Gotahbaf.
VI.—Gold wire workers, Tilahaf.
VII.—Sash and sword belt makers, Petèe or Gatrabaf.
VIII.—Weavers, Sufedbaf—Julaha.
IX.—Tailors, Durzee.
X.—Carpet makers, Sitrinjeebaf.
XI.—Rug makers, Kalinbaf.
XII.—Coarse rug makers, Numdabaf.
XIII.—Workers in brass, Thuthiar.
XIV.—Workers in gold and silver, Zurgur.
XV.—Workers in enamel, Murassuhkar.
XVI.—Blacksmith, Lohar.
XVII.—Carpenter, Mistree—Turkhan.
XVIII.—Painter, Rungsaz.
XIX.—Saddler and Shoemaker, Saraj, Mochee.
XX.—Gold and silver leaf makers, Koftgur, or Duftreesaz.
XXI.—Glass makers, Shishugur.
XXII.—Hookah makers, Naichabund.
XXIII.—Seal engravers, Mohurkund.

XXIV.—Cloth stampers, Chapahgur.
XXV.—Chintz makers, Chimbah.
XXVI.—Silk workmanship, Putolee.
XXVII.—Tent makers, Khemahdoz.
XXVIII.—Ivory worker, Choorahgur.
XXIX.—Plumbers, Kulaigur.
XXX.—Paper makers, Kaghazee.
XXXI.—Gunpowder makers, Atishbaz.
XXXII.—Sugar refiner, Cheeneewala.
XXXIII.—Dyers, Rungraze.
XXXIV.—Printers, Chapakhanawala.
XXXV.—Potters, Koomars.
XXXVI.—Tanners, Chumars.
XXXVII.—Basket makers, Bunjree.
XXXVIII.—Builders, Mimar.
XXXIX.—Likeness Painter, Mosuwur.
XL.—Comb makers, Kungeegur.
XLI.—Sharpner, Sikleegur.
XLII.—Cotton cleaners, Penjeh (Nadaf).
XLIII.—Fan makers, Punkhasaz.
XLIV.—Mat makers, Boriahbaf.
XLV.—Screen makers, Chiksaz.
XLVI.—Bow makers, Kumangur.
XLVII.—Watch makers, Ghureesaz.
XLVIII.—Millers, Khurasee.
XLIX.—Soap makers, Saboongur.
L.—Liquor distiller, Abkar.
LI.—Leather dyers, Chumrung.
LII.—Thatchers, Chupurbund.
LIII.—Farriers, Nalbund.
LIV.—Tea febricants, Chahsaz.
LV.—Rope twister, Bansaz.
LVI.—Wire drawers, Tarkush.
LVII.—Candle makers, Butteesaz.
LVIII.—Binders, Jildsaz.
LIX.—Saltpetre manufacturers, Shorahgur.
LX.—Silk dyers, Putrung.
LXI.—Nuwar weavers, Nuwarbaf.
LXII.—Gilders of leather and wood, Mulummakar.
LXIII.—Soda water makers, Wilayutee Paneesaz.
LXIV.—Brick makers, Khishtpaiz.
LXV.—Masons, Sungtarash.
LXVI.—Engravers of stone, Nageenahsaz.
LXVII.—Knife grinders, Sangur.
LXVIII.—Dal grinders, Dalgur.
LXIX.—Oil men, Telee.
LXX.—Caste mark makers, Bindleegur.
LXXI.—Pen-case makers, Kulumdansaz.
LXXII.—Basket makers, Tokrahsaz.
LXXIII.—Lyre makers, Sitarahsaz.
LXXIV.—Drum makers, Tublahsaz.
LXXV.—Kite makers, Patungsaz.
LXXVI.—Lantern makers, Lanternsaz.
LXXVII.—Tat weavers, Tatbaf.
LXXVIII.—Plain gold and silver workers, Sadakar.
LXXIX.—Turban binders, Dustarbund.
LXXX.—Sawyers, Arahkush.
LXXXI.—Silk winders, Putphera.
LXXXII.—Metal engravers, Chiterah.
LXXXIII.—Perfume sellers, Gandee.
LXXXIV.—Saddle cloth makers, Khogirsaz.
LXXXV.—Silver bar gilders, Kuteia.
LXXXVI.—Fine wire drawers, Dubkeia.
LXXXVII.—Gold washers, Niaria.
LXXXVIII.—Spirits of Wine makers, Tezabia.
LXXXIX.—Jewel piercers, Hakak.
XC.—Book makers, Katib.
XCI.—Well wall makers, Tobeh.
XCII.—Leech keepers, Gugree.
XCIII.—Mail Armour makers, Zirahkush.
XCIV.—Gun makers, Banduksaz.
XCV.—Dyers of small skins, Khutik.
XCVI.—Sword hilt makers, Miansaz.
XCVII.—Needle makers, Soozunkar.
XCVIII.—Makers of coloured powder for the Holi, Ultagur.
XCIX.—Reed-screen maker, Sirkee bananewala.
C.—Makers of Kupahs to hold Ghee, Dubgur.
CI.—Blanket makers, Kumbalbaf.
CII.—Makers of mud toys, Koozahgur.
CIII.—Lime-kiln workers, Chunasaz.
CIV.—Ice makers, Burufsaz.
CV.—Roasters of grain, Bhurboonjah.

CLASS II.—SELLERS.

I.—Sellers of Pushmeenah, Pushmeenah furosh.
II.—Silk, Darrai furosh.
III.—Haberdasher, Bajaz.
IV.—Corn dealers, Ghulah furosh.
V.—Sellers of brass vessels, Kuserah.
VI.—Sellers of bordering, Gotah furosh.

VII.—Grocer, Punsaree.
VIII.—Seller of Gold, Tilah furosh.
IX.—Perfumer, Atar.
X.—Sweetmeat seller, Hulwaie.
XI.—Shoe seller, Paposh furosh.
XII.—Cattle dealer, Muweshi furosh.
XIII.—Raw Silk dealer, Reshum furosh.
XIV.—Jeweller, Jowahree.
XV.—Pedlars, Miniaree.
XVI.—Fruit dealer, Mewah furosh.
XVII.—Paper dealer, Kagaz furosh.
XVIII.—Timber merchant, Chob furosh.
XIX.—Firewood seller, Hezum furosh.
XX.—Bhoosa dealer, Bhoosa furosh.
XXI.—Dealer in precious metals, Sona, Chandee furosh.
XXII.—European shop, Wilayutee Soudagur.
XXIII.—Seller of bills, Hoondee furosh.
XXIV.—Travelling Merchant, Beopar.
XXV.—Green grocer, Subzee furosh.
XXVI.—Bakers, Nanhaee.
XXVII.—Rice cake sellers, Faluda furosh.
XXVIII.—Flower seller, Gool furosh.
XXIX.—Dealer in Ghee, Roughan furosh.
XXX.—Butchers, Gosht furosh.
XXXI.—Dealers in Pepper, Ginger, &c., Calamirch furosh.
XXXII.—Dealers in Iron, Loha furosh.
XXXIII.—Dealers in Milk, Dood furosh.
XXXIV.—Dealers in Tobacco, Tamakoo furosh.
XXXV.—Dealers in Pân, Pân furosh.
XXXVI.—Dealers in Charcoal, Koilah furosh.
XXXVII.—Sellers of fighting birds, Tittur and Buterah furosh.
XXXVIII.—Rag sellers, Goodree furosh.
XXXIX.—Rope dealers, Russee furosh.
XL.—Soap dealers, Saboon furosh.
XLI.—Saddlers, Kathee furosh.
XLII.—Salters, Nimuk furosh.
XLIII.—Numdah sellers, Numdah furosh.
XLIV.—Bed sellers, Charpai furosh.
XLV.—Waste paper sellers, Rudee furosh.
XLVI.—Oil dealers, Tel furosh.
XLVII.—Lyre sellers, Sitara furosh.
XLVIII.—Beard dye sellers, Mehndee furosh.
XLIX.—Tat dealers, Tat furosh.
L.—Drug sellers, Mudduck furosh.
LI.—Cheese dealers, Puneer furosh.
LII.—Cotton merchants, Rooi furosh.
LIII.—Millstone sellers, Chukkee furosh.
LIV.—Book sellers, Kotub furosh.
LV.—Wool dealers, Oon furosh.
LVI.—Glass sellers, Ghass furosh.
LVII.—Blanket sellers, Loee furosh.
LVIII.—Cake sellers, Papur furosh.
LIX.—Pickle sellers, Achar furosh.
LX.—Moonj rope dealers, Moonj furosh.
LXI.—Thread dealers, Soot furosh.
LXII.—Provision shops, Huteewala.
LXIII.—Goat's wool sellers, Pushm furosh.
LXIV.—Box, looking-glass, combs and odd things sellers, Basatee.

CLASS III.—CONTRACTORS.

I.—Of Abkaree.
II.—Of Drugs.
III.—Of Ferries.
IV.—Of Octroi.
V.—Of P. W. D.
VI.—Of Commissariat.
VII.—Miscellaneous.
VIII.—Saltpetre.
IX.—Canal Department.
X.—Serai and encamping grounds.
XI.—Mail Carts.
XII.—Railway.
XIII.—Grazing grounds.
XIV.—Kunkur.
XV.—Jungle products, dates, gardens, &c.

CLASS IV.—LETTERS.

I.—Of Camels.
II.—Of Carts.
III.—Of Ekahs.
IV.—Of Dawk Carriages.
V.—Of Oxen (Lubanas).
VI.—Of Boats.
VII.—Of Asses.
VIII.—Of Mules.
IX.—Of Ponies.

CLASS V.—AGENTS.

I.—Dulal, Broker.
II.—Arthie, Commission Agent.
III.—Chowdree of trades.

CLASS VI.—LENDERS.

I.—Village Banker, (paid in kind), Mahajun, Sahoo.
II.—Banker, (paid in cash), Suraff.
III.—Pawnbroker, Gahnawala.

CLASS VII.—OWNERS OF ACCUMULATED PROPERTY.

I.—Owners of Promissory Notes.
II.—Owners of Shares in Companies.
III.—Owners of Cash out at Interest.

CLASS VIII.—PAID SERVANTS.

(BY WAGES.)

I.—Wuzeer.
II.—Moonshee.
III.—Dewan.
IV.—Jemadar.
V.—Resalder.
VI.—Vukeel, Muktyar.
VII.—Kardar.
VIII.—Thanahdar.
IX.—Modee.
X.—Toshakhaniah.
XI.—Buxee.
XII.—Sowar.
XIII.—Household domestics, male or female, { European. Eurasian. Native.

(BY FEES.)

I.—Poet.
II.—Hukeem.
III.—Barber.
IV.—Surgeon.
V.—Purohit.
VI.—Poojarree.
VII.—Moolla.
VIII.—Head of Conventual House.
IX.—Astrologer.
X.—Pundit.
XI.—Kazee.
XII.—Panda.
XIII.—Moulavee.
XIV.—Puhlawn.
XV.—Bad furosh.
XVI.—Muftee.
XVII.—Meerasee.
XVIII.—Sweeper.
XIX.—Bajee Nuwaz.
XX.—Chabuk Sowar.
XXI.—Dhulwai, Wuzunkush.
XXII.—Petition Writers.

CLASS IX.—OWNERS OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OTHER THAN REVENUE-PAYING.

I.—Owners of houses and shops inhabited by themselves.
II.—Owners of ditto leased to others.
III.—Owners of enclosed gardens.
IV.—Owners of Baradurees, Bhongahs, Dhurmsalas, Serais.

APPENDIX II.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for 1859-60 *and* 1860-61.

Receipts.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Land Tax	1,99,83,309 0 0	1,93,19,716 0 0	... ...	6,63,593 0 0
Excise and Stamps	63,08,564 0 0	73,79,964 0 0	10,71,400 0 0	... ...
Trade Taxes	9,75,807 0 0	10,48,308 0 0	72,501 0 0	... ...
Income Tax	... ...	2,90,612 0 0	2,90,612 0 0	... ...
Nuzzurana and Tribute, &c.	4,22,956 0 0	3,80,485 0 0	... ...	42,471 0 0
Postal, including Electric Telegraph ...	7,66,623 0 0	8,26,550 0 0	59,927 0 0	... ...
Miscellaneous	9,65,491 0 0	8,01,413 0 0	... ...	1,64,078 0 0
Toshakhanas	1,45,433 0 0	20,692 0 0	... ...	1,24,741 0 0
Total Ordinary ...	2,95,68,183 0 0	3,00,67,740 0 0	14,94,440 0 0	9,94,883 0 0
Extraordinary	2,400 0 0	42,70,379 0 0	42,67,979 0 0	... ...
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	2,95,70,583 0 0	3,43,38,119 0 0	57,62,419 0 0	9,94,883 0 0
Local Funds	19,13,011 0 0	17,83,594 0 0	... ...	1,29,417 0 0
Grand Total ...	3,14,83,594 0 0	3,61,21,713 0 0	57,62,419 0 0	11,24,300 0 0
Disbursements.				
General	10,14,272 0 0	10,42,736 0 0	28,464 0 0	... ...
Judicial	27,30,462 0 0	26,30,462 0 0	... ...	1,00,000 0 0
Revenue	18,83,086 0 0	18,07,734 0 0	... ...	75,352 0 0
Excise and Stamps	6,18,092 0 0	5,93,174 0 0	... ...	24,918 0 0
Trade Taxes	16,975 0 0	61,962 0 0	44,987 0 0	... ...
Income Tax	... ...	24,295 0 0	24,295 0 0	... ...
Pensions	12,75,404 0 0	18,77,642 0 0	6,02,238 0 0	... ...
Postal, &c.	6,90,994 0 0	7,31,319 0 0	40,325 0 0	... ...
Miscellaneous	10,64,281 0 0	13,33,008 0 0	2,68,727 0 0	... ...
Military	59,30,107 0 0	54,52,824 0 0	... ...	4,77,283 0 0
Toshakhanas	1,58,721 0 0	19,641 0 0	... ...	1,39,080 0 0
Total Ordinary ...	1,53,82,394 0 0	1,55,74,797 0 0	10,09,036 0 0	8,16,633 0 0
Settlement and Survey	1,00,887 0 0	69,094 0 0	... ...	31,793 0 0
Public Works Department	22,07,378 0 0	35,34,093 0 0	13,26,715 0 0	... ...
Miscellaneous	5,751 0 0	36,616 0 0	30,865 0 0	... ...
Total Extraordinary ...	23,14,016 0 0	36,39,803 0 0	13,57,580 0 0	31,793 0 0
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	1,76,96,410 0 0	1,92,14,600 0 0	23,66,616 0 0	8,48,426 0 0
Local Funds	13,57,505 0 0	16,86,602 0 0	3,29,097 0 0	... ...
Grand Total ...	1,90,53,915 0 0	2,09,01,202 0 0	26,95,713 0 0	8,48,426 0 0

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum of the entire actual cost of the undermentioned Troops under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May 1860 to April 1861.

LAHORE, *8th July*, 1861.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Kohat ...	No. 1 Punjab Lt. Field Battery ...	48,687 10 9	9,960 11 9	58,648 6 6		
Bunnoo ...	No. 2 Ditto ditto ...	45,200 8 5	9,244 7 8	54,445 0 1		
Dera Ishmail Khan ...	No. 3 Ditto ditto ...	46,354 5 4	11,969 13 8	58,324 3 0		
Kohat ...	No. 4 or Garrison Company ...	10,186 1 11	10 14 0	10,196 15 11		
Abbottabad ...	Hazara Mountain Train ...	28,618 7 4	3,094 13 0	31,713 4 4		
Murdan ...	Peshawur ditto ...	46,879 15 9	2,066 1 0	48,946 0 9		
	Dera Ishmail Khan Magazine ...	21,465 0 1	4,374 10 11	25,839 11 0		
					2,88,113 9 7	
Rajanpore ...	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry ...	2,03,816 5 10	5,100 8 0	2,08,916 13 10		
Kohat ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	2,26,191 8 0	13 2 0	2,26,204 10 0		
Kamp Lâk ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	2,13,758 4 8	3 0 0	2,13,761 4 8		
Dera Gazee Khan ...	4th Ditto ditto ...	2,15,398 1 0	122 13 0	2,15,520 14 0		
Bunnoo ...	5th Ditto ditto ...	2,13,305 1 6	1,530 0 0	2,14,835 1 6		
					10,79,238 12 0	
Kohat ...	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry ...	1,23,014 13 6	1,933 4 10	1,24,948 2 4		
Bunnoo ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	1,13,311 12 5	3,340 12 11	1,16,652 9 4		
Dera Gazee Khan ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	1,12,578 3 8	9,304 2 5	1,21,882 6 1		
Kohat ...	4th Ditto ditto ...	1,14,615 7 5	2,674 9 3	1,17,290 0 8		
Dera Ishmail Khan ...	5th Ditto ditto ...	1,08,336 9 7	2,722 1 0	1,11,058 10 7		
Dera Ishmail Khan ...	6th Ditto ditto ...	1,10,697 5 0	13,719 14 1	1,24,417 3 1		
Abbottabad ...	25th Ditto ditto ...	1,44,690 12 5	11,245 6 3	1,55,936 2 8		
					8,72,185 2 9	
Murdan ...	Guide Corps ...	2,98,478 14 9	84,34 8 6	3,06,913 7 3		
Bunnoo ...	1st Regiment Seikh Infantry ...	1,20,486 8 7	35,778 1 5	1,56,264 10 0		
Kohat ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	1,22,575 8 2	3,532 0 4	1,26,107 8 6		
Camp Kishengunge ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	1,19,699 1 8	5,235 9 7	1,24,934 11 3		
	4th Ditto ditto ...	1,12,234 3 6	7,972 8 1	1,20,206 11 7		
					8,34,427 0 7	

Lahore Division ...	1st Punjab Police Battalion, Lahore	1,04,514	0	4	1,446	5	9	1,05,960	6	1		
	7th Ditto Umritsur	1,03,515	6	3	3,891	2	0	1,07,406	8	3		
	Mounted Police, Lahore and Umritsur	2,20,768	12	9	3,554	7	9	2,24,323	4	6		
											4,37,690	2 10
Mooltan Division	3rd Punjab Police Battalion	1,03,520	10	7	2,091	0	0	1,05,611	10	7		
	Mounted Police	1,52,650	11	10	12,720	0	0	1,65,370	11	10		
											2,70,982	6 5
Rawul Pindee Division ...	5th Punjab Police Battalion	1,12,010	11	4	2,027	13	9	1,14,038	9	1		
	Mounted Police	1,26,041	8	5	3,115	0	0	1,29,156	8	5		
											2,43,195	1 6
Trans-Sutlej Division ...	2nd Punjab Police Battalion, Kangra	99,472	11	1	4,702	12	4	1,04,175	7	5		
	Mounted Police	47,271	9	7	1,869	7	3	49,141	0	10		
											1,53,316	8 3
Cis-Sutlej Division ...	4th Punjab Police Battalion, Umballah	1,10,991	6	6	1,181	8	0	1,02,172	14	6		
	Mounted Police	71,753	7	5	813	12	11	72,567	4	4		
											1,74,740	2 10
Derah Ghazee Khan ...	Mounted Police	89,160	0	0	97	14	4	89,257	14	4		
											89,257	14 4
Abbottabad ... and Huzara ...	Mounted Police	43,639	0	0	47	2	3	43,686	2	3		
	Suttee Company	6,636	0	0	109	7	8	6,745	7	8		
											50,431	9 11
Peshawur ...	Mounted Police	50,199	9	11	240	0	0	50,439	9	11		
											50,439	9 11
Derah Ishmael Khan ...	6th Punjab Police Battalion	96,523	13	11	3,582	13	9	1,00,106	11	8		
	Mounted Police (old)	24,432	15	1	0	0	0	24,432	15	1		
	Foot Series (old)	19,059	10	0	0	0	0	19,059	10	0		
											1,43,599	4 9
Delhi Division ...	8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi	1,03,566	0	0	1,130	13	4	1,04,696	13	4		
	Mounted Police ditto	83,980	0	0	8,147	12	0	92,127	12	0		
	Ditto ditto Paneeput											
											1,96,824	9 4
Goorgaon Division ...	9th Punjab Police Bn., Goorgaon	95,966	3	10	0	0	0	95,966	3	10		
	Mounted Police, Goorgaon & Jhujjur	92,159	12	8	0	0	0	92,159	12	8		
	Ditto ditto Rohtuck	33,257	5	0	0	0	0	33,257	5	0		
											2,21,383	5 6
Sirsa ...	Mounted Police	52,797	7	11	487	8	0	53,284	15	11		
	Foot Police, 3 Companies	25,702	4	6	97	15	2	25,800	3	8		
											79,085	3 7
Hissar ...	10th Punjab Police Battalion	69,411	5	7	852	9	5	70,263	15	0		
	Mounted Police	53,714	11	10	4,915	8	0	58,630	3	10		
											1,28,894	2 10
	Carried over ...	...	..		...	...		...	...		53,14,804	10 11

APPENDIX III.—*(Concluded.)*

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brought over -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53,14,804 10 11	
	Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force - - - - -	@ 2,000 0 0	0 0 0	24,000 0 0		
	Staff Officer Punjab Irregular Force -	@ 656 10 0	0 0 0	7,879 8 0		
	Medical Attendance - - - - -	@ 30 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0		
	Eight Captains of Police - - -	@ 800 each	0 0 0	6,800 0 0		
	Two Lieutenants of Police - - -	@ 600 each	0 0 0	14,400 0 0		
	Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force - - - - - -	@ 665 0 0	0 0 0	7,980 0 0		
	Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police - - -	@ 480 0 0	0 0 0	4,800 0 0		
	Seven Station Staff Officers - - -	- - -	- - -	1,800 0 9		
					1,38,019 8 0	
	Grand Total -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54,52,824 2 11	

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical Stores, &c., have not been included in this Statement.

A.

STATEMENT shewing the Stations, strength, reductions and probable savings in the Punjab Irregular Force, since May 1860.

LAHORE, 1*st May* 1861.

CORPS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
ARTILLERY.								
No. 1 P. L. F. By. ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	141	128	13	60	13,612 0 0	Reduced from 6 to 4 pieces of Ordnance.
No. 2 ditto ditto ...	Camp Pulloseen ...	Bunnoo ...	136	127	9	60		
No. 3 ditto ditto ...	D. I. Khan ...	D. I. Khan ...	136	126	10	60		
No. 4 or Gar. Coy. ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	74	78	0	0		
Huzara, M. T. Artillery ...	Kalabagh ...	Abbottabad ...	69	70	0	0		
Peshawur ditto ...	Camp Tak-kezam ...	Murdan ...	96	100	0	0		
		Total ...	652	629	32	180	13,612 0 0	
CAVALRY.								
1st Punjab Cavalry ...	Peshawur ...	Rajanpore ...	500	505	0	1	64,500 0 0	
2nd ditto ditto ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	632	537	95	1		
3rd ditto ditto ...	D. I. Khan ...	Camp Tâk ...	564	544	20	1		
4th ditto ditto ...	D. G. Khan ...	D. G. Khan ...	569	550	19	1		
5th ditto ditto ...	Bunnoo ...	Bunnoo ...	568	533	35	1		
Guide Cavalry ...	Camp Lachee ...	Murdan ...	395	386	9	2		
		Total ...	3,228	3,055	178	7	64,500 0 0	
INFANTRY.								
1st Regiment P. I. ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	761	760	1	8	37,920 0 0	
2nd ditto ditto ...	Camp Pulloseen ...	Bunnoo ...	781	759	22	8		
3rd ditto ditto ...	Camp Kollowda ...	D. G. Khan ...	756	759	0	8		
4th ditto ditto ...	Kohat ...	Kohat ...	757	758	0	8		
5th ditto ditto ...	Kohat ...	D. I. Khan ...	745	759	0	8		
6th ditto ditto ...	D. I. Khan ...	Ditto ...	768	758	10	8		
25th ditto ditto ...	Camp Kalabagh ...	Abbottabad ...	960	956	4	8		
1st Seikh Infantry ...	Bunnoo ...	Bunnoo ...	807	756	51	8		
2nd ditto ditto ...	Moradabad ...	Kohat ...	830	775	55	8		
3rd ditto ditto ...	Goruckpore ...	Camp Kishengunge ...	830	767	63	8		
4th ditto ditto ...	Camp Murree ...	Abbottabad ...	817	760	56	8		
Guides ditto ...	Camp Lachee ...	Murdan ...	824	816	8	4		
		Total ...	9,636	9,383	270	92	37,920 0 0	
		Grand Total ...	13,516	13,067	480	279	1,16,032 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

B.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and probable savings in the Punjab Police Battalions, since May 1860.

LAHORE, 1*st May* 1861.

CORPS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
1st Punjab Police Battalion	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	932	921	11	0		
2nd Ditto ...	Dhurmsalla ...	Dhurmsalla ...	849	873	0	0		
3rd Ditto ...	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	929	910	19	0		
4th Ditto ...	Umballah ...	Umballah ...	925	883	42	0		
5th Ditto ...	Rawul Pindee ...	Rawul Pindee ...	899	859	40	0		
6th Ditto ...	Dehra Ishmael Khan ...	Dehra Ishmael Khan ...	911	844	67	0		
7th Ditto ...	Umritsur ...	Umritsur ...	910	922	0	0		
8th Ditto ...	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	901	703	198	8		
9th Ditto ...	Goorgaon ...	Goorgaon ...	923	674	249	8	61,920 0 0	
10th Ditto ...	Hissar ...	Hissar ...	880	639	241	8		
		Total ...	9,059	8,228	867	24	61,920 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punja Military Department.

C.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the old and new Punjab Mounted Police, since May 1860.

LAHORE, *the* 1*st May* 1861.

	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Old Mounted Police.								
7 Res. Lahore Division ...	Umritsur, Goordaspore, Goojranwalla and Lahore ...	Same as 1860	738	711	27	0		
5½ Mooltan Division ...	Googaira, Jhung, Mooltan, Khangarh and Leia ...	ditto	596	517	9	0		
3 Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	Dehra Ghazee Khan and out-posts	ditto	263	333				
1 Dehra Ishmael Khan ...	Dehra Ishmael Khan & out-posts	ditto	111	62	49	0	48,000 0 0	
2 Peshawur ...	Peshawur ...	ditto	194	183	11	0		
1½ Huzara ...	Abbottabad ...	ditto	166	93	73	0		
4 Rawul Pindee ...	Rawul Pindee, Goojrat, Jhelum and Shahpore ...	ditto	429	402	27	0		
		Total ...	2,497	2,301	196	0	48,000 0 0	
New Mounted Police.								
Trans-Sutlej States ...	Jullundhur and Hoshearpore ...	ditto	171	177	0	0		
Cis-Sutlej States ...	Loodiana, Umballa and Thanesur	ditto	265	259				
Lahore ...	Ferozepore ...	ditto	111	92	19	0		
Goorgaon ...	Jhujjur and Goorgaon ...	ditto	416	116	300	3		
Rohtuck ...	Rohtuck ...	ditto	126	117	9	0		
Delhi ...	Delhi and Kurnal ...	ditto	332	214	118	1	2,01,600 0 0	
Hissar ...	Hissar and Hansie ...	ditto	217	64	153	1		
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	ditto	222	61	161	1		
		Total ...	1,860	1,100	760	6	2,01,600 0 0	
		Grand Total	4,357	3,401	956	6	2,49,600 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

D.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Foot Levies, since May 1860.

LAHORE, *the* 1*st May* 1861.

CORPS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	Number of Fighting men reduced	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Peshawur	..	..	294	123	171	6		
Kohat	..	..	224	224	..	...		
Leia	..	..	141	31	110	5		
Dehra Ishmael Khan ..	..	..	369	318	51	2		The reduction in the Punjab Foot Levies is equal to five Companies.
Dehra Ghazee Khan ..	..	..	88	..	88	3	60,000 0 0	
Mithun Kote	..	..	69	..	69	3		
Old Levies at Dehra Ishmael Khan	..	..	211	194	17	...		
		Total ..	1,396	890	506	19	60,000 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

E.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Infantry Depôts, since May 1860.

LAHORE, *the* 1*st May* 1861.

DEPOTS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Jhelum ..	Rawul Pindee ..	Rawul Pindee ..	106	88	18	0		
Sealkote ..	Ferozepore ..	Sealkote ..	267	43	224	4		
Goordaspore ...	Jhung ..	Jhung ..	122	118	4	0	72,240 0 0	A reduction of nearly seven Companies has been made since May 1860 in the Infantry Depôts.
Lahore ..	Sealkote ..	.. .. ..	125	0	125	4		
Hoshearpore ..	Hoshearpore ..	.. .. ..	273	0	273	8		
Loodiana ..	Googaira ..	Lahore ..	113	95	18	0		
		Total ..	1,006	344	662	16	72,240 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

F.

STATEMENT shewing the disposition, strength, reductions and proximate savings in the Punjab Mounted Levies, since May 1860.

LAHORE, *the* 1*st May* 1861.

CORPS.	Station in May 1860.	Station in May 1861.	Strength in May 1860.	Strength in May 1861.	No. of Fighting men reduced.	No. of Non-combatants reduced.	Proximate saving per annum.	REMARKS.
Peshawur ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	339	113	226	6		
Dehra G. Khan ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	70	2	68	3		
Dehra I. Khan ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	592	528	64	3		
Mithun Kote ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	103	54	49	2	1,77,800 0 0	The reduction in the Mounted Levies is equal to six Ressalahs
Luphozaies ..	Mooltan ..	Mooltan ..	42	3	39	2		
Huzara Horse ..	Camp Gukhee..	D. I. Khan ..	245	128	117	3		
Towana Res. ..	Umritsur ..	.. .. ..	79	.. ..	79	2		
2 Res. of Surwar ..	.. .. ..	D. I. Khan ..	.. ..	112	.. ..	.. ..		These two Ressalahs were employed in 1861 with the Peshawur Mounted Levy.
Khan and Sumd. Khan ..				64	.. ..	.. ...		
		Total ..	1,470	1,004	642	21	1,77,800 0 0	

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, *Major*,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

00134201

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020